

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%
January	17th	30.135	70.0	79.2	18.5	60.7	69.8	66.8	.618	65.0	85
"	18th	" 128	64.7	76.0	22.6	53.4	67.4	53.7	.366	50.3	77
"	19th	" 118	64.9	79.8	29.9	49.9	67.8	57.5	.339	48.3	50
"	20th	" 100	68.0	82.0	28.1	53.9	72.1	63.6	.476	57.6	60
"	21st	" 185	72.4	84.8	24.9	59.9	74.1	69.7	.666	67.1	79
"	22nd	" 157	71.1	82.2	22.8	59.9	73.4	64.8	.500	59.0	61
"	23rd	" 155	71.2	84.0	25.6	58.4	73.6	64.6	.490	58.4	59

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 30.144

The mean temperature of the seven days 68.9

The extreme variation of temperature 34.9

The maximum temperature 84.8

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days %

67

The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd January 1897 Nil.
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 25th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 23RD JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy	...	No. Mds. Rs.	No. Mds. Rs.			
Jute	...	1,408 2,60,157 4,198	1,361 3,03,798 5,021	160 64,965 1,138 247 1,27,70 2,052		
Firewood	...	114 65,350 965	114 69,625 899			
Other articles	...	910 1,93,982 2,978	673 1,61,392 2,501			
Total	...	2,592 6,84,454 9,277	2,395 6,55,515 10,473			

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	313,738	Rs. A. P. 3,15,821 10 0	Mds. S. 41,32,744 30	Rs. A. P. 8,60,609 3 0	Rs. A. P. 20,454 0 0	Rs. A. P. 11,97,044 13 0	91,140	148,853	239,993
per mile of railway ...	.....	185 13 7	.....	506 6 2	12 0 7	704 4 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year ...	352,567	3,87,567 15 0	52,29,530 0	10,29,158 15 0	26,306 0 0	14,43,032 14 0	117,323	174,067	291,390
Total for 2½ weeks ...	666,305	7,03,459 9 0	93,62,323 3	18,89,553 2 0	46,760 0 0	23,40,077 11 0	208,463	329,920	531,383
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	350,330	3,84,900 10 11	31,62,054 30	7,04,371 0 2	15,863 4 6	11,05,133 15 7	84,304	138,538	223,142
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	226 7 3	.....	414 6 6	9 5 4	650 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	803,392	9,35,473 2 4	89,34,259 10	19,77,716 12 2	44,496 12 10	29,52,085 11 4	217,131	364,502	581,683

* The decrease is chiefly due to the pilgrim traffic in 1896.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	20,767	Rs. A. P. 4,048 3 0	Mds. S. 12,057 20	Rs. A. P. 426 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,322 3 0	1,021	97	1,188
per mile of railway ...	.....	222 9 6	.....	19 2 7	0 5 9	242 1 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year ...	22,433	5,413 8 0	19,702 30	849 10 0	11 0 0	6,274 2 0	1,402	125	1,527
Total for 2½ weeks ...	43,200	10,351 11 0	31,830 10	1,275 10 0	19 0 0	11,036 5 0	2,493	222	2,715
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,872	5,000 6 7	13,970 10	386 11 0	10 1 6	5,406 3 1	1,131	57	1,183
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	225 5 6	.....	17 6 4	0 7 3	243 3 1	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	51,240	12,131 3 9	34,962 0	1,161 10 0	21 10 6	13,317 8 3	2,880	200	3,080

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 161·40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	14,729	Rs. A. P. 13,222 14 0	Mds. S. 57,886 20	Rs. A. P. 8,300 6 0	Rs. A. P. 87 0 0	Rs. A. P. 21,699 4 0	6,936	3,611	10,567
per mile of railway ...	.....	82 9 8	.....	81 7 9	0 5 8	134 7 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year ...	19,433	15,953 12 0	82,535 20	11,170 13 0	94 0 0	27,218 11 0	8,433	3,840	12,975
Total for 2½ weeks ...	34,164	20,286 10 0	1,10,412 0	19,480 5 0	151 0 0	48,917 15 0	15,331	7,451	21,842
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,113	14,153 12 11	75,843 20	9,422 0 0	60 0 3	23,637 13 2	6,931	3,267	10,128
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	87 11 4	.....	88 6 0	0 5 11	146 7 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 2½ weeks of previous year ...	46,132	34,804 6 1	2,03,372 10	25,185 12 0	147 7 3	60,137 9 4	17,279	8,301	25,580

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise	Total
Total traffic for the week ...	33,759	12,658 0 0	74,726 0	4,670 0 0	65 0 0	17,383 0 0	4,121	1,555	5,676
Or per mile of railway ...	270	101 0 0	598 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 days of half-year ...	45,632	15,643 0 0	78,017 0	5,232 0 0	85 0 0	21,020 0 0	5,013	2,313	7,326
Total for 2 weeks ...	79,391	28,31 0 0	152,743 0	9,962 0 0	150 0 0	33,413 0 0	9,134	3,868	13,602
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	39,126	10,774 6 9	59,005 0	3,125 11 0	347 15 0	14,218 0 0	4,121	1,555	5,676
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	241	86 0 0	473 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	114 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,957½	17,862 3 11	88,153 0	5,622 1 0	169 10 0	23,643 14 11	6,125	2,826	8,951

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th November 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total
Total traffic for the week ...	14,785	7,257 13 2	85,072 0	2,038 4 9	188 14 9	10,385 0 8	2,182	3,214	5,396
Or per mile of railway ...	92·99	45·61 0 0	535·04 0	18·48 0 0	1·19 0 0	65·31 0 0	13·72	20·21	33·93
For previous 20 weeks of half-year ...	230,342	1,16,537 14 3	21,01,050 0	70,843 7 10	4,336 9 10	2,60,777 15 11	30,909	61,770	92,289
Total for 21 weeks ...	245,127	1,23,795 11 5	21,86,122 0	82,781 12 7	4,585 8 7	2,11,163 0 7	33,181	64,484	107,665
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,258	4,769 8 0	3,00,681 0	6,754 5 0	128 2 0	11,631 15 0	749	4,669	5,409
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	72·33	36·79 0 0	2,335·97 0	53·03 0 0	1·00 0 0	90·87 0 0	5·78	36·48	42·25
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	134,763	69,860 14 4	68,54,791 0	96,969 6 3	3,431 5 6	1,70,251 10 1	13,927	1,15,464	129,331

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD NOVEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH NOVEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.			
159	Rs. 10,585	Rs. 65·31	Rs. 128	Rs. 11,632	Rs. 90·57	Rs. 159	Rs. 3,61,223	Rs. 2,297·46	Rs. 123*	Rs. 1,70,251	Rs. 1,495·09	Rs. 1,03,963	.....

* Line opened from 1st Jul 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.
Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th December 1896 on 159 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	12,471	5,608 15 10	87,393 0	2,723 6 0	160 4 0	8,497 9 10	2,422	2,950	
Or per mile of railway ...	78'43	35'27 0 0	549'08 0	17'16 0 0	1'01 0 0	53'44 0 0	15'23	18'56	5,372
For previous 21 weeks of half-year ...	2,45,127	1,23,795 11 5	2,186,123 0	82,781 12 7	4,585 8 7	2,11,163 0 7	33,181	64,454	33'79
Total for 22 weeks ...	2,57,598	1,20,404 11 3	2,273,425 0	83,510 2 7	4,745 12 7	2,19,660 10 5	35,603	67,434	97,665
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,206	5,047 13 4	260,000 0	4,667 10 0	213 13 0	9,929 4 4	1,430	4,557	5,987
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	71'92	39'44 0 0	2,036'71 0	36'46 0 0	1'67 0 0	77'57 0 0	11'17	33'60	46'77
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,43,969	74,938 11 8	7,115,490 0	1,01,637 0 3	3,645 2 6	1,80,190 14 5	15,357	1,20,021	1,35,378

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH DECEMBER 1895.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 5TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH DECEMBER 1895.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
159	Rs. 8,498	Rs. 53'44	128	Rs. 9,206	Rs. 77'57	159	Rs. 3,72,724	Rs. 2,350'00	128*	Rs. 1,80,191	Rs. 1,572'66	Rs. 1,92,533	Rs.

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period ended 9th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,201	10,839 0 0	2,38,542 0	9,842 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,560	7,937	12,497
Or per mile of railway ...	70'08	39'56 0 0	534'06 0	34'41 0 0	1'49 0 0	75'46 0 0	16'64	27'75	44'39
For previous weeks of half-year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total for first nine days of Jany. ...	19,201	10,839 0 0	2,38,542 0	9,842 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,560	7,937	13,497
COMPARISON.									
Total for 11 days of January of previous year ...	15,993	9,094 0 11	4,27,533 0	7,845 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,055	8,785	11,840
Per mile of railway for corresponding period of previous year	124'95	71'04 0 0	3,340'10 0	61'30 0 0	3'24 0 0	135'58 0 0	23'87	68'63	92'50
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	15,993	9,094 0 11	4,27,533 0	7,845 11 0	414 2 0	17,353 13 11	3,055	8,785	11,840

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 11TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 9TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 11TH JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
280	Rs. 21,106	Rs. 75'46	128	Rs. 17,353	Rs. 133'55	280	Rs. 4,30,037	Rs. 2,640'53	128*	Rs. 2,29,453	Rs. 1,037'52	Rs. 2,00,584	Rs.

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

C BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for first 9 days of January 1897 on 818 miles open.

C	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings,	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open	113,360	Rs. 50,420	Mds. 5,75,730	Rs. 68,780	Rs. 14,790	(a) 1,33,990	20,685	(b) 23,895	44,580
Or per mile of railway	133'58	61'64	703'83	84'08	18'08	163'80	.....	.....	.....
For previous Nil weeks of half-year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total for 1½ weeks	113,360	50,420	5,75,730	68,780	14,790	1,33,990	20,685	23,895	44,580
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	151,833	60,846	6,40,476	85,407	18,661	1,64,914	21,432	(c) 32,178	53,610
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	200'84	80'49	847'19	112'97	24'68	218'14	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	151,833	60,846	6,40,476	85,407	18,661	1,64,914	21,432	32,178	53,610

(a) Decrease is due to the earnings of two days less in this period. In the corresponding period of last year the return was for 11 days, while the present one is for 9 days.

(b) Includes 92 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 1,892 " "

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th January 1897	10,488	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	10,417	3	3
Increase	70	12	9
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th January 1897	205	10	4
Corresponding period of 1896	204	4	2
Increase	1	6	2
Receipts from 1st to 16th January 1897	22,764	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	26,519	0	0
Decrease	3,755	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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WATER-SUPPLY.

No. 487L.S.-G.—The 28th January 1897.—The following reports of the progress made in the several districts of the Presidency and Orissa Divisions in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply are published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 133G.—L.S.-G., dated Calcutta, the 21st January 1897.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

With reference to your No. 58L.S.-G. of the 12th December 1896, asking for a quarterly report on the progress made in each district of this Division in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, and the steps, if any, that have been taken by Municipalities and District Boards respectively to improve existing sources of water-supply and open new ones, I have the honour to submit as follows.

2. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of the 24-Paraganas reports that the register in Form I has been prepared in accordance with the instructions laid down in Government Circular No. 8T.M. of the 15th May 1896, and that the District Engineer has been directed to prepare a map of each thana, showing the number of tanks in each village. This work,

he says, has been done for some thanas, and it is reported that the registers are being checked. I have called for a report as to how and by whom the work is being checked. As regards the improvement of water-supply, the Chairman states that a sum of Rs. 6,631 has been spent since last April, as detailed in the margin.

	Rs.
(1) For digging 25 wells, 2 in Sadar, 22 in Barasat, and 1 in Basirhat subdivision	1,065
(2) For completing excavation of a tank at Kawrapukur in Barasat subdivision	724
(3) Grants for making excavation in the beds of 194 dried-up tanks	4,842
Total	6,631

3. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of Nadia states that no steps have been taken by the District Board for improving existing sources of water-supply, but that it will, as usual, construct some masonry wells this year. The water-supply registers are being prepared through the Police Sub-Inspectors of the respective thanas. The reports of 16 thanas out of 21 are said to have been received. The reports are said to be fairly reliable, but the Magistrate intends to defer taking any action upon them until he can have them checked, which he thinks will not be possible until the famine is over.

4. The Magistrate and Chairman of the District Board of Murshidabad reports that during the quarter ending 31st December 1896, the sinking and construction of five masonry wells of 6 feet in diameter were taken in hand by the District Engineer for improving the water-supply. Of these, three wells are almost completed. Besides this, arrangements have been made by the District Engineer to manufacture and burn 3,000 earthen rings for wells. Necessary steps have been taken for the due preparation of the Registers I and II, and the work is still going on. It is stated that by the end of the rains the lists will be sufficiently complete to enable the District Board to decide what work should be taken up during the next cold weather, and to arrange a future plan of action.

5. The Chairman of the District Board of Jessore reports that steps have been taken for the due preparation of the two registers in Forms Nos. I and II, that the necessary information has already been collected by all the Local Boards except the Sadar, and that the register in Form I has been received lately from some of them. The work is expected to be finished shortly. As regards the progress made towards the improvement of water-supply, he states that the District Board, in consideration of the reports from the Sub-

	Rs.
(1) Opening out of the Bhowanipur khal in the Jhenida subdivision	2,000
(2) Sinking wells in Bongaon	1,500
(3) Ditto in Magura	3,000
(4) Ditto in Jhenida	2,000
(5) Ditto in Sadar	3,000
(6) Re-excavation of a tank at Deara in Bongaon	500
(7) Ditto ditto at Sakole in Narail	850
(8) Ditto ditto at Dowlutpur in Sadar	480
(9) Ditto ditto at Madghope in	150

divisional Officers regarding the scarcity of water-supply in some villages, and on the application of some villagers, has provided funds in the budget estimates for 1896-97 and 1897-98 for the purposes noted on the margin, to improve the existing sources of the water-supply of the district.

6. Zamindars, merchants and respectable villagers have promised subscriptions towards project No. I, viz. the opening out of the Bhowanipur khal, and the work has been commenced. Further steps for the improvement of other water-supply will be taken soon.

7. Sufficient progress does not appear to have been made in the matter in the district of Khulna. The District Board requested the Magistrate to furnish them with the necessary information. Up to this time the latter has been able to supply information only from six unions and three thanas. It is reported that the information is still being collected in other thanas through thana officers and panchayats. I have asked the Magistrate to report as to the manner the information is being collected, and whether it can be relied on.

8. As to the steps taken by municipalities, I beg to enclose copies of the

(1) Letter No. 235M., dated the 5th January 1897, from the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

(2) Letter No. 9J.M., dated the 6th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Nadia.

(3) Letter No. 486M., dated the 4th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Murshidabad.

(4) Letter No. 13L.F., dated the 8th January 1897, from the Magistrate of Jessore.

reports noted in the margin, which contain in detail particulars of each municipality in the district of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad and Jessore. No report has yet been received from the Magistrate of

Khulna on the subject. It will be submitted to Government as soon as received.

No. 2357M., dated Alipore, the 5th January 1897.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 36M., dated the 14th December last, forwarding Government Circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated 12th idem, regarding water-supply in the municipalities and in places under the jurisdiction of the District Board, I have the honour to submit the following report as to the progress made in each of them in collecting and placing on record the chief facts concerning water-supply and the steps taken to extend or improve it. As there has not been time to call for reports from the municipalities, this report is compiled from such information as is available in the office. I have the honour, further, to report that in the beginning of November I issued a circular to all municipalities, urging them to consider the question of water-supply, and, if necessary, to apply for loans, so that tanks might be re-excavated and work thereby provided for those in want.

2. With regard to the preparation of Registers I and II, they have been compiled in ten municipalities, viz., Naihati, Garulia, Baraset, Barrackpore, Baduria, Maniktollah, North and South Dum-Dum, Taki, and Joynagore. Register II has been prepared in Baranagore. The Chairmen of the Basirhat, South Barrackpore, Goberdanga, and Titaghur Municipalities are preparing the registers. The Chairmen of the South Suburban, North Barrackpore, and Rajpore Municipalities have not submitted any reports. Of the municipalities in this district, Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla have a filtered water-supply, which is fairly adequate.

Baranagore.—Register II has been opened. Information for Register I is in progress of collection. The wards lying near the river draw their supply from it. There are a number of tanks with wholesome water in the garden-houses owned by some wealthy residents of Calcutta from which the inhabitants are allowed to draw water. Sixty-five private tanks were filled with river-water last April and May by the Manager of the Baranagore Jute Mills. Proposals have been accepted by the Commissioners at a meeting for spending Rs. 30,000 on the acquisition and improvement of tanks. They are under consideration in this office.

Titaghur.—The registers are under preparation. The water-supply for drinking purposes is chiefly derived from the River Hooghly, and filtered water is laid on by the mills in the bazar. The supply is adequate.

Garulia.—Registers I and II have been opened. This is a riparian municipality, and draws its water from the river. There are 13 private wells and 16 private tanks, but they are not much used for drinking water. The Dunbar Cotton Mills provide filtered water to the public from a small hydrant connected with their mill filters. The supply is adequate.

South Barrackpore.—Registers are under preparation. The river-side wards draw water for drinking purposes from the river. The rural tracts are well provided with tanks in the gardens of wealthy residents, which do not dry up during hot weather. Their condition is fair, but they are not strictly reserved. This question is under consideration. The supply is not adequate.

Goberdanga.—Registers are under preparation. The source of supply is the River Jamuna, private tanks, and municipal wells. The latter cost Rs. 750, but they are not used, as the people prefer the tanks and river. Measures were taken this year to prevent steeping of jute in the river. The tanks have been reported by the Sanitary Department to be good. The Commissioners have submitted a proposal to take a loan of Rs. 2,000 from Government to acquire a piece of land and to excavate a tank on it.

Baduria.—Registers I and II have been opened. The river-water is used for drinking and culinary purposes, and there are three private unreserved tanks. The Commissioners report that there is no lack of drinking-water, but the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner does not agree with this view. The Commissioners have allotted a sum for re-excavating a tank to be reserved for drinking purposes. The subject of water-supply is under consideration.

South Dum-Dum.—Registers I and II have been opened. The water-supply is from tanks, and the Commissioners are endeavouring to get an extension of the filtered water-supply from the Cantonment Reservoir. The tanks are fairly adequate. The Commissioners have submitted a proposal for the acquisition of a tank in the Digla *basti*.

North Dum-Dum.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are 49 perennial tanks and 25 intermittent. Of these, 35 are wholesome. There are 8 wholesome wells. The Commissioners have resolved to sink 6 wells at a cost of Rs. 250, and to excavate 5 tanks in Wards Nos. I and II. They intend also to apply for a loan of Rs. 2,000 for re-excavation and acquisition of tanks. The present water-supply is not adequate.

Basirhat.—The Registers are under preparation. The supply is from the Ichamatty river and from tanks. There are said to be six small wells, five reserved municipal tanks, one reserved tank belonging to the Public Works Department, and 196 non-reserved private tanks. The municipal tanks are reported by the Sanitary Department to be inadequately reserved, and the same authority reports the supply to be inadequate. The Commissioners, however, consider it to be sufficient, and do not propose to take any steps except to attempt to induce the owners of some of the existing tanks to re-excavate them under section 200 of the Municipal Act. A tank was cleansed and a new tank dug in 1895-96 at a cost of Rs. 250.

Barasat.—Registers I and II have been opened. The existing sources of supply are tanks and five Norton's tube-wells, which were introduced last March. Of these, three are working well. There are altogether 18 wells, of which 15 are unreserved ring-wells. There

are two reserved tanks and 26 unreserved. The Commissioners are preparing schemes for the acquisition and re-excavation of one tank in each ward of the Municipality, and propose to take a loan for the purpose. In spite of considerable activity last hot season, there is still an insufficient supply of water.

Rajpore.—The Registers have not yet been prepared. The chief sources of water-supply are some tanks formed out of the old bed of the Ganges. There are other tanks, but they have not been reserved. The present supply is inadequate. There is at present a scheme before the District Board to open up the silted bed of the Ganges so as to make it a connected free channel. Steps are being taken to induce the persons who have encroached upon the bed to remove the obstructions. The Municipality proposes to excavate five tanks at a cost of Rs. 8,000, and is preparing plans and estimates.

Baruipur.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are three municipal tanks, of which one is reserved, but the others are not good. There are a number of private tanks, some of which contain good water. Suggestions have been made to acquire some tanks with a view to reserving them for drinking purposes, and the Commissioners, acting on those suggestions, have proposed to acquire lands for their tanks, and to sell the municipal tanks, which do not contain good water.

Naihati.—Registers I and II have been opened. Water is supplied from the Hooghly. In the north and south filtered water is supplied from the Gowripur and Kakinarah Jute Mills. There are thirteen wells belonging to the Municipality. There are also some tanks which do not contain good water. The Commissioners have resolved to acquire several tanks with a view to re-excavating them, and propose to take a loan from Government for the purpose. The present supply is fairly adequate.

Jognagore.—Registers I and II have been opened. There are many private tanks in the Municipality which contain a fair supply of water, but which are not reserved. The Commissioners do not appear to have yet taken any steps to improve their condition, but no complaints have been received that the supply is inadequate.

South Suburban.—Registers are under preparation. The chief source of supply is from private tanks, but water is also taken from the River Hooghly and from Tolly's Nullah. The supply, though not insufficient, is not good. Attempts were unsuccessfully made to have the Calcutta pipes extended to some parts of this Municipality. No further efforts appear to have been made to improve the condition of the present supply. The inhabitants of wards which adjoin the Calcutta Municipality make use of the hydrants of that Municipality.

North Barrackpore.—The Chairman reported that the Commissioners passed a resolution to give effect to the Government circular No. 7T.M. The people draw water for drinking purposes from the river as well as from the tanks. The supply is not adequate.

Taki.—The Chairman has not submitted a report, but it is understood that Registers I and II have been prepared. There are 8 private wells and 57 private tanks, but none are reserved. The supply is deficient in one ward, but elsewhere adequate. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner reports the supply as bad, but I find from my notes that it is fairly good except in one ward. The Commissioners have provided Rs. 400 for a new tank, but have not yet been able to select the site.

3. As regards the water-supply in places within the jurisdiction of the District Board, a separate report will be submitted from the office of the District Board.

No. 9J.M., dated Krishnagar, the 6th January 1897.

From—W. MAXWELL, Esq., Joint-Magistrate, in charge, Nadia,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

In reply to your circular letter No. 36M., dated the 18th December last, and annexure, calling for a report showing the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply in the municipalities of this district, I have the honour to refer you to this office letter No. 769J.M., dated the 20th August last, submitting a statement showing the existing sources of water-supply of the municipalities in this district. As regards the steps taken to improve them, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. *Nadia Municipality*.—The Chairman reports that owing to want of funds no steps have yet been taken to improve the water-supply of this town. The Commissioners intend to construct 3 masonry wells as soon as their budget for the ensuing year is sanctioned.

2. *Kushtia Municipality*.—The Vice-Chairman reports that no fresh improvement has been made except that one new tank is under excavation solely for drinking purposes. Steps are being taken for sinking as many tube-wells as are convenient in suitable places.

3. *Krishnaghur Municipality*.—The Chairman reports that an improvement in respect of water-supply has been made in the following way. The engine and pumping gear of Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhuri were recently utilized in lifting water from the Jalanghi River into the tanks in the bed of the Anjoona Khal by the existing drain of the Municipality, and also to the tanks on the eastern portion of the town at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,200. This has been of great benefit to the residents of Krishnaghur.

4. *Santipur Municipality*.—The Chairman reports that Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned towards the improvement of the present sources of water-supply and opening new ones. Five new pucca wells are going to be sunk very shortly by the District Engineer, Nadia, who has undertaken the work.

5. *Ranaghat Municipality.*—Only one masonry well has been added this year to the existing sources of water-supply of the Municipality. It is in contemplation to re-excavate one tank and sink four masonry wells in the beginning of the next year.

6. *Birnagar Municipality.*—The District Engineer, Nadia, has been requested to sink as early as possible two masonry wells of his own patent in those parts of the town where the water-supply is deficient, as the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner recommended wells in preference to tanks.

7. *Meherpur Municipality.*—Two masonry wells and three ordinary *kutcha* wells have been added to the existing sources of water-supply of the Municipality.

8. *Kumarkhali Municipality.*—The Chairman reports that no progress could be made this year for want of funds. It has been determined to sink two masonry wells at the Durgapur and Elangi Wards, which are far off from the Gorai River. Adequate provision in the next year's budget will be made for this purpose.

9. *Chakdaho Municipality.*—One *pucca* well has been made at Ghosepara, and other *kutcha* and *pucca* wells are being fully cleansed.

No. 486M., dated Camp Hariharpura, the 4th January 1897.

From—E. V. LEVINGE, Esq., Magistrate of Murshidabad,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your circular No. 36M., dated the 18th December 1896, regarding the improvement of the existing sources of water-supply in the municipalities of this district, I have the honour to report as follows.

2. All municipalities have prepared registers in the forms (I and II) annexed to the letter from the Government of Bengal in the Municipal Department, No. 7T.M., dated the 15th May 1896. Generally speaking, the municipalities of this district are favourably situated as regards the supply of drinking-water, as four out of the five are on the River Bhagirathi. The Kandi Municipality is the only one which is at a distance from that river, and the Municipality is chiefly dependent on wells and tanks for its supply of drinking-water.

3. The following progress reports have been submitted by the different municipalities:—

Berhampur.—The Chairman reports that the existing sources of water-supply are sufficient for the present requirements of the people. As the proposed scheme of water-works, the cost of construction of which will be borne by the Maharani Surnomaye of Cossimbazar, will be taken in hand at once, no further steps are necessary for any extension or improvement of the water-supply. The cost of maintenance of the water-works will be borne by the Municipality.

Murshidabad.—The supply of drinking-water in this Municipality is reported to be sufficient, as all parts of the Municipality are easily accessible to the River Bhagirathi. There are also 16 wells and 14 tanks in the Municipality, the water of which is reported to be wholesome. The Chairman reports that he will spend Rs. 30 in cleaning some wells in a few weeks before the close of the year. Notices will also be issued on the proprietors to clean some of the other wells. I think that a good deal more might be done in the way of issuing notices on the proprietors of wells and tanks, but it is useless issuing such notices unless proper steps are taken to see that the orders are carried out. I will instruct the Chairman accordingly.

Azimganj.—The Chairman says that the water-supply is sufficient, as the municipal jurisdiction extends on both sides of the river. A few wells might with advantage be sunk in the outlying portions of the Municipality, and this will be done in the present year.

Jangipur.—The Chairman reports that he has recently sunk two wells, and that others will be sunk in the present year. The Municipality is situated on both sides of the River Bhagirathi. Babu Jogendra Narain Roy of Lalgola has promised to excavate a tank within the municipal limits. The Chairman does not say whether he is issuing notices on the owners of wells and tanks to keep them clean. He will be reminded of the necessity of doing this.

Kandi.—The Municipality depends chiefly for its water-supply on wells and tanks. The tank-water is generally very good, but in some tanks it has been very low owing to the dryness of the season. Enquiries are being made with a view to acquiring the rights in one or two tanks, and reserving them solely for drinking purposes. Several notices have recently been issued on proprietors of tanks to keep them clean, and in some instances the proprietors have been prosecuted for failing to comply with the orders. Two wells have lately been sunk, and a Norton's tube-well has been ordered as an experimental measure. I lately inspected the Municipality, and I think that the Commissioners are taking proper steps to improve the water-supply.

No. 13L.F., dated Jessor, the 8th January 1897.

From—BARU SASI BHUSAN BOSE, Deputy Magistrate in charge, Jessor,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

WITH reference to your No. 36Cir.M., dated the 18th December 1896, regarding quarterly progress report about improvement of the existing sources of water-supply in the

municipalities, I have the honour, in the absence of the District Magistrate on tour, to report as follows:—

1. *Jessore Municipality*.—Since the previous report there have been no further additions to the sources of water-supply. Attempts were, however, made to sink four tube-wells in accordance with Government circular No 22L.S.-G., dated the 2nd April 1896, but none of them proved successful. The Chairman intends to introduce a few of these wells to a certain part of the Municipality to see how they work.

2. *Kotchandpur Municipality*.—The Chairman writes that no action was required to be taken to improve the existing sources of water-supply within the Municipality. A private tank was re-excavated by the owner after he had been served with a notice under section 200 of the Municipal Act. The River Bhairab supplies good water.

3. *Mahevpur Municipality*.—One tank in the Municipality has been cleared of the rank vegetation and earthwork done on its bank, and attention has been paid to prevent two other tanks and a reserved tank from pollution of their water. Besides, the owner of a private tank has been served with a notice to either re-excavate or fill up his tank, the water of which has become unwholesome.

No. 31S.-G., dated Cuttack, the 22nd January 1897.

Memo. by—H. G. COOKE, Esq., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

COPY, with that of its enclosure, forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to his circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896.

2. Reports from other districts will be submitted on their receipt.

No. 309, dated Balasore, the 24th December 1896.

From—BABU RADHA CHARAN DAS, Vice-Chairman in charge, Balasore Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Balasore.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2071, dated the 21st instant, I have the honour to report that, with regard to the water-supply in this town, the Municipal Commissioners have taken strict measures to keep the tank reserved for drinking purposes from being polluted, and no new works have been done in the current quarter, as there has been no necessity for them.

No. 1013, dated Balasore, the January 1897.

From—RAJA BAIKUNTHA NATH DE BAHADUR, Vice-Chairman, District Board,
Balasore,
To—The Magistrate of Balasore.

With reference to your memorandum No. 2071, dated the 21st ultimo, forwarding Bengal Government circular No. 58L.S.-G., dated the 12th December 1896, I have the honour to state that the District Board has allotted Rs. 2,000 for the improvement of existing sources of water-supply and to open new ones, and have arranged to take up the following works in hand during the current year:—

- (1) To dig a tube-well in Bhograi. Estimate for the work has already been prepared, and the work will be taken up in January 1897.
- (2) To re-dig two tanks near Chandballi. Estimates are under preparation.
- (3) To re-dig a tank at Jagannathpur. Work partly done.
- (4) To re-dig a tank at Gopalpur, pargana Remna. Work just commenced.
- (5) To re-dig a tank at Gabgan. Estimate under preparation. Work will be commenced in the latter part of January 1897.
- (6) To re-dig a tank at Talpada. Estimate under preparation.

As to the progress made in collecting and placing on record the chief facts regarding water-supply, I beg to state that the information received up to date from the Local Boards is incomplete, and so fresh reports have been called for.

Besides the above allotment from the District Board fund, there exists an endowment fund of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur and Babu Satyendra Nath De, which is to be spent for the above tank-digging purpose before the close of the year.

No. 43, dated Balasore, the 6th—7th January 1897.

Memo. by—BABU RASH BEHARI NAIK, for the Magistrate of Balasore.

COPY, together with copy of the Vice-Chairman in charge, Municipality's No. 309 of the 24th ultimo, forwarded to the Commissioner of Orissa Division, Cuttack, for information, with reference to his No. 398S.-G. of the 17th idem.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the January 1897.

From—E. N. BAKER, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Bengal Provincial Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund,
To—The District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of

I AM directed by the Executive Committee for Bengal, of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, to invite

Resolution :—That the meeting recognises the fact that the time has come when a Charitable Fund should be formed for the relief of distress in the famine-stricken districts of India, such relief being supplementary of the operations of Government and designed to meet cases not clearly or adequately covered by those operations, and that to this end subscriptions should be invited from the well-to-do throughout this country, and contributions from abroad be thankfully received.

Resolution :—That this meeting accepts the statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted, as set forth by Government in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th January, and the organization there suggested for the collection and administration of subscriptions to the Fund: and *resolves* that a General Committee composed of the following gentlemen* be appointed with power to add to their number, and to appoint an Executive Committee to administer the Fund.

* *Vide* list annexed.

sure A of this letter; and an Executive Committee composed of the gentlemen named in enclosure B was appointed to administer the Charitable Relief Fund in Bengal.

3. The Executive Committee for Bengal would now request that steps may be taken for the formation of Local Committees in each district of the Province and for the raising of subscriptions to be administered by those Committees in accordance with the principles approved by Government and accepted by the Central Committee. Enclosure A contains the names of gentlemen resident in your district who are on the Provincial Committee, who it is thought may appropriately be invited to serve on the Local Committee for () with any others who may be co-opted by them. It will be understood that this list is a nucleus only. The Executive Committee have no doubt that in the district of () there are many other gentlemen of good position who will be willing to serve, and they regard it as important that the co-operation of all such should be secured, in order that the Local Committee may be as strong and representative as possible. In the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the Executive Committee fully concur, the Local Committee should be essentially non-official in character, and this should be borne in mind when determining its composition. It should, however, be associated with the district and subdivisional officials. This is considered desirable in order to ensure that funds supplied by private charity shall not interfere with or overlap the operations of Government officers, who are responsible for doing all that is necessary to save the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails. The Executive Committee hope that no time may be lost in arranging for the appointment of a Local Committee for () in accordance with these suggestions, and

they request that, when this has been done, the names of the gentlemen of whom it is composed may be communicated to them. Any changes in its composition from time to time should be similarly reported.

4. In addition to the Local Committee for the district, it will probably be desirable to form one or more Sub-Committees to deal with subdivisions or other smaller areas. This is a point on which your experience and the views of the leading residents will be the best guide. If you should consider this course desirable, the same principles which have been indicated in respect of the district committee should, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed. The Executive Committee would be glad to be informed what course is decided on in this matter.

5. As soon as the Local Committee has been appointed, it is desirable that a meeting should be called at a very early date, at which you should explain the place which it will hold in the machinery for dispensing charitable relief, the objects with which it has been formed, and the principles to be observed by it in the discharge of its functions. In this connection, your attention is invited to enclosures C and D of this letter. The first of these contains a sketch of the organisation which has been devised for the collection and administration of private subscriptions: the second is a statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

6. The primary objects with which it is proposed to establish Local Committees are (a) the raising of subscriptions, and (b) the detailed administration of the relief funds raised by private charity in concert with the local authorities. With regard to the former, the Executive Committee suggest that subscribers should be informed that their subscriptions can be devoted (i) to the needs of all parts of India which may be distressed, or (ii) specially to meet the needs of the province of Bengal, or of any particular district or area. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed the opinion that, having regard to the circumstances of the case, it is preferable that subscriptions raised in Bengal should be applied to the relief of distress in this province, and the Executive Committee desire to endorse this view. Effect will, however, be given to any wishes that may be expressed by individual subscribers in this matter. The local knowledge and influence of the District Committee should be invaluable in inviting subscriptions and administering the funds; and the Executive Committee rely confidently on their assistance in making the appeal successful. The authority of Government has been obtained to depositing all sums received in the district treasury to credit of an account to be entitled the " () Branch, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund." An account should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February 1897, in the form hereto annexed (enclosure E), showing the amounts collected from time to time. Each Committee should keep a register in a suitable form showing separately all sums received by it under each of the three heads of enclosure E, and the corresponding remittances to the Executive Committee, and other expenditure. At the end of each fortnight all sums designated by the subscribers as devoted for the needs of India generally, or to those of the province of Bengal, should be remitted to the Executive Committee by Remittance Transfer Receipt.

7. The funds to be administered by the Local Committee will consist of (i) subscriptions designated by the donors as intended for the relief of distress within the district: and (ii) sums allotted by the Bengal Executive Committee. The objects on which these funds may properly be expended are set forth in enclosure D of this letter and are four in number. It is considered that the Local Committee should have a free hand in the administration of these funds, and there is no intention to dictate any course of action beyond laying down the general injunction that the principles formulated in enclosure D should be observed. I am directed, however, to invite special attention to the third clause of the enclosure, which runs as follows, viz.:—"In relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official inquiry into and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved." His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Committee believe that in present conditions the funds at the disposal of the Local Committee can be most usefully laid out in this manner, and I am to suggest that applications for aid under the three other permissible heads may

properly be deferred until the Committee has dealt with all reasonable claims on behalf of the respectable poor, and of *purdah* ladies and other persons who, by the custom of the country, are unable to apply for Government relief.

8. In order to ensure that, as far as possible, no case of these kinds shall be overlooked, I am to suggest that each member of the Local and Sub-Committees should be invited to take personal charge of a suitable area, and that he should arrange to visit, either in person or through some reliable agent, every village in such area at frequent intervals. For this purpose the Committee will no doubt be able to enlist the services of members of Local and District Boards and Union Committees, members of panchayets, and the like. It cannot be doubted that such visits will bring to light many persons whose caste, usages and feelings preclude the application of a labour test—women of good family and others—who may be in great though silent distress. In dealing with cases of this class, the Local Committee may find it advisable to provide light forms of employment, such as spinning, weaving, and the husking of rice, occupations which can be carried on in the people's own homes. In some cases relief might most conveniently take the form of selling grain, under due precautions, at less than cost price. This system should, however, it is considered, only be sparingly resorted to. Grain should not of course be sold in this way to the public generally, but only to persons of the class described in this paragraph, *i.e.*, to the respectable poor and to ladies, who, in the opinion of the Local Committee, are unable to come on to the State Relief Works.

9. The extent and intensity of distress vary in different districts of Bengal, and are greater in some places than in others. If your district is among those which are more severely affected, it is probable that whatever sums may be subscribed within it, and more, will be required for local expenditure. If, on the other hand, it is happily among those which are more fortunately circumstanced, the Local Committee will, it is hoped, recognize the justice of setting free much of what they are able to collect for the relief of more pressing necessity elsewhere. Even in those districts which are least affected by the failure of the rains, the high range of prices must be the cause of some distress, and occasions will still arise for the issue of relief in the manner described above.

10. In addition to the fortnightly statement of subscriptions collected (enclosure E), the statements in the annexed forms F and G should be submitted at the end of each fortnight, beginning from the 1st February next. These are required for transmission to the Central Committee.

11. An early opportunity should be taken by each Local Committee to appoint office-bearers, including a Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer, who will be responsible for the keeping up of the necessary accounts, for submitting the prescribed returns, and making the authorised disbursements.

ENCLOSURE A.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble Sir F. Maclean, K.T., Q.C., *Chief Justice*.
The Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Most Revd. Archbishop Goethals.
Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
" Sir C. G. Paul, K.C.I.E.
" Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
" P. Playfair, C.I.E.
" M. Finucane.
" A. Wallis.
Mr. C. H. Moore.
" C. Lawrie Johnstone.
" R. Steel.
" H. B. H. Turner.
" S. C. Scaramanga.
" G. Irving.
" J. E. D. Ezra.
" W. K. Eddis.
" J. O'B. Saunders.
" H. C. Williams.
" W. D. Cruickshank.
" J. A. Toomey.
Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E.
Mr. G. Hennessy.
" F. A. Möller.
Revd. Dr. Macdonald.
Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Ravaneshwar Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E. of Gidhour.
Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur Sir Luchmessar Singh, K.C.I.E. of Darbhanga.
Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I.
" Sir Narendra Krishna, K.C.I.E.
" Durga Charn Laha, C.I.E.
" Govind Lal Roy of Rangpur.
Rai Jai Prokash Lal Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hon'ble Nawab Syud Amir Hussain, C.I.E.
" Sahebzada Bukhtiyar Shah.
" Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose.
" Surendranath Banerji.
" A. M. Bose.
" Guru Pershad Sen.
" Rai Isser Chunder Mitter Bahadur.
" Joygobind Law.
Nawab Khwaja Ahsanullah Bahadur, C.I.E.
Hon'ble Durgagati Banerjee, C.I.E.
Raja Peari Mohun Mukherjea, C.S.I.
" Bun Behari Kapur.
N. N. Ghose, Esq.
R. D. Mehta, Esq.
Rai Shew Bux Bogla Bahadur.
Babu Kalinath Mitter.
" Narendronath Sen.
" Romanath Ghose.
Mahamahopadhyaya Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna,
C.I.E.

Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B.	Mr. C. C. McLeod.
Rev. Father Marchal.	" A. P. Rodocanachi.
" Father Lafont, C.I.E.	" N. J. Sassoon.
" H. Whitehead.	" R. M. Cohen.
" T. Brown.	" D. McL. Morison.
" J. Taylor.	" W. Stalkartt.
" John Morrison.	" H. S. Ashton.
" D. Reid.	" J. S. Fraser.
Colonel Chatterton, C.I.E.	" Fred. Whitney.
Lieutenant E. W. Petley, C.I.E.	" G. G. Anderson.
Mr. J. H. Apjohn.	" D. Yule.
Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	" T. W. Spink.
" " Risley, C.I.E.	" W. Bushby.
" Glass, C.I.E.	" R. Y. Remfry.
Colonel McArthur.	" H. Elworthy.
Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	" F. Larmour.
" Wilkins.	" W. H. Phelps.
" C. E. Buckland, C.I.E.	" E. Whiteaway.
" Justice Jenkins.	Dr. G. R. Ferris.
" Sale.	Mr. N. H. T. Beeker.
" Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt.	" W. Bleeck.
" Mr. Justice Macpherson.	" A. E. J. Abraham.
" " Ameer Ali, C.I.E.	" J. T. Woodroffe.
" " Trevelyan.	" C. P. Hill.
" " Beverley.	" W. Garth.
" " O'Kinealy.	" C. C. Robinson.
" " Gurudas Banerji.	" G. B. McNair.
" " Rampini.	" C. E. Dissent.
" " Hill.	" H. M. Rustomjee.
Captain Creagh.	" C. E. Guzdar.
Mr. A. Simson.	" E. C. Cotes.
" W. J. M. McCaw.	" Paul Knight.
" C. E. Smyth.	" S. Tremearne.
" Allan Arthur.	" H. Hensman.
" J. P. Thomas.	" C. H. Reynolds.
" C. B. Jourdain.	" F. G. Mayne.
" C. C. Campbell.	" J. Stiven.
" Edward Sawyer.	" D. Camerini.
" Gilbert S. Henderson.	" E. Freyvogel.
" W. Mackintosh.	" P. E. Cameron.
" C. R. Orr.	" H. G. Fidler.
" W. H. Cheetham.	" E. V. Westmacott.
" W. A. Bankier.	" P. Nolan.
" W. Currie.	" G. Toynbee.
" M. C. Turner.	" W. B. Oldham, C.I.E.
" G. H. Sutherland.	" J. A. Bourdillon.
" J. A. Anderson.	" A. Forbes, C.S.I.
" A. G. Apcar.	" H. G. Cooke.
" J. Gemmell.	" F. H. Skrine.
" E. Henry.	" C. H. Pope.
" Cairns Deas.	" W. Shirreff.
" G. F. Nairn.	" H. J. Rudd-Rainey.
" J. D. Nimmo.	" J. Rudd-Rainey.
" W. R. T. Aitken.	" J. Fraser-Forbes.
" A. K. Muir.	" R. J. Harrison.
" J. G. Dickson.	" J. A. Wernicke.
" Geo. Lyell.	" G. L. Garth.
" D. F. Mackenzie.	" H. L. Weatherall.
" C. H. Wilkie.	" H. F. Wilson.
" F. E. Patteson.	" W. Sutherland.
" C. D. Stewart.	" W. J. Howard.
" W. B. Mactavish.	" W. F. Burrows.

Mr. E. Mylne.	Mr. H. Manners.
" J. Hodding.	" J. J. Macleod, C.I.E.
" T. R. Filgate.	" T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E.
" J. Wilson.	" J. Lewis.
" L. D. Reed.	" C. H. Crowdy.
" R. Lockhart.	" H. O. Christian.
" T. Barclay.	" W. M. Grant.
" E. Macnaghten.	" F. Christian.
" G. T. Collingridge.	" C. J. Shillingford.
" G. L. Richardson.	" C. W. Thomas.
" G. R. Toomey.	" H. C. Fraser.
" H. Bell.	" A. Peppe.
" C. R. Hay-Webb.	

Prince Kamr Kadr Mirza Abid Ali Bahadur.
 Raja Rajendro Narain Deb Bahadur.
 Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Kt., C.I.E., Mus.D.
 Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, Kt.
 Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
 Rai Kanai Lall Dey Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Seraj-ul-Islam.
 Rai Ram Sankar Sen Bahadur.
 Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose.
 " Kali Kissen Tagore.
 " Charoo Chandra Mullick.
 Kumar Devendra Narain Roy.
 Babu Sita Nath Roy.
 " Pasuputty Nath Bose.
 Raja Binaya Krishna.
 Maharaj Kumar Prodyat Kumar Tagore.
 Rai Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.
 Shahzada Mahomed Bahram Shah.
 Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
 " Muhammad Yusuf, Khan Bahadur.
 A. F. M. Abdur Rahman, Esq.
 W. C. Bonerjee, Esq.
 Lal Mohun Ghose, Esq.
 Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, C.I.E.
 Babu Saligram Sing.
 Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder.
 " Nobin Chand Boral.
 " Chandilal Singh.
 " Janoki Nath Roy.
 " Kanai Lal Khan.
 H. M. Rustomjee, Esq.
 Rai Badri Das Bahadur.
 Babu Damodar Das Burman.
 " Nolin Behari Sircar.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan	... Maharaj Kumar Bijoy Chand Mahtab.
	Kumar Dakshinesvar Malia.
	Babu Chakhan Lal Roy.
	Lalit Mohan Roy.
	Maulvi Syud Abdus Salam.
	" Lutfur Rahman.
Birbhum	... Raja Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty Bahadur.

Midnapore	... Raja Jyoti Prosad Gorgu. „ Narendro Lall Khan. Babu Mukund Lal Roy. „ Okhoy Narain Banerjee. „ Dhanendra Chunder Mukerjee. Maulvi Osman Ali. „ Syud Mahamad Khairat Ali. Syud Abdul Jabar Ali Kadri.
Hooghly	... The Hon'ble Rai Ishan Chandra Mitter Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ashrufudin Ahmed. Babu Raj Kissen Banerjee. „ Janokey Nath Mookerjee. „ Satya Doyal Banerjee. „ Hem Chunder Gossain. „ Nanda Lal Gossain. Munshi Golam Rasul.
Howrah	... Rai Kedar Nath Chatterjee Bahadur. „ Aubinash Chunder Banerjee Bahadur. „ Narsing Dutt Bahadur. „ Khiroda Prosad Pal Bahadur. „ Kedar Nath Koondoo Chowdry Bahadur.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

24-Parganas	... Kumar Satish Chandra Singh. Syud Ahmed Ali. Babu Girija Prosonno Mookerjee. „ Sarat Chandra Singh. „ Grish Chunder Ghosal.
Nadia	... Maharaja Khittish Chunder Roy Bahadur. Rai Dwarka Nath Bhattacharjee Bahadur. Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdhry. „ Upendra Lal Mukerjee. „ Chandra Nath Roy. Mollah Khoda Dad. Maulvi Syud Wahinullah.
Murshidabad	... Nawab Sir Ali Kudr Syud Hussan Ali Bahadur, G.C.I.E. „ Bahadur Syud Zainool Abdeen. Maharani Shurnomoyee, c.i. Raja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipore. Maharaj Kumar Bunwari Ananda Deb. Srimati Annakali Debi. Khan Bahadur Khandkhar Fazl-i-Rabbi. Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur. „ Shetab Chand Nahar Bahadur. „ Budh Sing Dudhuria Bahadur. Babu Mani Lal Nahar. Hakim Kadr Kaikun Mirza.
Jessore	... Raja Promotho Bhoosun Deb Roy. Babu Gobind Prasanna Roy. „ Jogendro Nath Roy. Maulvi Syud Ahmadullah. Munshi Meajuddin.
Khulna	... Babu Girija Nath Roy Chowdhry.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Rajshahi	... Maharaja Jagadendro Nath Roy. Raja Kristendra Roy Bahadur. " Shashi Shakhareswar Roy Bahadur. " Pramada Nath Roy. Kumar Jagendro Nath Roy. Chaudhuri Hefazutullah. Syud Tafuzzul Hossein.
Dinajpur	... Maharaja Girija Nath Roy. Rai Radhagobindo Roy Sahib Bahadur. Maulavi Yahiuddin Ahmed.
Darjeeling	... Raja Tendook Pulger. Rai Lama Ugyen Gyatsho Bahadur. Babu Mohendra Nath Banerjee.
Rangpur	... Raja Mahima Runjun Roy Chowdhuri. " Janaki Ballav Sen. Maulvi Syud Abul Hayat. " Syud Abul Futtah.
Bogra	... Nawab Saiyid Abdus Sobhan Chaudhuri. Babu Beni Madhub Chaki. " Uma Kanta Ghatak.
Pabna	... Rai Banamali Roy Bahadur. Babu Ambica Charan Moitra. Maulavi Bazlur Rahim. " Rashiuddin Nabi. " Abdul Aziz Khan.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	... Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Chowdry Bahadur. " Srinath Roy. Kumar Priya Sunker Roy Chowdry. Rai Iswar Chandra Sil Bahadur. " Ananda Chunder Sen Bahadur. " Dina Nath Sen Sahib. Babu Parbati Sankar Chaudhuri. Khaja Mahamad Sheriff. Maulvi Syud Mahamad Shah.
Mymensingh	... Maharaja Kumud Chandra Sing. Raja Surjakant Acharjee Bahadur. Kumar Upendra Chandra Chowdhry. Rai Jogendro Kishore Rai Chowdhry Bahadur. " Radha Ballabh Chowdry Bahadur. Babu Jogendra Nath Acharjee Chowdhry. Syud Nawab Ali Chaudhuri. Mr. Abdul Haleem Khan. Maulavi Hamiduddin. Munshi Hamidur Rahman.
Faridpur	... Khan Bahadur Maulavi Syududdin Ahmed. Khan Bahadur Syud Tajammal Ali. Babu Chandra Kumar Roy. Maulavi Nurjan Nabi.

Backergunge ... Mr. Bihari Lal Roy.
 Khan Bahadur Syud Moazzim Hossein.
 Rai Jatindra Nath Chaudhuri.
 Maulvi Mahamad Yazid.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Tippera ... Nawab Sahiba Faizunnissa Chaudhrani.
 Babu Mohini Mohan Bordhan.
 Maulvi Tazel Islam.

Noakhali ... Babu Tarak Chandra Guha.
 Maulvi Bazlar Rahim.

Chittagong ... Rai Golak Chandra Chaudhuri Bahadur.
 „ Kailash Chandra Das Bahadur.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna ... Nawab Vilayut Ali Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
 Shams-ul-Ulama Maulvi Syad Imdad Imam.
 Khan Bahadur Syed Fuzl Imam.
 „ „ Sheik Bahadur Ali Khan.
 „ „ Maulvi Saiyid Nasiruddin Ahmed.
 Rai Rai Radha Krishna Bahadur.
 Mr. S. M. Sharf-ud-din.

Gaya ... Raja Bhikum Narayan Sing Bahadur.
 „ Rameshwar Prasad Narayan Singh.
 Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Abu Saleh.
 „ Kazi Furzund Ahmad.
 Rai Baij Nath Singh Bahadur.
 Babu Chota Lal Sijwar, C.I.E.
 Maulavi Karim Bux.
 „ Abdul Haleem.
 Syud Shah Ata Hossein.

Shahabad ... Maharani Beni Pershad Koer.
 Raja Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh.
 Rai Shankar Deyal Sing Bahadur.
 Kazi Zahur Alam.
 Babu Chaturbhuj Sahai.
 „ Mahanand Sahai.
 Shah Ata Hussain.

Saran ... Maharani Gayanamjari Kūari of Hatwa.
 Rai Mohabeer Prosad Shah Bahadur.
 „ Tara Prasad Mookerjee Bahadur.

Champaran ... Maharani Janki Kuer of Bettiah.

Muzaffarpur ... Raja Shewraj Nundun Singh Bahadur.

Darbhanga ... Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur.
 Rai Ganga Pershad Singh Bahadur.
 Babu Talapat Singh.
 „ Ramdhari Lal.
 Maulavi Ashaf Ali Khan.
 „ Muhammad Abdullah.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Monghyr	... Raja Ram Narayan Singh Bahadur. Nawab Ali Khan. Rai Medini Pershad Bahadur. ,, Kamaleshwari Pershad Singh Bahadur. Shah Muhammad Yakub. Babu Ganga Parshad. Saiyid Tafazul Hossein.
Bhagalpur	... Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh, C.I.E. Raja Shib Chandra Banerji. Rai Teznarain Singh Bahadur. ,, Surji Narain Singh Bahadur. ,, Ganpat Singh Sahib. Maulavi Abdul Mazeed. ,, Shujaat Ali Khan. ,, Sheikh Sujjad Hossein. ,, Syud Abdus Salam.
Purnea	... Raja Pudmanund Singh Bahadur. Khan Bahadur Syed Asghar Reza.
Malda	... Maulavi Azumand Khan Chaudhuri.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	... Raja Boidyo Nath Pundit. Kumar Jadunath Deo. Rai Hari Ballabh Bose Bahadur.
Balasore	... Raja Baikunth Nath Dey Bahadur. Rai Govind Ballav Rai Mahashaya Bahadur.
Puri	... The Raja of Parikood. Raja Mokoondo Deb. Rai Bhagbat Mahanty Bahadur.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Hazaribagh	... Raja Nam Narayan Singh. Saroda Narain Singh. Rai Jadoo Nath Mukerjee Bahadur.
Lohardaga	... Maharaja Protap Oodey Nath Sahi Deo.
Palamau	... Rai Thakurai Bhagavat Dayal Singh Bahadur. ,, „ Gobind Pershad Singh Bahadur.
Manbhumi	... Raja Nilmoney Singh Deo.

ENCLOSURE B.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR BENGAL.

HON'BLE C. C. STEVENS, C.S.I., *Chairman.*

Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E.

Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E.

Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I.

Hon'ble C. W. Bolton.

„ M. Finucane.

Maulvi Abdul Jabbar, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Banerjee.

Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.

Mr. C. E. Smythe.

Mr. Allan Arthur.

Babu Nalin Behari Sircar.

„ Gonesh Chandra Chandra.

„ Narendro Nath Sen.

Mr. M. C. Turner.

„ J. G. Womack.

Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Rai Durga Gati Banerjee, Bahadur, C.I.E.

Mr. H. C. Williams.

Babu Sitanath Roy.

Maulvi Muhammed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur.

Mr. C. H. Moore.

„ C. Laurie Johnstone.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke.

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Rai Shew Bux Bogla, Bahadur.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank.

„ R. D. Mehta.

Hon'ble Babu Guru Prasad Sen.

„ Rai Ishan Chandra Mitter, Bahadur.

Mr. T. W. Spink.

Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Mr. E. N. Baker, *Secretary.*

ENCLOSURE C.

Sketch of the organisation which is suggested for the collection and administration of private subscriptions.

- (1) A Central Committee, to be termed the Indian Committee for the provision and administration of Charitable Relief, to be established in India. The General Committee to be unlimited in numbers, and nominations of representatives from each Province likely to be affected by famine to be invited. The General Committee to nominate an Executive Committee consisting of not more than members to undertake the actual administration of the business of the Committee. The head-quarters of the Committee to be at Calcutta. The functions of the Central Committee will be—
- (a) To receive moneys transmitted from England or other countries, and also moneys that may be subscribed in India for the general purposes of the Committee. The fund so created to be termed "The Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, 1897."
 - (b) to apportion these moneys between the different Provinces;
 - (c) to arrange, in concert with the Government, the system upon which charitable relief is to be applied.
- (2) A Committee to be formed in each Province, which will receive the moneys apportioned to that Province by the Central Committee, and also any moneys subscribed specially to meet the needs of the Province, will distribute these moneys to Local Committees, and will generally direct the action of the Local Committees. The Provincial Committee will act in concert with the Local Government, and will be responsible for seeing that the money allotted by the Central Committee is spent on the declared objects of the Fund and with the approval of the Local Government.
- (3) Local Committees to be formed as the Provincial Committees may determine. The detailed administration of the Relief Funds will be in the hands of these Local Committees acting in concert with the local authorities.
- (4) The collection of money in England to be in the hands of a Committee or other agency which will be set on foot in such manner as the Secretary of State may deem advisable.

ENCLOSURE D.

Statement of the objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

GOVERNMENT fully accepts general responsibility for saving the lives of the people in tracts in which famine prevails; and it is essential that private charity, while working side by side with, should not interfere with or overlap the operations which are organised for this purpose. There is, however, ample scope for its exercise in supplementing these operations, in mitigating suffering, and in relieving distress which falls just short of absolute destitution. Especially, private contributions might usefully be expended on the following objects:—

Firstly: *in supplementing the subsistence ration which alone is provided from public funds by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or of clothing, for the aged or infirm, for the patients in hospitals, for children, and the like.*

As guardian of the public purse, and in view of the magnitude of the calamity, Government is obliged to limit its assistance to what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of life.

Secondly: *in providing for the maintenance of orphans.*

Every famine leaves behind it a number of waifs who have lost or become separated from those who should be responsible for them and for whose maintenance it is necessary to provide till they are of an age to support themselves.

Thirdly: *in relieving the numerous poor but respectable persons who will endure almost any privation rather than apply for Government relief, accompanied as it must be by official enquiry into, and by some kind of test of the reality of the destitution which is to be relieved.*

The feeling of the sacredness of the "purdah" or domestic privacy is intensely strong in India; and it is most difficult for any official organisation to reach, or even to ascertain with certainty the existence of, distress of this nature.

Fourthly: *in restoring to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, those who have lost their all in the struggle, and in giving them a fresh start in life.*

The peasant cultivator may often thus be saved from losing his holding, through sheer inability to cultivate it, and from sinking to the position of a day-labourer.

ENCLOSURE E.

Statement of subscriptions collected.

I. Amount subscribed in the district for the needs of India generally, and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
- (b) Since date of last report.

II. Amount subscribed for expenditure within Bengal only and remitted to the Bengal Executive Committee—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
- (b) Since date of last report.

III. Amount subscribed for expenditure within the district, and credited in the District Treasury—

- (a) Up to date of last report.
- (b) Since date of last report.

FORM F.

PROVINCE OF _____

Cash Account for the fortnight ending _____

RECEIPTS.	RS.	A.	P.	DISBURSEMENTS.		RS.	A.	P.
				Expenditure under heading 1 of enclosure D, if any	Expenditure under heading 2 of enclosure D, if any	Expenditure under heading 3 of enclosure D ...	Expenditure under heading 4 of enclosure D, if any	Other expenditure, if any ...
1. Opening balance ...								
2. Remittances from Bengal Executive Committee								
3. Recoveries (if any) by sale of manufactures and otherwise ...								
4. Local subscriptions for expenditure to meet special needs of the district ...								
Total ...								
				Total ...				

FORM G.

PROVINCE OF _____

Statement of Persons receiving Charitable Relief chargeable to the Central Relief Fund for the fortnight ending _____

1. Average daily number of persons receiving relief under heading I	... If any.
2. Ditto ditto ditto II	... If any.
3. Ditto ditto ditto III	... If any.
4. Ditto ditto ditto IV	... If any.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 246 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during January 1897.

Names of Marts.	1st week of Feb. 1896.				2nd week of Dec. 1896.				3rd week of Dec. 1896.				4th week of Dec. 1896.			
	1st week of Jan. 1896.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	1st week of Dec. 1896.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1897.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	... 4,83,000 69,700	2,79,000 57,900	1,47,000 26,500	66,000 3,200	65,500 3,500	74,000 3,700	1,28,000 3,300	1,28,000 3,700	1,12,000 3,300	1,28,000 3,700	1,14,400 70,900	1,09,200 70,900	1,09,200 70,900	1,00,600 72,600	1,00,600 72,600	1,00,600 72,600
Ultadanga	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttarpur, Golabari, Kumartuli, Hatkholo, and Culpi Ghat... Pathuriaghatta, Posts, and Jorabagan	6,06,900 3,000	5,70,900 2,04,900 2,40,000 2,50,000	3,26,800 56,600 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,100	1,45,600 40,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,780	1,71,400 46,100 2,40,000 2,50,000 66,100	1,69,800 1,31,100 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,400	1,14,900 1,49,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,000	1,14,900 1,49,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,000	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600	2,500 2,600
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	... ... ... ... ...	... 2,04,900 2,40,000 2,50,000 ...	1,65,800 56,600 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,100	... 56,600 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,100	... 40,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,780	... 46,100 2,40,000 2,50,000 66,100	... 1,31,100 2,40,000 2,50,000 71,400	... 1,59,700 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,000	... 1,49,000 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,000	... 1,42,500 2,40,000 2,50,000 67,000	... 1,34,100 2,40,000 2,50,000 70,900	... 1,48,500 2,40,000 2,50,000 72,600	... 1,48,500 2,40,000 2,50,000 72,600	... 1,48,500 2,40,000 2,50,000 72,600		
Minor bazaars (1)	... ...	... 2,50,000	... 2,50,000	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	... 71,100	
Other retail shops (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fenkristiopur*	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadrashwar, and Chandernagore† ...	8,120	6,425	14,494	18,078	9,666	24,235	7,963	8,409	6,335	11,975	7,202	......	...	...	...	...
Total	... 18,65,620	15,72,525	11,32,994	8,33,958	8,53,866	9,58,835	9,84,663	9,67,309	9,79,735	10,03,975	10,50,902	......	...	...	...	...
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896).	15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	3,160 (on 7th Dec. 1896).	5,401 (on 12th Dec. 1896).	13,365 (on 19th Dec. 1896).	3,393 (on 26th Dec. 1896.)	3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897.)	3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897.)	1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897.)	5,164	1,16,447	......	...	...	...	...
On boats unladen—	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	13,301 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	17,823 (14th Dec. 1896.)	40,153 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	41,602 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	65,094	68,377	... ...	...	...	...	...
By Port Commissioners' returns	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Canal returns	77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	22,884 (5th to 7th Dec. 1896).	20,456 (14th Dec. 1896.)	51,141 (on 19th to 21st Dec. 1896.)	84,563 (on 26th to 28th Dec. 1896.)	99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	1,15,345	1,36,091	... ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Stocks	20,02,381	17,15,431 ...	11,72,339 ...	8,97,638 ...	11,14,719 ...	11,20,063 ...	11,05,983 ...	11,89,577 ...	13,71,817 ...	13,71,817 ...	...	...	...	...	...

*This ward is in the Howth district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

This mart is in the Howrah ~~district~~, ~~and was~~
+ Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly
Ditto Ditto by the Railway authorities.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 289 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 21st January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

1	15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports
,, Indian „	...	40,988	55,789	105,258
Total	...	40,988	55,789	105,262
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports	...	173,234	2,35,790	189,083
,, Indian „	...	59,258	80,657	5,855
Total	...	232,492	3,16,447	194,938
				2,65,382

Imports—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

1	15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	...	30,495	41,507	86,846
Paddy	...	9,498	12,928	14,004
Wheat
Gram and pulses	...	995	1,354	4,412
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.
Total	...	40,988	55,789	105,262
				1,43,273

Burma rice is coming in plentifully, and is being carried by rail all over the country. During the period under report the total quantity received was 75,300 cwts., against nil in the preceding year. The imports from Chandbali were limited to 6,056 cwts. of rice and 172 cwts. of paddy, against 30,495 cwts. and 9,498 cwts., respectively, during the corresponding week last year. A supply of 5,156 cwts. of rice and 10,017 cwts. of paddy was received from Balasore, but in the previous year there were no such imports. Out of the total increase shown under gram and pulses, Coconada in the Madras Presidency contributed 3,115 cwts.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the third week of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

1 <i>Food-grains.</i>	15TH TO 21ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2 Cwts.	3 Mds.	4 Cwts.	5 Mds.
Rice	198,467	2,70,135	185,767	2,52,850
Paddy	143	195	29	39
Wheat	4,630	6,302	170	231
Gram and pulses	28,902	39,339	8,790	11,964
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	350	476	182	248
Total ...	232,492	3,16,447	194,938	2,65,332

The shipments of rice to foreign ports were very brisk during the week under report, the total increase amounting to 22·10 per cent., in comparison with the figures for the corresponding period of 1896. The aggregate quantity exported to Germany, Abyssinia, West Indies, and Arabia (other than Maskat) amounted to 96,222 cwts., against nil in the preceding year. There was however a cessation of exports to Zanzibar, Natal, Demerara, Surinam and Persia, all of which imported largely in the previous year. Maskat in Arabia received 34,567 cwts., against only 2,771 cwts. in 1896. The falling off in the exports to Ceylon amounted to 17,077 cwts., while the trade with the United Kingdom was practically unchanged. With the Indian ports, however, there was little or no trade, the total quantity shipped during the week being only 490 cwts., against 46,726 cwts. in the preceding year. Under gram and pulses the largest fluctuation occurred in the consignments to the United Kingdom, which received only 1,175 cwts., against 18,783 cwts. in 1896.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st January 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	Coconada	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	... { 1897	...	330	953	.....	3,115	.....
	Calingapatam	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	73	.....
	... { 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
<i>From Foreign Ports, Straits Settlements</i>	Rangoon	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { 1897	...	52,791	1,243	.....	1,017	.....
Burma	Moulmein	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { 1897	...	21,957	1,619	.....	.....	23,576
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>	Akyab	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { 1897	...	552	.....	.....	.....	552
Balasore	Balasore	... { 1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... { 1897	...	5,156	10,017	.....	.....	15,173
From Foreign Ports, Straits Settlements	Chandbali	... { 1896	...	80,495	9,498	923	40,915
	... { 1897	...	6,056	172	.....	280	6,508
Total Indian Ports		... { 1896	...	30,495	9,498	995	40,988
		... { 1897	...	86,842	14,004	4,412	105,258
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS		1896	...	30,495	9,498	995	40,988
		1897	...	86,846	14,004	4,412	105,262

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 21st January 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.	1	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>							
United Kingdom { 1896 1897 ...	28,227 26,672	..... .....	1,978 1,775	18,783 1,775	48,988 28,447
Germany—Hamburg { 1896 1897 ...	12,914	..... .....	..... .....	1	12,915
" Bremen { 1896 1897 ...	43,153	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	43,153
Abyssinia { 1896 1897 ...	10,966	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	10,966
Eastern Coast of Africa—Zanzibar { 1896 1897 ...	2,288	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,288
Natal { 1896 1897 ...	4,277	..... .....	..... .....	191	4,468
South America—Demerara { 1896 1897 ...	8,158	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	8,158
" Surinam { 1896 1897 ...	31,360	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	31,360
West Indies—Trinidad { 1896 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	73	73
" Jamaica { 1896 1897 ...	3,510	..... .....	..... .....	37	3,547
Aden { 1896 1897 ...	9,378 6,565	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	9,378 6,565
Arabia—Muscat { 1896 1897 ...	2,771 34,567	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2,771 34,567
" Other States { 1896 1897 ...	25,679	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	25,679
Ceylon { 1896 1897 ...	38,122 21,045	143 29	..... .....	307 1,459	91
China—Hongkong { 1896 1897 ...	..... .....	..... .....	15	..... .....	15
Maldives { 1896 1897 ...	3,019 191	..... .....	..... 4	..... 3	3,019 198
Persia { 1896 1897 ...	23,615 15	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	23,615 15
Straits Settlements { 1896 1897 ...	526	..... .....	52	358	526 410
Total Foreign Ports	... { 1896 1897 ...	151,741 185,277	143 29	1,978 71	10,281 3,706	91	173,234 189,083

PORTS.			Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>								
Bombay	...	...	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
	... { 1896	... { 1897	21,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,593
	... { 1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madras	... { 1896	.. { 1897	15	.....	.....	5,531	100
						2,691	110	5,631
	Badagara	... { 1896	... { 1897	5,755	.....	.....	.....	6,755
					
	Calicut	... { 1896	... { 1897	6,883	.....	88	161	7,132
					
	Calingapatam	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	7	7
					
	Cannanore	... { 1896	... { 1897	1,475	.....	.....	.....	1,475
					
	Cochin	... { 1896	... { 1897	915	.....	.....	.....	915
Madras						.....	.....	.....
	Laccadives	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	27	27
						22	.....	22
	Mangalore	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	161	161
					
	Negapatam	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	183	183
						73	.....	73
	Tellicherry	... { 1896	... { 1897	3,734	.....	.....	499	.....
						.....	.....	4,233
	Tuticorin	... { 1896	... { 1897	997	.....	.....	.....	997
					
	Vizsgapatam	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	2	2
					
	Rangoon	... { 1896	... { 1897	801	.....	2,550	2,435	150
						89	2,273	67
	Akyab	... { 1896	... { 1897	40	.....	.....	174	.....
						5	203	5
Burma						.....	.....	214
	Kyaukpyu	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	2	2
						1	.....	1
	Moulmein	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	85	.....
						44	.....	44
	Sandoway	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
						.....	.....	6
Chittagong	...	...	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	138	.....
						46	.....	46
	Balasore	... { 1896	... { 1897	3	.....	.....	147	.....
						.....	.....	150
	Chandbali	... { 1896	... { 1897	3	.....	14	78	.....
						10	15	95
	Port Blair	... { 1896	... { 1897	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
						.....	.....	10
Travancore-Alleppey	...	...	... { 1896	... { 1897	1,527	.....	.....	1,527
				
	Total Indian Ports	... { 1896	... { 1897	46,726	.....	2,652	9,621	259
					490	99	6,084	182
	GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	... { 1896	... { 1897	198,467	143	4,630	28,902	350
					185,767	29	170	182
						8,790	.....	194,038

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 290 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandballi), Cuttack, and Puri during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896:—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.		From Indian ports.		<u>Total.</u>
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	1,667	1,667	2,269
	1897	...	.....	363	363	
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	221
	1897	...	.....	162	162	
Balasore ports	1896	...	.....	151	151	205
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	715
	1897	...	.....	525	525	
Total	1896	...	.....	1,818	1,818	2,474
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....

EXPORTS.

Ports.		To Foreign ports.		To Indian ports.		<u>Total.</u>
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	16,871	16,871	22,963
	1897	...	748	.....	748	
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	88	88	120
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports	1896	...	.....	30,231	30,231	41,148
	1897	...	.....	22,249	22,249	
Cuttack	1896	...	31,107	.....	31,107	42,340
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	31,107	47,190	78,297	106,571
	1897	...	748	22,249	22,997	

The falling off under Chittagong is due to the cessation of exports to Cochin, which received 16,871 cwts. of paddy in 1896. Similarly the ports of Columbo and Mauritius, which together were supplied with 31,107 cwts. of rice from Cuttack in 1896, imported nothing during the period under report. The fluctuations in the exports from the Balasore ports are mainly due to smaller despatches of rice and paddy to Calcutta this year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897. 287

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma— Rangoon	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
Akyab	....	1,356	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,356
Calcutta	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	351
Total	12	1,356	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	363	1,667

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo	....	748	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	748
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Madras—Cochin	....	....	16,871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,871	....
Total	....	....	16,871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,871	....
GRAND TOTAL	....	748	16,871	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,871	748

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Narainganj to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
<i>Indian Port.</i>												
Chittagong	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	88
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88	....	....	88

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Port.												
Calcutta	3	....	....	....	41	60	118	91	....	....	162	151
Total	3	....	....	....	41	60	118	91	....	....	162	151

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indian Ports.												
Madras—Kapatam	15	....	810	....	....	....	1,820	865	....	....	825	....
Calcutta	20,522	11,325	7,064	10,059	....	....	1,820	865	....	....	29,406	22,249
Total	20,537	11,325	7,874	10,059	....	....	1,820	865	....	....	30,131	22,249

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 7th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Columbo Mauritius	2,422 28,685	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,422 28,685	....
Total	31,107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,107	....
Indian Ports.												
Nil	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	31,107	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,107	....

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 1st February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil in Sadar, Kalna, and Katwa; '03 in Raniganj. Weather seasonable. *Aman* being threshed. Sugarcane being pressed. Potatoes being harvested. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced. Rain wanted in Raniganj and Katwa for *rabi* crops; elsewhere *rabi* prospects fair. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0
Kalna	10 0
Katwa	10 10 to 10 15
Raniganj	10 4

per rupee.

Birbhum.—Weather cloudy with drizzling rain. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and at Rampur Hât 10 seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Sporadic cases of cow-pox reported. Rice selling at $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee at Sadar and $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers at Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Weather seasonable. Threshing of *aman* going on. Prospects of indigo, linseed and *rabi* not good. Cattle-disease reported from Keshpur, Binpur, Salbani, Jhargram and Dantun. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	...
Contai	...
Tamluk	...
Ghatal	...

per rupee.

Hooghly.—Want of rain felt throughout the district. Slight rain falling to-day (1st February). *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering for want of moisture. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar '04. Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects of standing crops poor. Harvesting of *aman* finished. Lands in places being tilled for vegetable cultivation. Peas being harvested. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.
Sadar	...	9 to 10 0
Barasat	...	10 0
Basirhat	...	10 0
Diamond Harbour	...	10 10

per rupee.

Nadia.—No rain during the week. Slight north-wester now on. Early oilseeds being gathered. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* and for cultivation of *aus* lands. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder ample nearly everywhere. Common rice sells at 8 seers to 10 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

22nd January	...	...	...	...	1,353
23rd	...	...	...	...	1,645
24th	...	...	...	...	1,623
25th	...	...	...	...	1,744
26th	...	...	...	...	1,763
27th	...	...	...	...	1,976

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations are 1,750 from 24th to 27th January. Number on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 1,681, women 386, children 1,165—total 3,232; Meherpur subdivision—men 835, women 250, children 1,040—total 2,125; Kushtia subdivision—men 473, children 230—total 703. Gratuitous relief—men 141, women 539, children 90—total 770.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *boro* going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops not favourable. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	...
Kandi	...
Jangipur	...

per rupee.

Jessore.—Days hot, nights cold; mornings less cloudy and foggy but two days. *Rabi* crops suffering from want of moisture. Harvesting of *aman* completed. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. .
Sadar	... ... ... 9 to 10
Jhenida	... ... ... 9 } per rupee.
Magura	... ... ... 9 to 9½
Narail	... ... ... 10 }
Bongaon	... ... ... 10 }

Khulna.—No rain. Weather dry; cold at night. *Aman* harvest completed. Transplantation of *boro* paddy in progress. *Rabi* and *boro* crops not doing well owing to want of rain. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Khulna	... ... ... 9 to 11
Bagerhat	... ... ... 11 } per rupee.
Satkhira	... ... ... 10 }

Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee for staple food-grain. Number of relief-works open, two. Number of persons employed on relief-works in Satkhira subdivision for the week ending 27th January—men 105, women nil, children 42—total 147; gratuitous relief—men 4, women 9, children 8—total 21.

Rajshahi.—Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Transplantation of summer rice going on. Sugarcane being planted in some places. Fodder available. Want of drinking-water reported from some parts. Price of rice has somewhat fallen, ranging between 9½ and 11 seers per rupee. Five test-relief works opened during the week. Number of persons employed on Saturday, 30th January—men 504, women nil, children 32—total 536; gratuitous relief nil.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Preparation of land for *betri* paddy is going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—No rain. Weather warmer than usual. Hills—Wheat and barley flourishing; *phaphur*, *tori* and potatoes being harvested. *Terai*—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* completed; mustard and potatoes being harvested; tobacco doing well; ploughing for sugarcane and jute in some places commenced. Coarse rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.
Hills	... ... ... 8 }
Terai	... ... ... 9 } per rupee.

Bhutta, 13 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop and jute. Harvesting of mustard continues. Prospects fair. Common rice selling from 8 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather a little cloudy now and then. Oilseeds being gathered. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters, 10½ seers per rupee, and in the interior from 7½ to 12 seers.

Pabna.—Weather seasonable. No change in condition of standing crops. Common rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable. Rain wanted. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather fine. Lands are under preparation for *aus* paddy and jute. Mustard being harvested. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Rain wanted. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers a rupee. Fodder and water available.

Backergunge.—Rainfall nil. Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects of spring crops not good for want of rain. Price of rice stationary.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* not favourable. Water and fodder available. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Rain badly wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice ranges from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Threshing of paddy in progress. Poppy and tobacco doing well. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on test-works on Saturday, 30th January—men 299, women 209, children 79—total 587; gratuitous relief—men 14, women 14, children 8—total 36.

Gaya.—*Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar, 9 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Slight damage reported to have been caused by frost. Poppy doing well. Pea selling at 10½ seers per rupee at Bhabhua. Number on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—men 793, women 999, children 482—total 2,274.

Saran.—*Rabi* doing well. It is coming into ear. Average price of *makai* 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 365, women 662, children 943—total 1,970; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,580, women 1,954, children 1,601—total 5,135; Siwan subdivision—men 2,002, women 2,905, children 1,799—total 6,706. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 889, women 3,199, children 797—total 4,885; Gopalganj subdivision—men 847, women 2,952, children 1,644—total 5,443; Siwan subdivision—men 390, women 1,061, children 291—total 1,742. Chapra town—Gratuitous relief—men 197, women 793, children 198—total 1,188; Revilganj town—Gratuitous relief—men 47, women 63, children 51—total 161. Chapra poor-house 49. Siwan poor-house 55 (men 13, women 21, children 21). Hatwa poor-houses 442; doles 219. Manjha poor-house 103.

Champanar.—No rain. Spring crops doing well after last month's rain. Prices fallen somewhat. Common rice sells at Motihari at 8½ seers and maize at 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—men 40,438, women 35,417, children 21,294—total 97,149; gratuitous relief—men 1,345, women 2,619, children 1,844—total 5,808.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* fair. *Rahar, suthni* and *alua* in Mahua thana slightly affected by cold. Prices are—common rice 8 seers, Burma rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 13 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahar* 12 seers, *marua* 12 seers. *makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 2,986, women 745, children 774—total 4,505; Hajipur subdivision—men 500, women 565, children 694—total 1,759; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 406, women 108, children 133—total 647. Gratuitous relief—Hajipur subdivision—men 19, women 367, children 10—total 396; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 481, women 429, children 397—total 1,307.

Darbhanga.—Prospects of standing *rabi* crops fair. Mustard and rape seeds are being harvested in places. *Rahar* excellent. Coarse rice selling at Sadar to-day (1st February) 9½ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 30th January—Sadar subdivision—men 20,633, women 26,162, children 6,485—total 53,280; Samastipur subdivision—men 995, women 1,654, children 556—total 3,205; Madhubani subdivision—men 40,942, women 25,086, children 13,131—total 79,159. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 2,050, women 3,826, children 1,817—total 7,693; Samastipur subdivision—men 264, women 646, children 349—total 1,259; Madhubani subdivision—men 8,606, women 23,302, children 14,423—total 46,331. Darbhanga Raj—Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 30th January—men 10,689, women 3,766, children 1,898—total 16,353; daily number in receipt of charitable relief, 3,518.

Monghyr.—No rain at Monghyr and Begusarai; 02 at Jamui. Weather cold with high west wind. Standing crops doing well. Prospects of *rabi* good. Sugarcane pressing still in progress. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.
Monghyr	...	...	...	9 to 10½
Begusarai	...	...	...	8 to 10½ } per rupee.
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10 }

Bihar figures not received.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. Direction of wind changeable. Harvesting of *kurthi* has commenced. Prospect of *rabi* continues to be hopeful. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. There has been a slight fall in the price of grain in the Banka, Supaul, and Sadar subdivisions. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.
Sadar	...	10 2
Banka	...	11 4
Madhipura	...	10 0
Supaul	...	11 8

per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco in progress. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10
Kishanganj	10
Araria	10 to 11

per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Standing *rabi* crops doing well. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient. Want of drinking-water reported from certain places in Shibganj thana.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather seasonable. Slight rain at head-quarters this day (1st February). Prospects of crops unchanged. Price of common rice 8½ to 12 seers per rupee and of Indian-corn 11 to 15 seers. Dews scanty. Fodder and water still sufficient.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting hot. Harvesting of *sarad* and *rabi* continues. *Dalua* growing. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.
Cuttack	...	11 13
Jajpur	...	14 7
Kendrapara	...	14 7
Banki	...	14 3

per rupee.

Balasore.—Weather seasonable. *Sarad* being harvested. *Rabi* crops withering. *Dalua* crop flourishing in some places and suffering in others owing to water used for irrigating it having become brackish. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox occurring in some chaklas. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—No rain. The winter crops on the ground are *kulthi*, mustard, castor, and garden vegetables. *Kulthi* is being reaped. Cattle-disease reported from two parganas in Angul. Condition of people good. Coarse rice sells at 11½ seers per rupee at Sadar and 16 seers in the mufassal markets.

Puri.—Rainfall (0·03) reported from station Banpur. Prospects of winter rice and *rabi* same as before. Affairs becoming strained in tracts adjoining Chilka, and relief works are necessary. Price of common rice stationary,

Hazaribagh.—Weather cloudy and cold. *Rabi* doing well. Prices unchanged. No applicants for relief works.

Lohardaga.—State of standing crops unchanged. Rice sells at Ranchi 8 to 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Grain in stock for present requirements.

Palamau.—Rainfall '40. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* prospects fair. Great rise in prices. Forty-three markets selling under 9 seers per rupee, against 33 in previous week; 18 against 20 at 9 seers; 10 against 20 above 9 seers but below 10 seers; 3 against nil at 10 seers; 1 against 6 over 10 seers but below 11 seers; 1 at 11 seers. Relief work commenced.

Manbhum.—Slight rain in thana Chandil. Weather cold. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Chas, Raghunathpur, Chandil, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water both running short in thanas Raghunathpur and Jhalda; sufficient at present in rest of district. Average price of common rice:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10
Gobindpur	8

per rupee.

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—Rain (0·16) has benefited *rabi* and sugarcane. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Slight rain fell in parts of Lower Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur during the week. Calcutta received 1·26 inches on the 1st instant. The winter rice harvest is practically over, and threshing is going on. The *rabi* and poppy crops in Bihar continue to promise well. In Northern Bengal and parts of Chota Nagpur the *rabi* crops are reported to be fair. In all other parts of the Province the prospects of the *rabi* crops are poor. Oilseeds and other early *rabi* crops are being gathered, and sugarcane is being pressed. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in parts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute is going on in parts of North Bengal and in Mymensingh. Prices remain almost stationary. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad (pea) 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9½ seers. These prices show slight falls in Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran, and a slight rise in Patna. In the other affected districts there has been no change.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 30th January, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	... 6,060 (men 2,989, women 636, children 2,435).
Khulna	... 147 (men 105, women nil, children 42).
Rajshahi	... 536 (men 504, women nil, children 32).
Patna	... 587 (men 299, women 209, children 79).
Shahabad	... 2,274 (men 793, women 999, children 482).
Saran	... 13,811 (men 3,947, women 5,521, children 4,343).
Champaran	... 97,149 (men 40,438, women 35,417, children 21,294).
Muzaffarpur	... 6,911 (men 3,892, women 1,418, children 1,601).
Darbhanga	... 135,644 (men 62,570, women 52,902, children 20,172).

Total

263,119, against 247,327 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	... 770 (men 141, women 539, children 90).
Khulna	... 21 (men 4, women 9, children 8).
Patna	... 36 (men 14, women 14, children 8).
Saran	... 12,070 (men 2,126, women 7,212, children 2,732).
Champaran	... 5,808 (men 1,345, women 2,619, children 1,844).
Muzaffarpur	... 1,703 (men 500, women 796, children 407).
Darbhanga	... 55,283 (men 10,920, women 27,774, children 16,589).

Total

... 75,691, against 70,343 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Darbhanga Raj	... 16,353 (men 10,689, women 3,766, children 1,898).
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Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	... 3,518 (figures incomplete).
Saran district	... 2,210.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 2nd February, 1897.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Rainfall at 328 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal for 1896.

Metropolit cal division. DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Burdwan.	BURDWAN	Kalna	0'50	0'78	—	3'47	12'51	13'60	10'07	6'59	10'26	—	0'03	—	57'81
		Burdwan	0'65	0'32	—	0'18	6'98	17'14	7'96	10'18	9'33	—	—	—	51'19
		Katwa	—	0'31	—	1'05	6'56	10'21	6'67	8'37	5'61	—	0'03	—	38'81
		Baniganj	0'02	0'44	0'01	—	3'44	12'15	9'70	6'58	5'45	—	0'06	—	37'85
Birbhum.	BIRBHUM	Mankur	0'14	0'41	—	—	2'93	13'30	10'26	4'92	4'80	—	—	—	36'96
		Suri	—	0'23	0'05	0'44	4'01	15'35	6'18	5'34	5'97	—	0'04	—	37'61
		Hetampur	0'05	0'25	—	0'50	3'21	13'15	7'79	10'36	11'56	—	0'02	—	46'39
		Rampur Hat	—	0'15	—	—	3'78	14'62	9'90	5'70	11'18	—	0'03	0'23	46'08
Bankura.	BANKURA	Bolpur	0'06	0'57	—	0'73	2'65	10'50	6'61	4'41	7'33	—	0'03	—	32'88
		Murari	—	0'43	—	0'15	2'06	15'90	13'64	8'55	7'45	—	0'10	—	48'28
		Lalpur	—	0'27	—	—	3'16	10'50	5'07	6'82	6'18	—	—	—	32'00
		Bankura	0'22	0'13	0'03	0'19	3'32	11'04	20'48	9'08	6'14	—	0'05	—	50'68
Midnapore.	MIDNAPORE	Vishnupur	0'21	—	0'19	—	3'54	12'82	16'20	14'17	4'38	—	—	—	51'00
		Maliara	—	0'75	—	0'04	6'70	9'75	12'79	6'44	5'69	—	—	—	42'12
		Khatra	0'09	—	—	0'01	4'46	13'32	14'36	13'89	4'34	—	0'08	—	50'70
		Indas	0'12	0'18	—	—	6'26	14'90	9'25	8'63	6'50	—	—	—	45'84
Hooghly.	HOOGHLY	Kotalpur	—	0'25	—	—	4'34	13'28	8'42	9'52	6'78	—	—	—	42'30
		Onda	0'17	0'11	—	—	1'72	10'65	15'55	10'76	4'20	—	0'05	—	43'21
		Gangajalghati	0'08	0'27	—	—	5'58	10'33	10'51	7'41	3'50	—	0'06	—	37'74
		Raipur	—	—	—	—	3'90	12'64	16'96	11'78	3'38	—	0'10	—	48'76
Howrah.	HOWRAH	Sonamukhi	—	—	0'12	—	0'25	4'75	12'40	12'91	6'40	3'31	—	—	40'14
		Contai	—	—	—	—	7'30	12'74	17'58	12'08	6'56	—	0'08	—	56'66
		Tamluk	—	—	0'56	0'02	5'37	15'63	20'98	8'84	6'17	—	0'01	—	57'58
		Midnapore	—	0'06	0'20	0'08	5'26	13'34	11'94	13'96	4'74	—	0'02	—	49'60
24-Parganas.	24-PARGANAS	Ghatla	—	—	0'53	0'37	2'45	12'29	16'35	7'03	8'81	—	—	—	47'83
		Kukrahatty	—	—	0'36	—	9'32	19'19	18'10	9'21	7'55	—	0'14	—	64'47
		Garhbeta	0'17	—	—	—	3'49	15'98	17'97	20'52	4'36	—	—	—	64'40
		Panskura	—	0'05	0'71	0'32	4'57	16'54	17'60	11'30	8'60	—	—	—	59'63
Nadia.	NADIA	Daanfoor	—	—	0'82	—	4'01	9'13	14'71	9'24	3'01	—	0'04	—	40'63
		Serampore	0'21	0'01	0'19	0'67	4'31	15'98	18'93	8'46	6'45	0'05	0'01	—	55'27
		Hosoghat	0'30	—	1'31	1'30	6'29	13'74	10'37	7'14	6'99	—	—	—	47'35
		Jahannabad	0'34	0'07	0'21	—	3'10	15'39	10'46	10'66	5'68	—	—	—	46'11
Murshidabad.	MURSHIDABAD	Howrah	0'17	0'08	0'16	0'09	3'38	12'37	12'18	10'45	5'88	—	—	—	44'76
		Mohestra	—	—	0'17	0'02	6'17	16'46	18'86	12'69	3'62	—	0'02	—	57'81
		Ulubaria	—	—	0'80	0'08	5'74	16'45	10'23	5'74	—	—	—	—	49'47
		Saugor Island	—	0'21	0'30	0'20	6'54	12'12	18'75	11'86	8'50	0'02	0'10	—	58'09
Jessore.	JESSORE	Diamond Harbour	—	—	0'11	—	6'82	13'87	21'18	13'76	6'88	—	0'04	—	62'08
		Canning Town	—	—	0'23	0'09	4'68	14'11	10'53	8'99	7'92	—	—	—	46'54
		Alipore (Observatory).	0'03	0'02	0'15	0'05	4'35	16'42	12'08	10'42	9'65	—	0'05	—	52'63
		Barrackpore	0'25	—	0'16	0'55	4'18	17'41	17'54	11'22	7'15	0'12	—	—	58'53
Khulna.	KHULNA	Dum-Dum	0'50	—	—	0'79	4'55	15'33	12'44	9'66	7'39	—	—	—	50'06
		Barasat	0'21	—	—	0'50	5'10	18'82	8'81	6'69	7'10	0'17	—	—	47'49
		Basirhat	0'29	—	0'68	0'59	4'16	17'24	14'15	11'60	11'50	0'35	—	—	59'96
		Ranaghat	0'40	0'17	1'04	2'02	9'57	9'72	8'08	3'58	11'67	—	—	—	45'65
Rajshahi.	RAJSHAHI	Krishnagar	—	0'47	—	2'57	9'72	9'38	5'61	6'61	5'98	—	0'02	—	40'38
		Chuadanga	0'46	0'24	6'13	6'50	5'15	15'72	11'48	4'59	5'78	—	—	—	44'03
		Meherpur	0'24	0'39	0'62	2'17	8'03	11'20	7'47	2'85	3'22	—	—	—	41'39
		Kushma	0'14	0'69	0'66	1'32	7'44	10'11	5'88	2'25	10'19	—	—	—	36'08
Dinajpur.	DINAJPUR	Kandi	0'26	0'30	—	—	4'57	13'41	7'43	6'69	6'89	—	—	—	39'55
		Berhampore	0'03	0'27	0'61	0'36	2'01	11'32	6'89	7'43	9'47	—	0'07	—	37'86
		Lalbag	—	—	—	—	2'66	13'92	9'61	13'96	9'24	—	—	—	48'18
		Azimganj	—	—	—	—	0'10	3'85	12'37	6'77	8'05	5'87	—	—	37'01
Jalpaiguri.	JALPAIGURI	Jangipur	—	—	0'05	—	4'66	8'39	13'22	6'95	8'31	6'05	0'01	0'10	41'84
		Lalgola	0'08	0'09	—	—	6'75	4'68	6'72	9'13	7'96	8'95	—	—	33'19
		Akhriganj	0'50	—	—	—	1'50	6'55	14'24	10'61	5'53	7'88	—	—	46'48
		Patkabari	—	—	0'12	—	1'30	8'30	11'25	5'76	3'60	3'80	—	—	34'45
Darjeeling.	DARJEELING	Dumka	—	—	0'52	—	2'85	6'13	6'90	4'45	5'45	—	—	—	31'98
		Narail	0'02	0'23	0'33	1'96	9'59	16'56	12'24	7'08	8'43	6'23	—	—	56'45
		Jessore	—	0'69	0'56	0'87	4'01	12'92	4'62	4'73	10'46	6'83	—	—	39'09
		Jhenidah	—	—	0'89	0'80	2'26	11'12	8'92	6'75	5'07	11'95	0'80	0'12	30'19
British Bhutan.	BRITISH BHU-TAN.	Magura	0'66	0'20	0'31	1'70	8'18	9'05	8'14	6'70	8'32	0'01	0'03	—	43'45
		Bangaon	—	—	—	—	2'96	18'28	8'44	14'79	12'78	19'15	1'57	—	48'81
		Debigan	1'20	—	—	—	3'79	17'41	15'10	22'34	27'08	27'77	8'91	0'37	0'42
		Bhagatpur (Nagarkatta)	0'32	0'10	0'65	3'79	17'41	15'10	22'34	27'08	27'77	8'91	0'37	0'42	184'86
Thibet.	THIBET	Baxa	0'47	—	1'17	5'34	20'08	16'12	46'13	37'99	29'66				

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Metereolog- ical division, Division,	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Total.												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
NORTH BENGAL—concl'd.	COOCH BEHAR	Dinhatta	0'73	—	—	3'06	21'64	4'16	13'95	8'11	35'60	5'86	1'65	0'06	94'88
		Cooch Behar	0'43	—	—	4'80	18'18	4'55	26'37	5'83	21'21	0'85	0'05	53'16	
		Micklikanj	0'75	—	—	2'62	17'91	6'10	30'06	7'81	20'68	3'37	0'04	0'05	89'39
		Mathabhangha	0'75	—	—	3'74	19'98	6'65	27'20	8'08	14'47	2'97	0'07	0'07	83'94
		Fulbari	0'53	—	—	8'42	19'60	4'68	21'82	8'12	19'25	1'98	0'24	0'05	84'09
		Bhawaniganj (<i>Gai-</i> <i>banda</i>)	0'44	—	—	0'49	12'72	5'86	14'80	9'10	16'22	0'77	0'17	0'04	60'74
RANGPUR	RANGPUR	Rangpur	1'18	—	0'01	3'99	22'77	9'55	12'44	3'21	28'18	1'04	0'43	0'10	82'91
		Peerganj	0'45	—	—	0'29	11'48	8'28	7'95	4'32	17'55	—	0'09	0'05	56'41
		Kurimgaon	1'26	—	—	4'21	21'42	5'90	15'88	6'96	23'68	3'53	0'04	0'09	82'97
		Gobindganj	0'32	—	—	2'65	8'46	7'28	16'11	5'35	14'02	—	0'20	0'08	54'42
		Bardogra (<i>Nil-</i> <i>phamari</i>)	0'36	—	—	1'20	17'26	11'40	18'42	10'38	22'16	2'04	—	0'08	78'30
		Ulipur	0'77	—	—	5'61	22'47	3'62	19'16	1'26	20'08	0'35	—	0'12	73'44
BOGRA	BOGRA	Sunderganj	0'75	—	—	3'42	20'78	4'62	17'60	3'40	16'78	—	0'24	0'24	67'64
		Sherpur	0'20	0'05	—	2'69	10'13	13'40	13'45	3'10	8'27	0'20	—	—	51'40
		Nowkhilla	0'24	—	—	0'45	11'61	11'71	11'58	6'26	9'10	—	—	—	50'35
		Bogra	0'40	0'07	—	0'97	10'47	13'10	11'80	2'80	8'62	—	0'20	0'14	48'43
		Panchbibi	0'17	—	—	0'33	6'94	15'35	21'31	5'78	23'12	0'15	0'63	0'14	63'92
		Pabna	0'20	0'25	0'45	0'82	8'80	13'44	6'98	5'93	4'78	0'91	—	—	42'56
PADMA	PADMA	Sirajganj	0'16	0'10	—	1'96	10'35	15'72	6'51	4'00	7'19	0'10	—	—	46'09
		Munshiganj	—	0'50	2'37	4'60	10'79	14'61	7'36	7'74	8'68	0'03	0'17	—	56'84
		Dacca	—	0'48	1'56	4'95	14'37	12'29	6'72	6'59	14'61	0'04	—	—	61'61
		Narayanganj	0'10	0'47	1'06	6'05	11'50	16'81	9'95	5'98	11'25	0'03	—	—	63'20
		Manikganj	0'15	0'39	1'97	2'92	12'33	11'79	5'91	6'46	13'44	0'75	—	—	55'11
		Jaydebpur	1'00	0'60	0'82	4'85	15'21	12'53	7'65	3'62	13'26	1'22	0'07	—	60'83
MYMENSINGH	MYMENSINGH	Kishorganj	0'16	0'43	0'24	5'61	16'05	19'80	8'46	3'27	13'03	—	—	—	67'35
		Atia (<i>Tongail</i>)	—	0'73	0'65	1'61	11'94	16'10	5'99	4'05	10'53	—	—	—	50'70
		Mymensingh	0'38	0'06	—	3'38	15'20	18'98	14'91	3'50	20'35	—	—	—	76'66
		Jamalpur	0'78	0'12	—	3'24	15'76	16'96	12'30	6'43	17'20	—	0'11	—	72'20
		Netrakona	0'30	0'20	1'11	5'40	23'33	18'06	5'77	15'07	1'35	—	—	88'38	
		Subarnakhali	0'15	0'02	—	6'81	11'12	Rejected	6'61	12'02	0'05	—	—	36'85	
FARIDPUR	FARIDPUR	Durgapur	0'70	—	—	2'88	17'25	16'65	11'51	8'52	18'15	0'16	0'26	0'18	70'18
		Sherpur Town	0'70	0'10	—	2'88	17'25	16'65	11'51	8'52	18'15	0'16	0'26	0'18	56'63
		Diwanganj	0'67	0'07	—	0'34	10'33	10'58	14'11	5'46	14'74	0'03	0'30	0'10	75'64
		Madaripur	0'22	0'15	1'26	1'12	4'66	8'67	6'39	6'25	11'69	—	—	—	40'51
		Faridpur	0'68	0'02	0'45	3'65	10'48	19'93	7'51	13'63	0'05	0'25	—	55'12	
		Goalundo	0'30	0'20	1'65	3'06	12'95	10'31	4'63	6'84	6'53	—	—	—	47'16
RAJBERGUNGE	RAJBERGUNGE	Patnakhali	0'16	1'12	—	1'40	7'52	25'13	12'84	12'60	13'96	0'62	—	—	74'75
		Pirojpur	0'12	0'86	0'35	1'32	6'41	11'48	10'83	7'19	13'40	—	—	—	51'98
		Barisal	0'28	1'25	0'38	6'66	9'84	15'21	12'02	5'79	15'04	—	—	—	60'27
		Gaurnadi	0'69	0'68	0'44	3'34	7'30	12'73	11'96	6'65	9'57	—	—	—	51'39
		Bhola	0'62	0'25	0'46	0'36	7'03	18'42	8'62	11'61	12'10	—	—	—	59'47
		Daudatkhan	0'76	0'64	1'09	2'05	7'73	29'19	11'68	8'39	19'32	1'04	—	—	72'89
HILL TIPPERA	HILL TIPPERA	Bauphal	0'96	0'69	0'64	2'30	7'85	17'11	14'15	15'79	15'85	—	—	—	70'29
		Agartala	0'05	0'20	1'04	3'00	14'20	12'16	5'91	6'17	7'60	0'15	—	—	51'38
		Comilla	0'02	0'33	2'12	5'72	11'23	17'77	12'21	2'83	16'98	0'39	—	—	68'70
		Chandpur	—	0'23	3'99	4'05	11'17	18'42	6'70	7'49	10'25	0'16	—	—	62'46
		Brahmanbaria	0'18	0'63	3'27	5'75	22'43	11'47	8'56	4'43	7'35	2'28	0'45	—	66'80
		Ramchandrapur	0'50	0'50	0'43	4'64	6'88	16'77	9'55	5'65	9'58	—	—	—	54'50
NOAKHALI	NOAKHALI	Nasirnagar	—	0'14	1'36	15'39	16'32	10'41	5'81	0'42	9'15	2'06	0'41	—	60'97
		Daudkandi	—	—	—	5'55	5'50	22'50	16'40	2'65	1'21	—	—	—	61'81
		Lakssam	0'10	0'20	1'14	6'35	9'99	15'25	16'85	5'27	15'03	0'07	—	—	56'39
		Noakhali	1'23	1'72	2'32	3'20	14'77	10'46	23'97	20'62	15'18	0'02	—	—	103'48
		Fenny	0'41	2'20	1'26	3'60	9'96	16'43	23'71	12'39	13'26	1'90	—	—	84'31
		Harishpur	0'80	4'13	6'58	2'30	10'69	31'83	25'29	10'10	21'10	0'86	—	—	107'58
CHITTAGONG	CHITTAGONG	Kaungjanj	0'03	2'11	4'57	3'28	9'97	18'40	10'18	9'98	15'08	0'74	—	—	72'00
		Cox's Bazar	—	—	1'30	0'31	1'91	4'25	37'55	29'58	20'49	13'63	—	—	109'01
		Chittagong	2'16	0'44	3'89	12'69	16'80	19'03	4'87	8'91	1'98	0'14	—	—	78'00
		Kutubdia	2'56	0'60	2'39	5'09	31'83	18'16	9'46	9'92	0'73	—	—	80'23	
		Satkania	0'43	1'09	5'02	7'87	17'06	13'47	6'75	8'38	1'81	—	—	61'88	
		Kodala	0'31	5'28	0'78	5'67	6'37	10'93	15'15	5'76	10'58	1'33	—	—	62'27
SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.	PATNA	Fena	—	4'63	—	7'31	9'77	13'79	14'51	3'73	17'48	0'20	—	—	71'43
		Mirsarai	0'04	2'32	0'38	4'65	11'01	21'57	28'79	5'59	20'60	0'10	—	—	85'42
		Chandpur	—	1'03	1'02	3'13	6'73	14'11	13'38	7'70	10'82	—	—	—	
		Rangamati	0'30	3'42	1'51	5'39	7'06	11'66	12'00	7'36	10'04	1'00	—	—	59'08
		Bandarban	1'26	1'28	0'68	3'47	1								

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
BIHAR—continued.	SARAN	Gopalganj	...	—	—	—	—	1.09	1.43	9.93	9.45	0.98	—	—	0.70	23.67	
		Siwan	...	—	—	—	—	0.79	2.94	8.34	9.73	0.58	—	—	0.41	22.89	
		Ekma	...	0.08	—	—	—	0.51	7.73	4.80	12.59	1.36	—	0.25	0.23	27.52	
		Champa	...	—	—	—	—	0.48	4.30	8.66	7.09	2.27	—	0.19	0.21	23.68	
		Seeropur	...	—	—	—	—	0.70	3.40	12.20	10.40	0.10	—	—	0.50	27.30	
	CHAMPARAN...	Anour	...	—	—	—	—	0.77	11.43	9.51	12.03	3.47	—	—	—	37.21	
		Basantpur	...	—	—	—	—	—	7.21	11.40	7.81	—	—	—	0.66	27.08	
		Darewlee	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.26	—	
		Motihari	...	0.03	—	—	—	1.59	6.71	10.61	9.78	1.74	—	0.03	0.34	30.83	
		Bettiah	...	—	—	—	—	1.52	2.67	9.49	10.86	2.57	—	0.11	0.31	31.48	
MUZAFFAR-PUR.	BAGHA	Bagaha	...	0.06	—	—	—	1.72	2.23	13.17	9.68	4.20	—	—	0.29	23.49	
		Burhurwa	...	0.03	—	—	—	1.37	4.53	8.91	7.49	0.87	—	—	—	—	
		Sitamarhi	...	—	—	—	0.34	2.94	6.28	11.20	3.26	3.03	—	0.05	0.88	27.98	
		Muzaffarpur	...	0.06	—	—	—	2.67	9.29	18.35	11.22	2.93	—	0.16	0.20	45.48	
		Hajipur	...	0.13	—	—	—	0.55	5.79	10.67	10.59	6.27	—	0.40	0.17	34.50	
	DARBHANGA...	Paru	...	0.10	—	—	—	3.46	5.21	8.56	8.45	1.69	—	0.10	0.23	27.80	
		Mahuwa	...	0.20	—	—	—	2.00	5.06	15.77	8.36	0.96	—	0.22	0.18	32.75	
		Shiunhar	...	—	—	—	0.24	1.51	7.84	9.31	5.25	3.07	—	0.08	1.18	28.24	
		Pupri	...	—	—	—	—	4.22	3.07	10.56	8.36	1.14	—	0.39	—	—	
		Tajpur	...	0.20	—	—	—	2.18	5.52	14.73	11.40	3.41	—	0.25	0.13	57.82	
MONGHYR	DARBHANGA	Darbhanga	...	0.09	—	—	0.04	4.28	6.04	10.64	9.15	5.90	0.17	0.32	0.13	36.76	
		Madhubani	...	0.08	—	—	0.13	2.95	2.77	14.80	8.99	6.13	—	0.07	0.04	33.97	
		Bahera	...	0.15	—	—	—	4.07	6.49	9.02	11.79	8.35	—	1.31	0.18	41.36	
		Kosera	...	—	—	—	—	1.77	4.73	7.32	8.81	7.25	—	0.37	—	—	
		Begusarai	...	0.04	—	—	—	4.64	7.33	13.96	7.48	6.38	0.34	0.16	0.23	40.55	
	BHAGALPUR...	Monghyr	...	0.16	—	—	—	2.64	7.67	10.44	12.29	10.81	—	0.11	0.06	44.18	
		Jamni	...	0.08	0.02	—	0.02	1.92	3.24	16.52	8.91	7.59	—	0.11	0.21	38.62	
		Gogra	...	0.23	—	—	—	2.68	4.63	9.00	10.22	20.47	—	—	47.23	—	
		Jamalpur	...	—	—	—	—	1.45	10.62	11.94	10.61	14.26	—	0.07	—	48.95	
		Shaikhpura	...	—	—	—	—	0.20	8.33	8.23	11.64	11.06	—	0.05	0.03	39.51	
PURNEA	BHAGALPUR	Chakai Banda	...	—	0.10	—	—	3.10	7.84	13.70	6.34	14.93	—	0.11	0.40	47.12	
		Chupreon	...	0.20	—	—	—	2.97	2.38	8.31	8.90	11.80	—	0.26	0.28	35.10	
		Gidhour	...	—	—	—	0.15	2.75	5.12	9.47	5.89	12.45	—	0.11	0.23	36.17	
		Khargpur	...	—	—	—	0.10	2.29	6.03	8.80	8.72	9.47	—	0.10	0.03	35.51	
		Madhipura	...	0.11	—	—	—	3.05	5.92	7.95	9.09	10.52	—	0.19	0.03	36.83	
	PURNEA	Bangaoon (Syfabad)	...	0.17	—	—	—	2.96	2.40	5.04	10.09	11.40	—	0.27	0.03	35.36	
		Supaul	...	0.21	—	—	0.01	4.84	3.23	10.75	5.15	9.96	—	0.19	0.09	34.41	
		Protaganj	...	0.12	—	—	0.05	6.84	8.15	13.68	5.91	10.80	—	0.12	—	45.67	
		Bhagalpur	...	0.14	—	—	0.06	4.03	7.84	5.50	4.93	9.01	—	0.23	0.17	31.77	
		Banks	...	0.17	—	—	1.43	5.76	10.44	11.70	6.89	7.19	—	0.18	0.25	45.76	
MALDA	SONTHAL PAR-GANAS.	Colgong	...	0.15	—	—	—	5.29	3.92	6.03	9.97	9.34	—	0.05	0.03	34.86	
		Bansil	...	—	—	—	0.80	1.20	6.88	7.10	4.78	6.59	—	0.33	0.13	27.18	
		Kishanganj	...	0.43	—	—	1.23	8.18	9.08	18.65	8.76	16.51	0.34	—	0.14	63.32	
		Araria	...	0.55	—	—	0.23	12.03	9.55	18.33	4.72	12.25	—	0.03	0.04	57.59	
		Purnea	...	0.23	—	—	—	6.66	2.72	10.94	8.53	11.48	—	0.09	0.12	38.86	
	OUTTACK	Gondwara (Korahi)	...	0.13	—	—	0.13	5.53	2.06	11.48	3.00	10.12	—	0.09	0.13	32.67	
		Barsoe	...	—	—	—	—	0.19	6.41	16.86	4.51	10.92	—	—	—	48.34	
		Porbesanj	...	0.35	—	—	2.15	11.17	2.41	24.86	6.82	18.27	1.95	0.20	—	65.33	
		Kaliaganj	...	0.50	—	—	0.40	5.23	6.92	13.45	6.08	14.94	—	0.01	0.18	47.88	
		Maitla	...	0.07	0.01	—	—	0.54	5.20	9.63	15.14	5.37	10.79	—	0.06	0.05	47.05
HAZARIBAGH	BALASORE	Chauhan	...	0.32	—	—	—	0.80	5.82	5.74	17.42	8.79	9.41	—	0.07	0.13	48.96
		Gajol	...	0.30	—	—	—	0.18	4.50	6.16	7.61	8.03	6.81	—	0.15	0.31	23.41
		Sibganj	...	—	0.09	—	—	0.18	6.29	8.02	14.38	6.26	8.10	—	0.32	0.26	45.76
		Rajmahal	...	0.21	0.03	—	—	1.04	2.87	9.05	9.01	7.33	8.53	—	0.30	0.11	35.11
		Goda	...	—	0.06	—	0.04	0.23	4.05	11.48	15.68	5.18	6.88	—	0.24	0.48	44.48
	PURI	Pakour	...	—	0.16	—	0.40	2.60	18.16	12.39	9.11	8.99	6.12	—	0.12	0.43	32.36
		Naya Dumka	...	—	0.15	—	0.03	4.95	9.11	5.38	12.55	8.73	—	0.03	0.06	39.53	
		Deoghur	...	—	0.28	—	—	4.63	11.68	6.83	11.17	6.82	—	0.05	0.02	41.26	
		Jamtara	...	0.08	—	—	—	6.03	2.53	6.02	6.88	5.45	—	—	1.20	28.71	
		Belbodda	...	—	—	—	—	5.38	7.67	6.96	2.88	—	—	0.05	0.05	23.94	
CHOTA NAGPUR,	HAZARIBAGH	Nanhat	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Akhayapada	...	—	0.19	—	0.25	3.29	15.72	14.46	15.95	7.96	—	—	0.32	46.11	
		Chandbali	...	—	0.13	—	0.20	4.22	23.94	7.61	9.04	8.42	—	0.08	0.61	41.26	
		Bhadrapur	...	—	0.20	—	1.55	3.31	14.84	21.88	17.98	10.05	—	0.01	0.54	45.04	
		Soro	...	—	1.54	—	0.78	4.59	11.20	10.41	9.63	7.63	—	0.03	0.55	46.53	
	HAZARIBAGH	Balasore	...	—	2.19	—	—	2.99	21.43	10.88	10.08	10.19	—	—	—	33.88	
		Jellasore	...	—	0.93	—	0.98	4.05	10.46	16.67	9.68	10.22	0.04	0.09	—	60.13	
		Baripada	...	—	0.20												

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Division.	District.	Station.	Metreological division.												Total.	
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
CHOTA NAGPUR—concluded. Chota Naspur—concluded.	LOHARDAGA.	Lohardaga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Silli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tamar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chainpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PALAMAU.	PALAMAU.	Sirguja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Joshpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palman (Daltonganj).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balumath	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hussinabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANBHUM.	MANBHUM.	Garhwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purulia	...	0'15	0'29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gobindpur	...	0'14	0'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raghunathpur	...	—	0'28	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Harahbhumi	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jhalda	...	0'04	0'10	0'01	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SINGHISMUH...	SINGHISMUH...	Chas	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pandra	...	0'12	0'38	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chaibasa	...	0'06	—	0'01	0'02	3'60	13'27	25'94	15'16	7'97	—	1'04	...	
		Chakardharpur	...	—	—	—	—	2'37	15'14	27'37	15'58	7'73	—	0'90	...	
		Ghatsila	...	—	—	—	—	3'98	17'47	15'42	19'82	5'15	—	0'15	...	
		Baharagura	...	—	—	—	—	4'70	14'70	16'39	16'05	6'10	—	—	...	
ORISSA TRIBU-TARY MAHALS.	ORISSA TRIBU-TARY MAHALS.	Gailkura	...	—	—	—	—	2'10	16'46	33'12	16'01	7'62	—	1'61	...	
		Kalikapur	...	—	—	—	—	0'76	21'07	26'42	11'95	4'55	—	0'37	...	
		Monahorpur	...	—	—	—	—	?	8'36	36'08	11'99	0'58	—	—	...	
		Keonjhur	...	—	—	—	0'05	1'34	18'60	25'46	17'28	5'04	—	—	...	
		Anandpur	...	—	—	—	—	1'60	10'58	17'35	9'30	8'17	—	0'84	...	
		Talcher	...	0'13	0'42	3'28	14'18	12'08	16'89	4'83	—	1'71	—	47'84	...	
Narsingpur		Narsingpur	...	—	—	—	—	1'95	9'16	7'27	9'12	4'08	—	53'52	...	
Angul		Angul	...	0'84	0'02	3'23	10'36	21'49	13'33	—	—	—	—	32'63	...	
Dhenkanal		Dhenkanal	...	1'54	0'26	2'68	13'67	16'01	12'36	7'05	—	—	—	56'40	...	
Bispara		Bispara	...	—	0'50	—	1'71	15'24	15'49	13'04	4'11	—	0'45	54'03	...	
Kunjabangar		Kunjabangar	...	0'03	1'62	0'75	5'76	14'88	13'02	12'16	3'41	—	1'32	45'81	...	
Baramba		Baramba	...	—	0'65	0'33	3'47	9'02	13'82	13'47	8'11	—	0'69	51'95	...	
Baramba		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0'13	49'00	...	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 28th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

II.—Table showing the Monthly and Annual Average Rainfall at 257 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Kalna	25-26	0'87	1'07	1'36	2'43	5'24	9'10	11'13	11'07	6'65	3'51	0'96	0'16	55
	Burdwan.	Burdwan	26	0'86	0'93	1'58	2'06	5'73	8'92	11'71	11'37	8'04	3'61	0'67	0'15	55
	Burdwan.	Katwa	25-26	0'89	1'14	1'29	1'62	5'31	9'89	10'49	11'38	7'92	3'76	0'60	0'08	55
	Burdwan.	Raniganj	26	0'40	1'18	0'82	1'27	3'68	9'27	13'22	13'23	7'33	3'31	0'50	0'09	54
	Burdwan.	Mankur	10-11	0'54	0'92	0'96	1'30	5'16	8'88	13'31	11'18	8'84	2'28	0'70	0'09	54
MIDNAPORE.	Birbhum.	Suri	26	0'45	1'01	0'92	0'98	3'77	11'32	13'13	13'28	9'95	3'49	0'46	0'11	58
	Birbhum.	Hetampur	20-21	0'49	0'99	0'74	1'66	3'25	11'00	13'17	12'32	9'67	3'06	0'56	0'09	56
	Birbhum.	Rampur Hat	22-23	0'54	0'88	0'99	1'32	4'00	9'99	11'75	12'13	10'83	3'75	0'45	0'12	56
	Birbhum.	Bolpur	10-11	0'42	0'87	1'26	5'12	10'59	12'77	10'62	9'16	3'00	0'94	0'09	53	
BANKURA.	Bankura.	Bankura	26	0'34	0'94	1'18	1'34	4'41	9'86	12'68	12'89	8'03	3'82	0'52	0'15	56
	Bankura.	Vishnupur	16-17	0'33	1'12	1'35	1'50	5'48	10'69	12'22	13'13	8'95	3'16	0'58	0'13	56
	Bankura.	Maliara	15-16	0'38	0'83	0'79	0'86	3'71	10'88	12'11	12'17	6'67	3'09	0'31	0'13	52
	Bankura.	Khatra	15-16	0'34	0'86	1'30	1'00	4'39	11'72	14'08	12'47	8'79	3'77	1'03	0'20	67
	Bankura.	Indas	11-12	0'38	0'83	1'21	1'62	6'49	9'78	12'43	9'84	8'43	2'61	0'59	0'10	54
	Bankura.	Kotalpur	11-12	0'42	0'92	1'30	1'65	4'65	10'84	13'92	12'39	6'51	3'34	0'73	0'10	56
	Bankura.	Onda	11-12	0'18	0'96	0'59	0'97	3'41	8'64	10'83	12'19	9'62	2'68	0'37	0'02	48
	Bankura.	Gangajalghati	10-11	0'47	0'78	0'87	0'99	4'24	11'37	13'21	13'13	8'54	2'20	0'94	0'12	57
	Bankura.	Raipur	10-11	0'17	1'09	1'69	0'85	6'01	11'08	12'96	15'33	8'80	4'44	1'02	0'18	65
	Bankura.	Sonamukhi	10-11	0'46	1'11	0'95	1'28	5'17	10'05	11'29	10'48	7'75	2'44	0'92	0'12	51
	Bankura.	Contai	26	0'23	1'37	1'12	1'24	4'90	9'61	13'91	13'07	11'00	7'80	1'57	0'28	67
	Bankura.	Tamluk	25-26	0'30	1'19	1'70	1'45	5'18	9'55	11'86	13'42	8'47	4'32	0'61	0'20	57
	Bankura.	Midnapore	26	0'52	1'07	1'52	1'50	5'07	9'42	11'03	12'33	7'66	4'30	0'62	0'26	57
	Bankura.	Ghatal	19-20	0'38	1'02	1'56	1'71	5'86	9'93	12'60	13'97	9'23	3'23	0'65	0'17	67
	Bankura.	Kukrahatty	8-9	0'35	1'73	1'08	0'90	5'57	9'71	11'59	12'53	9'03	4'25	1'27	0'01	53
	Bankura.	Garbeta	10-11	0'29	0'91	1'84	1'45	5'17	10'51	12'95	13'74	8'83	2'66	0'62	0'15	61
HOOGHLY.	Serampore	24-25	0'37	1'36	1'24	2'01	5'04	9'73	12'29	11'90	8'06	4'45	0'78	0'24	57	
	Hooghly.	Hooghly	26	0'34	1'23	1'21	1'83	5'43	9'34	11'37	11'21	7'33	3'98	0'77	0'26	53
	Hooghly.	Jahanabad	24-25	0'34	1'20	1'27	1'76	5'41	10'04	12'40	14'26	8'79	3'89	0'54	0'14	57
HOWRAH.	Howrah	26	0'46	1'14	1'34	1'92	5'60	10'59	11'79	11'83	8'07	4'22	0'61	0'23	57	
	Howrah.	Mohesreka	20-21	0'28	1'50	1'15	1'26	5'92	9'88	12'13	12'74	8'06	3'28	0'64	0'21	57
24-PARGANAS.	Saugor Island	26	0'32	1'10	1'24	1'13	4'62	9'84	15'34	15'22	11'23	9'14	1'52	0'28	70	
	Diamond Harbour	25-26	0'40	1'65	1'41	1'75	5'43	10'22	14'39	14'17	10'21	5'03	0'93	0'22	63	
	Canning Town	10-11	0'41	1'28	1'65	1'43	5'82	12'07	11'39	15'66	8'75	4'94	1'68	0'06	63	
	Alipore (Observatory)	25-26	0'60	1'58	1'57	1'74	5'43	10'74	12'46	12'95	9'33	4'39	0'66	0'24	61	
	Barrackpore	25-26	0'38	1'36	1'49	1'81	5'11	10'17	11'72	11'53	7'74	3'90	0'88	0'23	56	
	Dum-Dum	25-26	0'46	1'19	1'46	1'87	5'59	10'65	11'38	12'34	8'99	4'39	0'65	0'22	56	
	Barasat	25-26	0'52	1'41	1'90	5'62	9'84	10'73	11'38	8'48	4'55	0'65	0'23	56		
	Basirhat	25-26	0'39	1'15	1'78	2'26	5'94	11'54	12'78	12'19	8'30	4'80	0'59	0'07	61	
NADIA.	Ranaghat	25-26	0'45	0'90	1'53	2'71	5'82	9'76	10'70	11'72	7'14	3'80	0'96	0'16	59	
	Krishnagar	26	0'30	1'23	1'33	2'38	5'76	9'33	10'62	10'54	7'31	4'22	0'94	0'08	54	
	Chuduang	25-26	0'28	1'16	1'25	2'77	5'77	8'90	10'19	11'37	8'88	4'19	1'09	0'11	58	
	Meherpur	25-26	0'33	1'14	2'03	3'10	5'97	9'68	10'17	11'87	7'86	4'91	0'62	0'13	56	
	Kushtia	25-26	0'34	1'16	1'85	3'11	7'65	10'94	10'93	9'42	4'40	0'83	0'14	0'14	61	
MURSHIDABAD.	Kandi	21-23	0'39	1'11	1'04	1'84	4'41	9'49	12'31	10'43	9'12	3'69	0'80	0'17	54	
	Berhampore	22-26	0'52	1'04	1'05	1'50	5'36	9'38	10'71	11'77	10'13	3'83	0'56	0'12	54	
	Lalbagh	18-21	0'28	0'78	1'24	5'53	8'91	11'63	11'02	9'79	4'19	0'84	0'10	54		
	Azimganj	22-24	0'54	0'83	0'96	1'66	5'23	9'38	11'04	11'61	9'24	4'26	0'39	0'09	54	
	Jangipur	22-25	0'51	0'79	0'73	1'37	4'91	9'36	10'85	10'04	3'27	0'37	0'10	54		
	Lalgola	21-23	0'54	0'82	1'04	1'45	5'68	9'73	11'54	10'71	10'25	4'01	0'57	0'10	54	
	Akhriaganj	9-10	0'66	1'05	1'37	1'94	6'30	10'42	11'99	8'39	8'79	3'27	0'67	N.D.	56	
	Patkabari	8-9	0'25	0'75	2'53	5'19	9'49	9'40	1'18	5'60	3'69	1'69	0'04	0'04	56	
	Dumkal	14	0'38	0'71	1'45	1'52	5'73	10'26	10'53	10'66	8'24	3'52	0'63	0'17	54	
JESSORE.	Narail	24-25	0'64	1'26	1'98	3'36	6'75	10'70	9'48	10'00	6'59	3'98	1'00	0'17	54	
	Jessore	26	0'55	1'21	2'15	3'71	7'62	12'50	11'21	11'35	8'99	4'55	1'22	0'18	54	
	Jhenidah	24-26	0'28	1'27	2'12	3'39	6'79	11'80	10'16	11'32	8'58	4'48	1'04	0'12	54	
	Magura	24-25	0'28	1'09	2'22	3'83	8'16	11'67	10'40	9'37	7'36	3'83	1'04	0'11	54	
	Bangaon	26	0'35	1'16	1'61	2'55	5'97	9'80	10'81	11'73	8'05	4'87	0'72	0'23	54	
KHULNA.	Satkhira	25-26	0'43	1'08	2'21	2'98	6'10	11'75	12'39	11'62	8'20	4'88	0'78	0'25	64	
	Bagerhat	24-25	0'56	1'25	1'70	2'85	6'79	14'09	14'49	12'24	9'11	5'37	1'05	0'23	64	
	Khuina	24-25	0'50	1'21	2'03	2'98	6'59	12'11	11'58	11'47	9'24	4'56	0'86	0'24	64	
RAJSHAHI.	Boalia	26	0'41	0'84	0'93	1'69	5'25	9'91	11'59	11'01	10'38	4'11	0'31	0'07	54	
	Nator	25-26	0'61	0'92	1'69	2'47	7'50	10'62	12'78	11'63	11'14	4'69	0'51	0'08	54	
	Naogaon	12-13	0'48	0'69	1'16	2'23	6'27	11'81	12'39	8'92	11'13	3'14	0'49	0'13	54	
	Lalpur	10-11	0'37	0'93	1'58	2'09	6'71	7'62	9'86	9'55	8'95	2'62	0'78	0'03	54	
	Manda	10-11	0'42	0'41	0'84	1'40	5'25	8'93	12'00	9'65	9'44	3'32	0'43	0'01	54	
DINAJPUR.	Mahadevpur	17-18	0'42	0'69	0'83	1'29	6'15	11'48	12'21	11'91	11'14	3'54	0			

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Division.	District.	Station.	Number of years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.					
																1896	1897	1898	1899		
Dacca	Munshiganj	...	23-24	0'46	1'28	3'42	4'90	9'83	14'63	14'81	13'92	10'85	5'23	1'26	0'28	80'96					
	Dacca	...	26	0'38	1'24	2'98	4'56	9'36	13'13	13'04	12'04	8'85	4'02	1'03	0'16	70'79					
	Narayanganj	...	12-13	0'24	1'26	2'67	5'17	10'28	13'06	13'78	12'32	8'51	4'42	1'74	0'25	73'70					
	Manikganj	...	23-24	0'48	1'30	1'91	4'26	8'85	10'31	11'93	11'19	7'26	3'69	1'10	0'10	62'88					
Mymensingh	Jaydebpur	...	10-11	0'48	1'10	2'46	4'98	9'92	12'45	13'75	13'72	7'97	3'69	1'38	0'03	71'93					
	Kishorganj	...	25-26	0'53	0'94	2'58	5'33	11'86	18'39	13'51	13'97	12'48	4'91	0'81	0'24	85'55					
	Atia (Tangail)	...	25-26	0'45	1'11	1'49	3'65	8'39	12'37	11'29	11'30	8'50	4'48	0'57	0'09	63'60					
	Mymensingh	...	26	0'39	1'13	2'02	4'44	11'75	18'15	15'56	14'46	12'94	5'62	0'61	0'13	87'23					
Faridpur	Jamalpur	...	23-26	0'44	1'07	1'35	3'50	9'01	15'39	13'19	13'94	12'88	4'96	0'52	0'20	76'45					
	Netrakona	...	13	0'19	1'08	2'86	5'36	13'00	21'75	18'74	17'81	13'32	6'18	0'87	0'15	101'51					
	Subarnakhal	...	10-11	0'33	0'83	1'58	3'24	7'93	11'87	11'72	10'79	9'71	3'60	1'09	0'02	162'70					
	Durgapur	...	9-11	0'56	0'85	2'58	5'24	15'00	23'15	32'64	25'24	18'44	6'06	0'52	Nil	185'28					
Backergunge	Diwanganj	...	10-11	0'34	0'40	1'29	3'35	11'63	17'21	12'70	11'54	10'43	4'56	0'61	Nil	74'02					
	Madarpur	...	25-26	0'54	1'03	2'63	3'60	8'62	12'53	11'91	11'72	7'68	4'59	1'00	0'18	66'03					
	Fardipur	...	26	0'36	1'49	2'60	4'20	8'74	12'38	12'21	12'21	8'95	4'09	1'18	0'11	68'34					
	Gauhundo	...	24-25	0'41	1'29	2'16	4'08	8'14	11'85	11'45	10'58	7'54	4'26	1'18	0'00	65'01					
Hill Tippera	Pataukhali	...	23-24	0'61	1'26	1'80	3'01	8'19	19'87	29'90	17'54	12'94	6'25	1'54	0'52	102'53					
	Pirojpur	...	23-25	0'55	1'28	1'49	2'51	7'32	15'93	15'81	13'78	10'63	5'87	1'25	0'39	77'97					
	Barisal	...	26	0'63	1'13	2'52	3'23	8'99	18'02	15'76	13'18	11'80	7'35	4'75	1'58	0'12	68'70				
	Gaurnadi	...	10-11	0'21	1'34	2'62	4'46	8'24	18'05	13'18	11'70	10'97	6'07	1'34	0'53	87'07					
Tippera	Bhola	...	18-19	0'42	1'02	2'45	3'71	7'59	18'26	17'57	17'20	10'97	6'07	1'34	0'53	87'07					
	Bauphal	...	10-11	0'42	0'89	1'89	2'34	9'17	14'45	19'65	18'83	11'62	7'04	1'17	0'33	87'80					
	Agartala	...	22-26	0'58	1'05	4'07	5'91	11'43	14'43	11'59	11'76	10'05	5'08	1'34	0'33	77'62					
	Comilla	...	23-24	0'58	0'99	3'16	5'61	11'46	17'65	16'38	16'40	10'51	5'20	1'14	0'36	89'39					
Chittagong	Chandpur	...	17-18	0'44	1'13	3'13	4'93	9'94	16'28	14'70	17'95	10'55	6'13	1'11	0'36	86'65					
	Ramchandrapur	...	24-26	0'69	1'27	4'04	5'76	11'60	15'14	11'27	12'33	10'77	4'94	0'82	0'24	78'87					
	Nasirnagar	...	10-11	0'31	0'82	2'33	4'93	8'91	11'18	12'51	10'34	7'52	4'75	1'64	0'09	65'29					
	Daukandih	...	10-11	0'39	0'99	3'47	8'48	12'05	11'51	8'56	11'47	9'47	4'65	0'89	0'09	71'93					
Noakhali	Kasba	...	10	0'26	0'68	2'04	3'13	8'83	12'11	11'32	10'95	8'49	4'05	1'55	0'08	70'02					
	Laksmi	...	10-11	0'23	0'71	2'02	3'06	11'66	15'83	15'83	15'84	9'19	4'19	1'13	0'14	79'73					
	Noakhali	...	26	0'47	1'02	3'40	4'92	10'31	24'19	23'74	24'99	15'77	7'70	1'51	0'60	118'92					
	Fenny	...	19-20	0'55	1'26	3'84	5'28	11'28	24'42	24'47	23'72	13'41	6'50	2'51	0'55	135'77					
Patna	Harishpur	...	10-11	0'42	0'71	2'83	3'78	12'37	21'53	32'68	31'95	17'21	10'26	1'48	0'55	45'11					
	Ramganj	...	10-11	0'42	1'18	3'53	3'76	9'76	16'00	17'73	17'72	9'53	6'47	1'44	0'20	57'73					
	Cox's Bazar	...	25-25	0'56	0'39	1'66	2'55	11'33	31'57	40'51	27'37	14'34	7'95	2'21	0'34	140'78					
	Chittagong	...	26	0'49	0'81	2'52	3'85	10'48	22'69	23'20	19'76	12'91	6'24	1'53	0'77	105'25					
SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.	Kutubdia	...	10-11	0'68	0'37	2'01	2'08	12'13	21'69	33'71	24'67	10'88	7'51	2'88	0'38	119'29					
	Satksanya	...	9-11	0'37	0'23	1'94	3'06	11'66	19'88	26'56	16'75	10'18	6'09	1'91	0'27	98'40					
	Kodala	...	12-13	0'35	0'71	3'62	4'60	12'70	17'20	17'92	17'35	10'70	5'93	1'89	0'84	93'81					
	Rangamati	...	26	0'51	1'23	3'55	4'03	11'38	17'87	18'58	18'03	11'50	6'54	1'80	0'56	95'58					
Bihar	Patna	...	26	0'65	0'33	0'38	0'26	1'97	7'34	11'75	11'39	7'40	3'26	0'17	0'13	45'14					
	Bihar	...	25-26	0'62	0'44	0'37	0'20	1'64	6'95	12'09	11'83	7'25	3'23	0'13	0'13	45'08					
	Birbhum	...	25-26	0'67	0'71	0'37	0'23	2'10	6'81	12'95	11'42	6'47	2'61	0'21	0'10	44'65					
	Bikram	...	25-26	0'53	0'27	0'36	0'15	1'46	5'64	12'60	12'60	5'87	2'27	0'27	0'13	45'22					
Saran	Hilsa	...	9-11	0'62	0'74	0'44	0'35	2'06	6'77	12'12	10'31	7'55	2'55	0'21	0'09	42'17					
	Aurangabad	...	25-26	0'60	0'47	0'43	0'19	1'38	5'49	12'75	13'43	6'80	2'47	0'25	0'25	44'51					
	Gaya	...	26	0'38	0'67	0'43	0'26	1'33	6'58	13'10	12'50	6'89	2'27	0'38	0'18	45'15					
	Jahanabad	...	25-26	0'66	0'61	0'56	0'23	1'76	6'28	11'71	11'53	6'45	2'21	0'17	0'17	43'22					
Champaran	Arwal	...	23	0'70	0'36	0'37	0'15	1'45	5'64	12'60	12'60	5'87	2'27	0'27	0'13	43'22					
	Daudnagar	...	10-11	0'70	0'85	0'47	0'08	1'88	4'69	13'74	10'21	6'93	2'54	0'19	0'27	42'64					
	Sheghati	...	9-11	0'72	0'73	0'67	0'01	0'82	4'86	11'72	11'31	6'07	1'63	0'26	0'26	38'50					
	Rajauli	...	8-11	0'59	0'74	0'84	0'36	1'70	6'14	11'56	11'18	5'97	2'33	0'34	0'17	41'92					
Muzaffarp																					

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

Metropolitan Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Number of years.	SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.												
				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL
BHARATpur—concl'd.	MALDA	Malda	26	0'52	0'61	0'80	1'12	4'08	10'34	11'95	10'35	10'85	4'42	0'20	0'13	55'70
BHARATpur—concl'd.		Chanchal	18-22	0'59	0'73	0'52	1'08	4'37	11'57	14'74	12'68	10'30	2'72	0'19	0'05	59'38
		Gajol	10-11	0'49	0'46	0'53	1'21	3'88	7'97	14'98	12'10	12'78	2'61	0'10	0'02	57'11
		Sibganj	10-11	0'71	0'70	0'67	0'84	6'25	9'03	11'93	10'17	10'62	4'05	0'61	0'05	55'93
		Rajmahal	24-25	0'25	0'41	0'39	1'16	4'63	9'76	12'70	10'19	11'13	3'26	0'12	0'04	54'94
		Goddha	23-24	0'47	0'67	0'53	0'46	3'61	7'53	12'23	10'72	8'87	2'87	0'31	0'09	48'36
SONTHAL PAR-		Pakaur	19-20	0'43	0'52	0'64	0'74	4'70	10'65	13'59	12'00	12'28	4'99	0'45	0'08	61'16
GANAS.		Naya Dumka	24-25	0'60	0'79	0'85	0'96	3'59	9'22	13'71	13'63	9'53	4'22	0'37	0'17	57'94
		Deoghar	26	0'47	0'72	0'71	0'92	2'85	8'33	13'90	12'12	8'23	3'81	0'24	0'13	52'45
		Jamtara	20-23	0'46	0'56	0'95	0'66	3'49	9'36	14'49	12'72	7'69	3'87	0'59	0'17	55'91
		Nanhat	10-11	0'52	0'59	0'94	0'48	2'56	6'39	11'58	8'34	6'45	1'96	0'31	0'11	40'23
		Jagatsingpur	23-25	0'38	0'70	1'07	0'51	3'69	7'75	11'66	11'33	10'18	6'54	2'09	0'26	56'16
		Banki	13	0'20	0'65	1'53	0'43	2'91	10'25	10'84	9'72	4'80	1'81	0'54	54'71	
		Cuttack	26	0'32	0'63	1'41	1'15	4'41	11'53	12'91	12'37	11'07	5'64	1'73	0'25	63'42
		False Point	25-26	0'57	0'88	0'93	1'77	4'83	9'37	13'41	13'56	9'19	3'23	0'59	0'37	60'37
		Kendrapara	25-26	0'39	0'88	0'92	1'10	4'90	9'40	11'88	12'71	10'03	6'69	2'07	0'35	69'74
		Jajpur	23-25	0'37	1'08	1'23	1'67	5'47	9'80	12'76	11'50	9'80	5'07	1'27	0'40	59'51
		Dharmasala	10-11	0'42	0'65	1'53	1'10	5'75	10'43	10'37	12'72	9'95	4'75	2'08	0'04	59'30
		Salipore	9-11	0'24	0'41	1'09	0'86	4'58	10'83	9'99	13'69	9'73	4'68	2'43	0'13	58'26
ORISSA.		Akhyapada	11-12	0'38	0'67	1'73	1'47	4'71	9'15	10'05	12'90	10'14	3'99	1'99	0'12	57'33
Orissa.		Chandballi	22-23	0'41	0'97	1'14	1'07	5'36	7'72	11'78	11'47	11'36	5'76	2'24	0'41	59'39
		Bhadrak	25-26	0'36	1'23	1'52	1'96	5'68	9'38	11'92	11'00	10'44	4'93	1'38	0'28	60'01
		Soro	22-23	0'23	1'00	1'67	1'74	5'65	8'02	11'22	10'44	10'88	5'12	1'17	0'09	57'23
		Balasore	26	0'39	1'31	1'45	2'27	5'36	9'07	13'04	11'99	12'95	6'74	1'32	0'28	60'17
		Jellasore	22-25	0'51	1'10	1'22	1'40	4'18	8'63	13'60	10'71	11'16	4'47	0'73	0'13	57'81
		Baripada	17	0'20	0'89	1'49	1'45	4'93	10'82	13'02	11'96	11'64	4'60	1'05	0'13	62'15
		Puri	26	0'28	0'78	0'61	0'45	3'02	8'06	9'80	10'38	10'36	8'90	3'48	0'50	56'60
		Khurda	25-26	0'29	0'59	1'18	0'55	3'43	9'84	12'83	12'54	10'92	6'59	2'04	0'42	61'21
		Bhanpur	16-17	0'33	1'31	1'13	0'74	2'34	7'93	10'61	11'84	10'16	6'55	2'51	0'84	56'24
		Gop	9-11	0'25	0'51	0'62	0'11	4'40	7'81	10'53	12'06	11'65	6'92	5'08	0'24	60'15
		Pipli	9-10	0'33	0'88	0'82	0'20	3'66	8'17	10'92	13'58	10'59	5'60	2'05	0'23	66'43
		Pachamba (Giridih)	23-26	0'45	0'82	0'74	0'63	2'59	8'80	12'70	12'41	8'42	3'25	0'23	0'13	51'75
		Hazaribagh	25-26	0'56	0'82	0'75	0'41	2'26	7'63	14'16	13'11	8'76	3'41	0'29	0'23	52'33
		Semtagurah	17-18	0'49	0'65	1'05	0'32	2'44	8'19	12'41	11'05	8'02	3'08	0'32	0'19	45'10
		Mahudi Hills	17-18	0'70	0'65	0'83	0'12	1'94	7'97	13'07	13'28	8'73	3'11	0'43	0'18	51'91
		Jhumra Hill	13-15	0'69	0'95	0'95	0'26	2'68	10'23	16'70	14'73	11'32	3'51	0'84	0'17	62'11
		Barhu	10-11	0'79	0'75	0'83	0'34	2'04	5'93	13'21	13'35	7'79	3'16	0'23	0'21	45'83
		Chatra	10-11	0'73	1'16	0'82	0'14	3'57	6'50	16'20	12'50	8'12	2'91	0'29	0'23	53'17
		Karadheha	9-11	0'36	0'99	1'17	0'56	2'65	15'27	14'21	9'46	3'11	0'45	0'11	57'00	
		Ramgar	9-11	0'44	0'90	0'65	0'20	3'14	7'97	14'61	15'14	8'51	4'83	0'79	0'21	57'22
		Lohardaga	12-13	0'74	0'86	1'02	0'32	2'03	8'13	12'89	13'09	9'45	2'58	0'49	0'27	51'93
		Ranchi	25-26	0'52	1'21	1'38	0'64	2'89	8'48	14'30	13'84	9'63	2'96	0'43	0'21	56'01
		Silli	8-11	0'60	0'16	1'05	0'54	3'56	7'73	13'71	14'08	7'22	1'74	0'33	0'21	59'57
		Sirguja	13-15	1'00	1'20	0'89	0'28	0'82	9'57	17'61	21'99	17'40	1'75	0'70	0'29	65'10
		Jashpur	13-14	0'78	0'96	1'79	0'29	1'75	11'88	16'24	16'01	10'39	4'23	0'53	0'31	65'10
		Gangpur	13-14	0'39	0'96	1'04	0'73	1'03	9'66	16'74	8'58	2'44	0'85	0'38	0'35	58'41
		Palaman (Daltonganj)	25-26	0'72	0'49	0'70	0'24	1'15	6'03	12'92	12'36	7'79	2'50	0'37	0'21	45'46
		Balumath	8-11	0'37	0'73	0'59	0'22	1'18	7'88	15'19	14'87	9'43	3'07	0'43	0'30	54'71
		Husainabad	10-11	0'43	0'47	0'35	0'10	1'12	6'14	13'61	13'13	2'49	0'24	0'25	47'71	
		Garhwa	10-11	1'06	0'55	0'74	0'07	1'43	5'72	12'86	15'84	6'86	3'05	0'21	0'21	48'71
		Purulia	25-26	0'46	1'14	1'17	0'94	3'49	9'53	13'10	15'15	8'04	2'83	0'33	0'17	54'71
		Gobindpur	20-26	0'60	1'92	0'89	0'69	2'71	9'44	14'68	11'96	7'42	3'26	0'27	0'15	55'71
		Raghunathpur	10-11	0'53	0'17	0'89	0'63	3'77	7'91	14'39	13'90	7'74	1'94	0'68	0'11	53'71
		Barabhum	9-11	0'40	0'89	1'57	1'25	3'02	9'32	12'62	11'40	6'89	2'15	0'74	0'18	46'71
		Jhalda	9-11	0'61	0'55	0'90	0'39	3'09	8'11	13'43	15'66	7'65	2'75	0'35	0'20	54'71
		Chas	25-26	0'58	0'97	1'27	0'77	3'86	8'53	13'45	13'04	8'05	2'72	0'45	0'28	54'71
		Chailassa	8-11	0'35	0'95	0'58	0'76	3'15	7'94	14'27	11'27	5'51	2'83	0'80	0'29	48'71
		Chakardarpur	10-11	0'59	1'03	1'28	0'88	4'13	9'77	13'91	14'46	8'61	3'41	0'83	0'28	49'71
		Ghatasila	10-11	0'12	0'80	1'41	1'29	4'41	10'53	11'80	10'88	9'27	2'92	0'75	0'25	54'71
		Baharsugra	13-14	0'18	0'62	0'59	0'82	2'13	5'35	9'67	5'80	6'36	2'40	1'06	0'21	35'71
		Keonjhur	14-15	0'22	0'96	1'34	0'78	2'44	9'27	14'01	10'43	8'84	2'74	1'26	0'24	51'71
		Talchar	9-10	0'26	0'35	0'90	0'43	1'92	9'83	9'58	8'83	8'41	4'17	1'64	0'07	46'71
		Narsingpur	14-15	0'23	0'94	1'38	0'94	2'57	10'							

III.—Comparison Table of the Rainfall of 1896 at 257 Rainfall-recording Stations in Bengal with the Averages of previous years.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	January	February	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
SOUTHWEST BENGAL. Burdwan.	BURDWAN	Kalna	+0'13	-0'29	-1'36	+1'04	+7'27	+4'50	-1'06	-4'48	+3'61	-3'51	-0'93	-0'16	+4'76
		Burdwan	-0'31	-0'61	-1'58	-1'88	+1'20	+8'22	-4'65	-1'19	+1'29	-3'61	-0'67	-0'15	-3'94
		Katwa	-0'39	-0'83	-1'29	-0'57	+1'25	+0'32	-3'82	-3'01	-2'31	-3'76	-0'66	-0'08	-15'15
		Raniganj	-0'38	-0'74	-0'81	-1'27	-0'24	+2'88	-3'52	-6'65	-1'88	-3'31	-0'44	-0'09	-16'45
		Mankur	-0'40	-0'51	-0'96	-1'34	-2'23	+4'62	-3'25	-6'26	-4'04	-2'23	-0'70	-0'09	-17'40
BIRBHAM.	BIRBHAM	Suri	-0'45	-0'78	-0'87	-0'54	+0'24	+4'63	-6'95	-7'94	-3'98	-3'49	-0'42	-0'11	-21'26
		Hetampur	-0'44	-0'74	-0'74	-1'06	-0'54	+2'15	-5'38	-4'96	+1'80	-3'06	-0'54	-0'09	-10'51
		Rampur Hat	-0'54	-0'73	-0'90	-0'82	-0'22	+4'63	-1'85	-6'43	+0'35	-3'75	-0'42	+0'10	-10'58
		Bolpur	-0'36	-0'30	-1'26	-0'37	-2'47	-0'09	-6'16	-6'21	-1'84	-3'00	-0'91	-0'09	-23'06
		Bankura	-0'12	-0'81	-1'15	-1'09	+1'03	+7'89	-3'81	-1'89	-3'82	-0'47	-0'15	-5'58	
BANKURA.	BANKURA	Vishnupur	-0'12	-1'12	-1'16	-1'50	-1'94	+2'13	+4'07	+1'04	+4'57	-3'16	-0'58	-0'15	-7'06
		Malpara	-0'38	-0'08	-0'79	-0'86	+2'99	-0'83	-0'32	-5'73	-0'88	-3'09	-0'31	-0'13	-10'51
		Khatra	-0'25	-0'86	-1'26	-0'99	+0'07	+1'60	+0'48	+1'42	-4'45	-3'77	-0'95	-0'26	-9'22
		Indas	-0'26	-0'65	-1'21	-1'62	-0'23	+5'32	-3'18	-1'21	-1'93	-2'61	-0'59	-0'10	-8'27
		Kotalpur	-0'42	-0'67	-1'39	-1'65	-0'31	+2'74	-5'50	-2'87	+0'27	-3'34	-0'73	-0'10	-13'97
MIDNAPORE.	MIDNAPORE	Onda	-0'01	-0'85	-0'59	-1'69	-0'07	+2'01	+4'73	-1'43	-4'82	-2'68	-0'32	-0'02	-6'05
		Gangajalghatty	-0'39	-0'31	-0'87	-0'90	+1'34	-1'24	-2'70	-5'72	-5'04	-2'20	-0'38	-0'12	-19'32
		Raipur	-0'17	-1'69	-1'69	-0'85	-2'11	+1'56	+4'00	-3'75	-5'42	-4'44	-0'92	-0'18	-15'06
		Sonamukhi	-0'40	-0'99	-0'95	-1'03	-0'42	+2'35	+1'62	-4'08	-4'44	-2'44	-0'92	-0'12	-11'88
		Contai	-0'23	-1'37	-0'80	-1'24	+2'40	+3'13	+3'67	-0'99	-4'44	-7'80	-1'49	-0'28	-9'44
HOOGHLY.	HOOGHLY	Tamluk	-0'30	-1'19	-1'14	-1'43	+0'19	+6'08	+9'12	-4'58	-2'30	-4'32	-0'69	-0'20	-0'67
		Midnapore	-0'62	-1'01	-1'32	-1'42	+0'19	+3'92	+0'31	+1'63	-2'92	-4'30	-0'60	-0'26	-6'30
		Ghatal	-0'38	-1'02	-1'03	-1'34	-3'41	+2'36	+3'75	-6'94	-0'42	-3'23	-0'65	-0'17	-12'48
		Kukrabhaty	-0'35	-1'73	-0'72	-0'90	+4'35	+9'48	+6'51	-3'32	-1'48	-4'25	-1'13	-0'01	+6'45
		Garbheta	-0'12	-0'91	-1'84	-1'45	+0'32	+5'47	+5'03	+6'78	-4'47	-2'66	-0'63	-0'15	+5'37
HOWRAH.	HOWRAH	Serampore	-0'16	-1'35	-1'05	-1'34	-0'73	+6'25	+6'64	-3'44	-1'61	-4'40	-0'77	-0'24	-2'20
		Hooghly	-0'04	-1'23	+0'10	-0'59	+0'77	+4'40	-1'00	+4'07	-0'34	-3'98	-0'77	-0'26	-7'01
		Jahanabad	+0'20	-1'13	-1'06	-1'76	-2'31	+5'35	-1'94	-3'60	-3'11	-3'80	-0'54	-0'14	-13'93
		Howrah	-0'29	-1'06	-1'18	-1'83	-1'62	+1'78	+0'39	-1'38	-2'19	-4'22	-0'61	-0'23	-12'44
		Mohesreka	-0'28	-1'00	-0'98	-1'24	+0'25	+6'58	+6'73	-0'05	-4'54	-3'28	-0'62	-0'21	+0'86
34-PARGANAS.	34-PARGANAS	Saugor Island	-0'82	-0'89	-0'94	-0'93	+1'92	+2'23	+3'41	-3'36	-2'64	-1'42	-0'28	-12'39	
		Diamond Harbour	-0'49	-1'65	-1'30	-1'75	+1'39	+3'65	+6'79	-0'41	-3'33	-5'03	-0'22	-3'24	
		Canning Town	-0'41	-1'28	-1'42	-1'34	-1'14	+2'04	-0'87	-6'67	-0'83	-4'94	-1'68	-0'06	-18'60
		Alipore Obsy.	-0'57	-1'36	-1'42	-1'69	-1'08	+5'68	-0'38	-2'53	-0'28	-4'39	-0'61	-0'24	-8'87
		Barrackpore	-0'13	-1'36	-1'33	-1'26	-0'93	+7'24	+5'82	-0'31	-0'59	-3'78	-0'88	-0'23	+2'26
NADIA.	NADIA	Dum-Dum	+0'04	-1'19	-1'46	-1'05	-1'04	+4'68	+1'06	-3'28	-1'6	-4'59	-0'65	-0'22	-9'33
		Barasat	-0'31	-1'41	-1'34	-1'40	-0'52	+8'98	-1'91	-4'69	-1'33	-4'35	-0'65	-0'23	-9'34
		Basirhat	-0'10	-1'15	-1'70	-1'67	-1'78	+5'70	+1'37	-0'30	+3'20	-4'80	-0'24	-0'17	-1'93
		Ranaghat	-0'05	-0'82	-0'49	-0'69	+4'05	-0'04	-2'63	-8'14	+3'93	-3'80	-0'96	-0'16	-9'79
		Krishnagar	-0'30	-0'76	-1'33	+0'19	+3'96	+0'05	-5'01	-3'93	-1'33	-4'22	-0'92	-0'08	-13'68
MURSHIDABAD.	MURSHIDABAD	Chudanga	+0'18	-0'92	-1'62	-2'27	-2'42	+6'82	+1'29	-6'78	-3'10	-4'19	-1'01	-0'11	-14'21
		Meherpur	-0'09	-0'75	-2'01	-0'93	+2'66	+1'52	-2'70	-9'02	+1'36	-4'01	-0'62	-0'13	-15'32
		Kushtia	-0'20	-0'47	-1'79	-1'79	-0'21	+0'83	-6'94	-8'69	+0'77	-4'40	-0'83	-0'14	-25'52
		Kandi	-0'13	-0'81	-1'04	-1'84	+0'16	+3'92	-4'78	-3'74	-2'23	-3'09	-0'80	-0'17	+15'15
		Berhampore	-0'49	-0'77	-1'04	-1'14	-3'35	+1'98	-3'82	-1'34	-0'66	-3'83	-0'49	-0'12	-18'11
JESSORE.	JESSORE	Lalbagh	-0'28	-0'78	-1'98	-1'24	-3'47	+5'01	-2'61	+2'93	-0'55	-4'19	-0'84	-0'10	-7'10
		Asimganj	-0'54	-0'83	-0'96	-1'46	-1'38	+2'16	-4'27	-2'96	-3'67	-4'26	-0'89	-0'09	-17'52
		Jangipur	-0'31	-0'74	-0'73	-1'37	-0'25	-0'97	+2'36	-3'90	-1'73	-3'22	-0'36	0	-11'42
		Lakota	-0'34	-0'82	-1'04	-0'70	-1'00	-3'01	-2'41	-2'75	-1'20	-4'01	-0'57	-0'10	-18'25
		Akhriganj	-0'58	-0'96	-1'37	-0'44	+0'25	+3'82	-1'38	-2'86	-0'91	-3'27	-0'67	0	-8'37
KHULNA.	KHULNA	Patikbari	+0'25	-0'75	-0'96	-1'23	+3'11	+1'76	-3'70	-2'58	-1'89	-3'09	-1'09	-0'04	-10'12
		Dumkal	-0'38	-0'59	-1'45	-0'22	-1'99	-0'63	-3'84	-6'24	-3'79	-3'32	-0'63	-0'17	-21'82
		Narail	-0'64	-1'17	-1'46	-0'51	-0'62	+0'61	-2'58	-5'61	+5'76	-3'90	-1'60	-0'17	-11'29
		Jessore	-0'53	-0'98	-1'79	-1'75	+1'97	+4'06	+1'03	-4'35	+0'34	-4'32	-1'22	-0'18	-7'92
		Jhenidah	-0'28	-0'58	-1'50	-2'52	-2'78	+1'12	+6'14	-6'39	-3'85	-3'65	-1'04	-0'12	-22'26
RAJSHAHI.	RAJSHAHI	Magura	-0'28	-0'29	+0'06	-2'71	+0'76	+0'39	+3'62	-4'30	-4'39	-3'03	-0'92	-0'11	-9'26
		Bangaon	+0'31	-0'96	-1'30	-0'79	+2'21	-0'75	+2'67	-4'94	-0'27	-4'86	-0'69	-0'25	-14'42
		Satkhira	-0'19	-1'08	-1'74	-0'72	-2'01	+1'97	-3'11	-5'67	+4'66	-4'88	-0'78	-0'25	-13'86
		Bagerhat	-0'42	-0'89	-0'94	-1'22	-1'93	+2'21	-1'33	-5'51	+0'98	-4'98	-1'05	-0'22	-15'48
		Khuina	-0'41	-1'17	-1'20	-2'12	-2'12	+5'05	-2'47	-6'70	-4'76	-4'26	-0'81	-0'24	-17'51
DINAJPUR.	DINAJPUR	Boalia	-0'35	-0'76	-0'93	+0'32	+3'96	+0'72	-2'72	-6'31	-3'83	-4'11	-0'31	-0'07	-14'39
		Nator	-0'27	-0'82	-1'09	-2'01	+1'80	-0'94	+2'30	-6'88	-7'02	-4'09	-0'81	-0'08	-19'71
		Naogaon	-0'22	-0'58	-1'16	-1'23	+2'36	+1'34	-4'51	-5'04	-2'99	-3'14	-0'31	-0'09	-15'57
		Lalpur	-0'37	-0'93	-1'58	-1'43	+1'46	+3'31	+1'07	-3'24	-3'59	-1'82	-0'78	-0'03	-3'84
		Manda	-0'30</												

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

Meteorological Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
EAST BENGAL.	ACCRA	Munshiganj	-0°46	-0°78	-1°05	-0°21	+0°96	-0°02	-7°55	-6°18	-2°18	-5°25	-1°12	-0°28	-24°12
		Dacca	-0°38	-0°76	-1°42	+0°39	+3°01	-0°84	-6°32	-5°45	+5°76	-3°98	-1°03	-0°16	-9°18
		Narayanganj	-0°14	-0°79	-1°61	+0°88	+1°22	+3°75	-3°83	-6°34	+2°74	-4°30	-1°74	-0°25	-10°20
		Manikganj	-0°33	-0°91	+0°06	-1°34	+3°48	+1°48	-6°02	-4°73	+5°18	-2°94	-1°10	-0°10	-7°27
		Jaydebpur	...	+0°52	-0°50	-1°64	-0°13	+5°29	+0°08	-6°10	-10°20	+5°39	-2°47	-1°31	-0°03	-11°10
	MYMENSINGH	Kishorganj	-0°37	-0°51	-2°34	+0°28	+4°19	+1°41	-5°05	-10°49	+0°55	-4°91	-0°81	-0°24	-18°20
		Atia (<i>Tangail</i>)	-0°45	-0°38	-0°84	-2°04	+2°74	+3°73	-5°30	-7°25	+2°03	-4°48	-0°57	-0°09	-12°90
		Mymensingh	-0°01	-1°67	-2°02	-1°06	+3°45	+0°80	-0°65	-10°96	+7°31	-5°62	-0°61	-0°13	-10°57
		Jamalpur	+0°34	-0°95	-1°35	-0°26	+6°75	+1°57	-0°89	-7°61	+4°33	-4°96	-0°41	-0°20	-3°55
		Netrakona	+0°31	-0°88	-1°75	+0°04	+10°33	-3°69	-0°60	-12°04	+1°75	-4°83	-0°87	-0°15	-12°38
PARIDPUR	Subarnakhali	-0°18	-0°80	-1°38	+3°57	+3°19	?	?	-4°18	+2°31	-3°35	-1°09	-0°02	-2°33	
	Durgapur	...	+0°14	-0°85	-2°58	+1°02	-11°35	-0°29	-17°39	+7°29	-5°96	-0°05	0	-27°41	
	Diwanganj	...	+0°33	-0°39	-1°29	-3°01	-1°20	-6°63	+1°41	-6°08	+4°31	-4°33	-0°31	0	-17°39
	Madaripur	...	-0°32	-0°88	-1°27	-2°48	-3°96	-3°86	-5°52	-5°47	+4°01	+4°59	-1°00	-0°18	-25°52
	Faridpur	...	+0°32	-0°87	-2°15	-0°55	+1°74	-1°45	-4°36	-5°72	+4°70	-4°04	-0°83	-0°11	-13°42
	Goalundo	...	-0°02	-0°49	-0°51	-1°02	+4°81	-1°54	-6°80	-8°74	-1°01	-4°26	-1°18	-0°09	-16°85
	Patuakhali	...	-0°45	-0°14	-1°80	-1°61	-0°67	+5°26	-17°06	-5°54	+1°06	-5°63	-1°54	-0°52	-27°78
	Pirojpur	...	-0°43	-0°42	-1°14	-1°19	-2°57	-0°81	-4°45	-4°96	-6°39	+2°77	-5°87	-1°28	-0°25
	Barisal	...	-0°35	+0°63	-2°14	-2°57	-0°94	-0°32	-1°22	-5°75	-2°22	-1°75	-1°58	-0°12	-17°14
	Ganrnadi	...	-0°12	-1°26	-2°18	-1°12	-0°56	+0°23	-8°95	-5°59	+1°13	-6°07	-1°34	-0°53	-27°69
HILL TIPPERA.	Bhola	...	+0°20	-0°77	-1°99	-3°35	-1°32	+2°66	-5°30	-3°04	+4°23	-7°04	-1°17	-0°33	-12°16
	Bauphal	...	+0°54	+0°10	-1°25	-0°04	-1°22	-1°29	-1°20	-1°07	-1°09	-1°09	-1°13	-0°14	-9°44
	Agartala	...	-0°53	-0°85	-2°43	-2°91	+3°07	-2°27	-5°08	-5°59	-2°45	-4°03	-1°34	-0°33	-26°24
	Comilla	...	-0°51	-0°86	-1°04	+0°11	-0°23	+0°12	-4°17	-13°57	+5°27	-4°81	-1°14	-0°36	-20°69
	Chandpur	...	-0°44	-0°90	+0°86	-0°88	+1°23	+3°14	-8°00	-10°44	-0°30	-5°97	-1°11	-0°36	-24°19
	Brahmanbaria	...	-0°51	-0°64	-0°77	-0°01	+10°83	-3°67	-2°71	-7°99	-3°42	-2°66	-0°37	-0°24	-12°07
	Rachandrapur	...	+0°19	-0°32	-1°90	-0°25	+5°61	-2°96	-4°69	+2°06	-4°73	-1°64	-0°09	-10°79	
	Nasirnagar	...	-0°39	-0°76	-2°11	+6°91	+4°27	-1°10	-3°25	-11°05	-0°32	-2°50	-0°48	-0°09	-10°96
	Daudkandi	...	-0°26	-0°68	-2°04	+0°42	-0°28	+3°01	+3°17	-1°71	-8°68	-0°98	-3°98	-1°55	-0°08
	Kasba	...	-0°23	-0°05	-2°27	-0°28	+0°42	-1°22	-1°55	-7°74	+4°05	-3°21	-1°16	0	+2°58
NOAKHALI.	Laksam	...	-0°20	-0°86	-1°40	+1°83	+1°29	-1°22	-1°98	-10°07	+5°84	-4°09	-1°13	-0°14	-9°44
	Noakhali	...	+0°76	+1°70	-1°08	-1°63	+4°46	-4°73	+0°23	-4°37	-0°59	-6°78	-1°81	-0°60	-15°44
	Fenny	...	-0°14	+1°03	-2°58	-1°68	-1°32	-7°09	-0°76	-11°33	-0°15	-5°56	-2°51	-0°81	-33°74
	Harishpur	...	+0°38	+3°42	-2°25	-1°48	-1°68	+10°29	-7°48	-21°85	+3°89	-9°40	-1°48	-0°55	-28°19
	Ramganj	...	-0°33	+0°35	+1°04	-0°45	+0°21	+2°40	-7°55	-7°74	+6°15	-5°73	-1°44	-0°29	-12°74
	Cox's Bazar	...	-0°56	+1°00	-1°35	-0°74	-7°08	+5°98	-10°93	-6°88	-0°71	-7°95	-2°21	-0°34	-31°77*
	Chittagong	...	-0°49	+8°35	-2°08	+0°04	+2°21	-5°80	-4°17	-14°89	-4°00	-4°24	-1°30	-0°77	-27°25
	Kutubdia	...	-0°63	+2°19	-1°11	-0°59	-7°04	+9°93	-15°53	-15°21	-0°36	-6°75	-2°88	-0°38	-39°06
	Satkanya	...	-0°37	+0°20	-0°85	+1°96	-3°19	-2°92	-13°03	-10°00	-1°89	-4°28	-1°91	-0°27	-39°32
	Kodala	...	-0°04	+4°67	-2°84	+1°07	-6°33	-6°27	-2°76	-11°59	-0°12	-4°69	-1°89	-0°84	-31°54
PATNA.	Rangamati	...	-0°21	+2°19	-2°04	+1°36	-4°32	-6°81	-6°58	-10°73	-1°46	-5°54	-1°80	-0°56	-36°50
	Patna	...	-0°52	-0°53	-0°38	-0°26	-0°51	+0°06	-2°18	+0°27	-3°98	-3°26	+0°57	+0°13	-10°69
	Dinapur	...	-0°47	-0°42	-0°37	-0°20	-0°76	-0°54	-3°99	-3°93	-5°23	-3°33	+0°65	+0°02	-20°57
	Bihar	...	-0°67	-0°71	-0°34	-0°23	-1°72	+2°10	-6°41	-1°41	-0°31	-2°61	+0°15	+0°31	-11°55
	Barh	...	-0°55	-0°57	-0°36	-0°15	-1°54	+1°21	-2°73	-1°80	-3°15	-2°55	+0°05	-0°01	-12°23
	Rikram	...	-0°62	-0°74	-0°44	-0°35	-0°85	+1°04	+0°06	+1°70	-1°58	-3°54	-0°05	+0°38	-8°02
	Hilsa	...	-0°75	-0°76	-0°59	-0°35	-1°51	-2°14	-2°04	-7°70	-2°42	+0°38	+0°48	-13°31	
	Aurangabad	...	-0°66	-0°47	-0°43	-0°19	-1°38	+3°71	-2°89	-3°14	-3°86	-2°47	+1°07	+0°41	-10°15
	Gaya	...	-0°58	-0°64	-0°43	-0°26	-1°08	+2°51	-2°22	-7°25	-4°86	-2°27	+0°42	-0°34	-16°32
	Nawadah	...	-0°66	-0°59	-0°50	-0°23	-1°35	+3°74	+3°84	-0°64	+0°47	-2°21	+0°56	+0°14	+2°57
CHAMPAKAN.	Jahannabad	...	-0°70	-0°56	-0°37	-0°15	-1°38	+5°14	-2°21	-3°14	-3°34	-2°87	+0°33	+0°07	-2°30
	Arwai	...	-0°79	-0°85	-0°47	-0°08	-1°38	+2°53	-2°07	-4°11	-5°40	-2°54	+0°27	+0°31	-18°58
	Daudnagar	...	-0°55	-0°49	-0°17	-0°03	-1°06	+4°03	-6°53	+2°77	-4°48	-1°63	+1°05	+0°04	-7°10
	Sherghati	...	-0°72	-0°73	-0°67	-0°01	-0°52	+3°28	+0°93	-2°58	-4°47	-3°09	+0°29	+0°83	-7°40
	Rajauli	...	-0°59	-0°69	-0°84	-0°30	-1°20	+3°37	-2°87	+1°85	+1°84	-2°33	-0°18	+0°32	-1°68
	Pakri Barawan	...	-0°56	-0°51	-0°62	-0°05	-1°23	-1°64	+1°57	-1°41	+1°45	-1°41	+0°31	-0°09	-3°92
	Buxar	...	-0°72	-0°60	-0°32	-0°16	-0°63	+3°44	-3°00	-3°94	-4°51	-3°26	-0°01	+0°19	-13°42
	Dehri	...	-0°62	-0°44	-0°89	-0°08	-0°97	-0°70	-5°17	+0°48	-5°31	-2°63	+1°11	+0°33	-14°59
	Bhabhua	...	-0°66	-0°67	-0°32	-0°10	-0°97	+2°73	-5°69	-2°84	-5°88	-2°93	+0°71	+0°16	-16°66
	Sasaram	...	-0°51	-0°52	-0°36	-0°15	-1°05	+0°34	-1°66	+2°74	-2°25	-3°05	+0°87	+0°22	-5°38
MUZAFFARPUR.	Arrah	...	-0°73	-0°59	-0°49	-0°23	-0°23	-1°12	-1°41	-3°79	-4°15	-2°93	+0°32	+0°07	-15°25
	Mohanea	...	-0°75	-0°54	-0°14	-0°36	-0°61	+3°09	-3°56	-5°07	-2°38	+0°71	+0°09	-4°34	
	Gopalganj	...	-0°69	-0°53	-0°25	-0°17	-1°17	-5°84	-2°50	-1°32	-6°30	-3°98	-0°18	+0°68	-22°25
	Siwan	...	-0°80	-0°53	-0°27	-0°11	-0°81	-4°32	-3°60	-1°81	-7°10	-3°41	-0°22	+0°31	-23°58
	Chapra	...	-0°60	-0°46	-0°37	-0°23	-0°97	-1°08	-4°00	-3°28	-4°67	-3°08	-0°19	+0°07	-19°75
	Motihari	...	-0°68	-0°48	-0°41	-0°70	-1°22	-2°47	-2°78	-2°41	-7°71	-3°39	-0°10	+0°20	-22°15
	Bettiah	...	-0°66	-0°51	-0°40	-0°58	-1°13	-6°44	-4°34	-1°44	-7°01	-3°39	-0°05	+0°46	-25°49
	Bagaha	...	-0°74	-0°54	-0°57	-0°48	-1°43	-1°01	-3°24	-6°21	-6°79	-3°73	-0°20	+0°15	-34°74
	Burhurwa	...	-0°72	-0°41	-0°40	-0°31	-0°62	-4°05	-2°51	-5°00	-7°11	-2°71	-0°11	+0°11	-24°44
	Sitamarhi	...	-0°67	-0°61	-0°56	-0°73	+0°39	-2°39	-1°42	-6°87	-5°94	-2°80	-0°03	+0°08	-20°63
DARBHANGA.	Muzaffarpur	...	-0°78	-0°48	-0°40	-0°48	+0°33	+1°64	+6°49	+0°94	-5°93	-3°11	-0°01	+0°10	-17°76
	Hajipur	...	-0°62	-0°61	-										

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

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Metereolog cal division. Division.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	TOTAL.												
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Bihar—concl.	MALDA	Malda	-0'45	-0'60	-0'80	-0'72	+1'15	-3'42	+1'49	-3'67	+4'09	-4'42	-0'10	+0'05	-7'49
Bihar—concl.		Chanchal	-0'27	-0'73	-0'52	-0'54	+0'63	-1'04	+0'40	-0'71	+0'29	-2'72	-0'10	+0'03	-12'27
	Gajol	-0'19	-0'46	-0'53	-0'41	+1'96	-2'23	+2'44	-3'31	-3'37	-2'61	-0'09	+0'05	-8'75	
	Sitiganj	-0'71	-0'61	-0'67	-0'68	-1'75	-2'87	-4'32	-2'14	-3'81	-4'05	-0'61	+0'10	-23'12	
SONTHAL PAR GANAS.	Rajmahal	0'74	-0'39	-0'30	-0'98	+1'66	-1'74	+1'66	-3'93	-3'63	-3'22	-0'13	+0'28	-10'22	
	Goddha	-0'47	-0'67	-0'53	+0'58	-0'74	+1'62	-3'22	-3'40	-0'35	-2'87	-0'31	+0'21	-10'25	
	Pakour	-0'43	-0'46	-0'64	-0'51	-0'74	+0'83	+2'09	-0'82	-5'49	-4'31	-0'45	+0'16	-10'98	
	Naya Dumka	-0'60	-0'63	-0'85	-0'56	-0'90	+8'94	-1'32	-4'52	-0'54	-4'22	-0'25	+0'26	-5'28	
	Deoghur	-0'47	0'57	-0'71	-0'89	+0'10	+0'78	-8'52	+0'43	+0'50	-3'81	-0'21	+0'47	-12'99	
	Jamtara	-0'38	-0'28	-0'95	-0'66	+1'14	+1'73	-7'66	-1'55	-1'07	-3'87	-0'54	+0'35	-13'75	
	Nanihat	-0'32	-0'29	-0'94	-0'48	-2'36	-1'01	-3'91	-1'38	-3'37	-1'96	-0'31	+0'06	-17'29	
CUTTACK	Jagatsingpur	-0'38	-0'70	-1'01	+0'05	+2'47	+3'91	+0'47	+9'20	-1'15	-6'54	-2'69	-0'20	+3'97	
	Banki	-0'26	-0'65	-1'40	+0'01	-0'05	+5'49	+4'66	+9'11	+1'48	-1'80	-1'68	-0'54	+11'37	
	Cuttack	-0'32	-0'63	-1'41	-0'74	-0'78	+8'72	-0'87	+2'95	-1'49	-5'64	-1'73	-0'25	-1'99	
	False Point	-0'57	-0'86	+0'14	-1'27	-1'07	+0'87	+4'71	+3'04	-4'32	-9'14	-2'86	-0'59	-5'92	
	Kendrapara	-0'39	-0'88	-0'84	-0'80	-3'51	+7'49	+0'48	-3'13	+4'15	-5'92	-2'07	-0'35	-5'77	
	Jajpur	-0'37	-1'08	-1'03	-1'65	-1'56	+13'37	+3'08	+1'42	-0'80	-5'07	-1'26	-0'49	+1'56	
	Dharmasala	-0'42	-0'05	-1'15	-0'75	-2'48	-0'26	+3'12	-0'21	-3'32	-4'75	-2'08	-0'64	-12'99	
	Salipore	-0'24	-0'41	-0'95	-0'36	-1'13	+1'92	+2'83	-0'15	-0'68	-4'68	-2'43	-0'13	-6'39	
BALASORE	Akhynapada	-0'38	-0'67	-1'54	-1'22	-1'42	+6'57	+4'41	+3'05	-2'18	-3'99	-1'99	-0'12	+0'52	
	Chandbali	-0'41	-0'97	-1'01	-0'87	-1'14	+16'26	+3'74	+3'06	+5'40	-5'76	-1'94	-0'41	+15'95	
	Bhadrak	-0'36	-1'23	-1'32	-0'41	-2'37	+5'46	+9'46	+6'80	-0'30	-4'92	-1'38	-0'28	+9'06	
	Soro	-0'23	-1'00	-0'13	-0'96	-1'06	+3'18	+5'19	-1'41	-3'25	-5'12	-1'17	-0'09	-6'05	
	Balasore	-0'39	-1'31	+0'74	-2'27	-2'37	+12'36	+6'84	-2'76	-6'74	-1'32	-0'28	+0'26		
	Jellasore	-0'40	-1'10	-0'29	-1'32	-0'13	+1'83	+7'7	-1'03	-0'24	-4'45	-0'63	-0'12	-4'79	
	Baripada	-0'20	-0'89	-1'29	-1'26	-0'54	+5'03	+8'71	-0'88	+1'12	-4'60	-1'95	-0'13	+5'10	
PURI	Puri	-0'28	-0'78	-0'40	-0'45	-1'01	+4'30	-3'71	+8'80	-5'24	-8'90	-3'48	-0'50	-11'46	
	Khurda	-0'29	-0'59	-0'13	-0'25	-0'09	+3'08	+7'74	+12'40	-1'42	-6'58	-2'04	-0'42	+11'40	
	Bhanpur	-0'33	-1'31	-0'83	-0'45	-1'39	+3'75	-2'47	+1'14	-3'38	-5'40	-2'50	-0'84	-14'21	
	Gop	-0'25	-0'31	-0'29	-0'29	-0'13	+0'80	+1'49	+0'92	-8'56	-6'31	-4'76	-0'24		
	Pipli	-0'33	-0'38	-0'40	-0'18	-0'85	+9'18	+6'50	+13'46	+2'34	-5'51	-1'92	-0'22	+21'69	
HAZARIBAGH...	Pachamba (<i>Giridi</i>)	-0'45	-0'82	-0'74	-0'63	-0'93	-0'20	+0'71	-2'42	+1'71	-3'25	-0'19	+1'17	-6'04	
	Hazaribagh	-0'30	-0'74	-0'75	-0'41	-2'07	+5'33	+6'95	+5'42	-3'49	-3'41	-0'04	+0'37	+5'76	
	Semtagurah	-0'44	-0'61	-1'03	-0'32	-2'35	+2'24	+5'64	-0'14	-3'23	-3'08	-0'20	+0'31	-3'19	
	Mahudi Hills	-0'70	-0'65	-0'83	-0'12	-1'67	+1'97	+3'06	-0'21	-4'21	-3'11	-0'36	+0'78	-6'05	
	Jhumrah Hill	-0'69	-0'69	-0'95	-0'26	-2'62	+3'47	+0'90	-0'77	-3'52	-3'51	-0'34	+0'73	-8'51	
	Bahri	-0'79	-0'75	-0'83	-0'34	-2'04	+1'74	+8'20	-7'52	-0'68	-3'16	-0'17	+0'23	-6'11	
	Chateri	-0'73	-1'16	-0'82	-0'14	-3'03	+7'60	-5'63	+0'32	-2'22	-2'91	+0'15	+0'40	-8'17	
	Karagedha	-0'36	-0'69	-1'17	-0'56	-1'02	-1'44	+1'48	-2'80	-3'26	-3'11	-0'48	-0'01	-13'72	
	Ramgar	-0'44	-0'90	-0'65	-0'20	-2'22	+4'18	+4'84	-1'59	-5'11	-4'83	-0'36	+0'59	-6'89	
LOHARDAGA...	Lohardaga	-0'74	-0'86	-1'02	-0'32	-1'03	+1'83	-3'63	-5'17	-6'44	-2'58	+0'58	+1'07	-17'71	
	Ranchi	-0'32	-1'21	-1'38	-0'64	-1'51	+7'02	+13'16	-4'41	-5'68	-2'95	+0'16	+0'17	+2'21	
	Silli	-0'60	-0'16	-1'05	-0'54	-1'55	+3'87	+4'59	-5'55	-4'90	-1'74	-0'33	-0'21	-7'77	
	Surguja	-1'00	-1'20	-0'72	-0'28	-0'60	+6'98	-4'11	+0'71	-5'70	-1'75	-0'10	+1'31	-6'46	
	Jashpur	-0'78	-0'96	-1'61	-0'29	-0'70	+9'12	-0'48	+2'84	-5'04	-4'23	-0'03	-0'33	-5'49	
	Gangpur	-0'39	-0'96	-1'04	-0'73	-0'63	+5'80	+6'78	-0'34	-3'46	-2'44	-0'22	-0'38	+2'20	
PALAMAU	Palamau (<i>Dalton-ganj</i>)	-0'72	-0'49	-0'70	+0'16	-1'15	+4'77	-4'36	-0'99	-3'54	-2'50	+0'81	+1'40	-7'32	
	Balumath	-0'32	-0'73	-0'59	-0'23	-1'18	+1'37	-6'01	-4'67	-5'20	-3'07	+0'17	+0'31	-20'14	
	Husainabad	-0'63	-0'47	-0'35	-0'10	-1'12	+1'48	-7'89	-1'27	-3'09	-2'49	+0'83	+0'40	-14'70	
	Garhwa	-1'96	-0'25	0'74	-0'07	-1'43	+1'90	-2'76	-6'40	-2'33	-3'95	+1'21	+0'55	-14'72	
MANERHUM	Purulia	-0'31	-0'85	-1'17	-0'94	-1'84	+2'93	+3'60	-2'37	-4'53	-2'83	-0'17	-0'17	-8'60	
	Govindpur	-0'46	-0'77	-0'89	-0'69	-0'32	-1'37	-5'75	-2'03	-0'07	-3'26	-0'27	+0'04	-16'24	
	Raghunathpur	-0'58	-0'43	-0'85	-0'63	-2'65	-0'06	-8'08	-10'34	-3'27	-1'94	-0'68	-0'11	-29'56	
	Barabhum	-0'34	-0'85	-1'05	-1'25	-1'82	+6'40	+3'15	+1'59	+2'17	-2'15	-0'49	-0'18	+5'27	
	Jhaida	-0'36	-0'79	-1'26	-1'28	-0'53	+1'59	+5'63	-0'76	-5'23	-2'75	-0'17	-0'20	-6'41	
	Chas	-0'61	-0'55	-0'20	-0'37	-1'37	+0'86	-2'90	-4'39	-4'80	-2'81	-0'43	+0'53	-18'87	
SINGHBRUM...	Chaibasa	-0'82	-0'97	-1'26	-0'75	-0'26	+4'74	+12'46	+2'12	-0'68	-2'72	+0'59	-0'28	+12'47	
	Chakardarpur	-0'35	-0'95	-0'58	-0'76	-0'78	+7'20	+13'10	+4'31	+2'22	-2'83	+0'10	-0'29	+20'39	
	Ghatiila	-0'39	-1'03	-1'28	-0'88	-0'15	+7'78	+1'51	+5'36	-3'46	-3'41	-0'68	-0'28	+2'87	
	Baharagura	-0'12	-0'80	-1'41	-1'29	+0'29	+4'17	+4'50	+5'17	-3'17	-2'93	-0'75	-0'25	+3'43	
ORISSA TRIBU TARY ME HALS.	Keonghar	-0'18	-0'62	-0'59	-0'77	-0'79	+13'34	+15'79	+11'39	-1'33	-2'40	-1'06	-0'21	+32'58	
	Talchar	-0'23	0'96	-1'21	-0'36	+0'84	+4'91	-1'93	+6'46	-4'95	-2'74	+0'45	-0'24	+0'95	
	Narsingpur	-0'26	-0'35	-0'90	-0'43	+0'03	-0'67	-1'61	+0'29	-4'33	-4'17	-1'29	-0'07	-13'76	
	Angul	-0'23	-0'94	-0'54	-0'92	+0'71	-0'05	+10'31	+3'17	-5'37	-4'56	+1'96	-0'41	+3'13	
	Dhenkanal	-0'32	-0'74	+0'26	-0'18	-0'25	+3'03	+2'63	+0'19	-3'41	-4'13	-0'95	-0'34	-4'82	
	Bispara	-0'34	-0'31	-0'34	-0'59	-0'76	+2'97	+1'24	+2'70	-6'87	-4'95	+0'24	-0'32	-7'33	
	Kunjabonkash	-0'21	-1'29	+0'26	-0'73	+2'39	+5'55	+1'27	+2'50	-7'33	-5'35	-0'80	-0'13	-3'07	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 28th January 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th January 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall past 24 hours
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
January	24th	30.179	70.6	82.2	23.3	58.9	73.6	61.7	392	• 30.066
"	25th	• 156	68.6	82.0	26.9	55.1	72.8	63.6	466	52.2 Nil
"	26th	• 125	72.3	85.3	27.1	58.7	75.3	68.6	610	57 " "
"	27th	• 008	75.6	86.0	20.9	65.1	76.4	71.1	692	70 " "
"	28th	29.960	75.3	87.2	23.8	63.4	78.6	67.4	522	76 0.08
"	29th	• 998	78.0	81.6	17.1	64.4	71.6	56.5	258	69.2 53 Nil
"	30th	30.034	68.5	81.2	15.6	55.7	72.6	57.2	262	41.1 34 "
										41.5 34 "

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 30.066

The mean temperature of the seven days 72.0

The extreme variation of temperature 32.1

The maximum temperature 87.2

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 53

The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th January 1897 0.08

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 1st February 1897.

C. LITTLE,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th January 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy	...	1,266	2,75,685	4,531	1,532	2,65,050
Jute	...	105	42,175	847	167	68,050
Firewood	...	75	57,250	874	133	97,400
Other articles	...	874	1,95,350	2,828	892	2,26,060
Total	...	2,320	6,70,460	9,080	2,724	6,56,580
						10,294

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi, and Brahmaputra, for the month of December 1896.

Date.	RIVER GANGES.												RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA.												RIVER JALANGI.			
	Mirzapur.			Benares.			Buxar.			Dinapore.			Monghyr.			Sahibganj.			Rampur Bolia.			Gauhati.			RIVER BHAGIRATHI.			
	Distance.	Height over zero mean sea-level of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level of gauge.	Height over zero mean sea-level of gauge.																								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24					
1st	98	121	85	90	127	87	110	98	100	110	97	100	94	107	96	106	100	106	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
2nd	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
3rd	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
4th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
5th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
6th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
7th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
8th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
9th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
10th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
11th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
12th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
13th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
14th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
15th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
16th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
17th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
18th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
19th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
20th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
21st	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
22nd	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
23rd	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
24th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
25th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
26th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
27th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
28th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
29th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
30th	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100
31st	100	123	86	102	128	88	101	99	101	101	98	101	96	103	98	103	100	101	100	100	95	100	95	100	95	100	95	100

O. G. LEES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of November 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,930	.....	1,613	.....	1,930	1,613	317	.....
Cotton, raw	3	.....	.....	1	3	1	2	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	113	.....	127	.....	113	127	.....	14
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	457	.....	431	.....	457	431	26	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	6	2	1	1	6	2	4	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	1	84	4	49	35	53	5	18
Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice in the husk	24	19	139	43	139	.....	.....	.....
Do. not in the husk	675	5	14	278	480	292	188	96
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	34	416	81	61	450	143	308	.....
Others	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	16	.....	21	16	21	5
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	12	4,872	6,898	4,884	6,898	.....	.....	2,014
Gunny-bags and cloth	26	.....	37	1	26	38	.....	12
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	6	.....	6	.....	6	6	6	.....
Liquors—								
Beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wines	4	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	8	5	8	10	15	18	5	16
Iron	44	1	57	4	45	61	.....	.....
Others	7	9	1	16	16	17	1	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	341	6	228	347	228	119	.....	.....
Castor	8	6	21	14	21	7	7	.....
Coconut	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
Others	144	.....	150	1	144	160	.....	16
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	18	35	63	63	63	63	63	.....
Rape and mustard	97	37	163	13	131	176	42	.....
Til or juijili	.....	31	.....	34	34	34	34	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	9	.....	37	.....	9	27	28	.....
Provisions—								
Ghee	.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	45	57	45	80	102	125	26	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	538	6	253	9	544	254	280	.....
Salt-petre, &c.—								
Salt-petre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk—								
Raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nadi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

STAPLES.	1896.		1895.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1896.	1895.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	1	710	2	911	711	911	2	200 2
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	15	144	52	6	159	58	101	.....
Chillies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cardamoms	9	5	4	11	14	15	11	5
Others	.....	.....	3	8	6	11	.....	.....
Lime and lime-stone	6	.....	.....	.....	43	8	35	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	6	37	8	.....	43	8	.....	293
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	21	120	93	341	141	434	.....	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	45	4	23	3	40	26	23	.....
Timber	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	89	30	50	121	119	171	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawls	330	277	405	381	607	786	.....	179
All other articles of merchandise	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,884	6,887	3,947	9,356	11,771	13,313	1,504	3,046

T. GODFREY,
for J.-A. and Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, the 28th January 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	194,740	Rs. A. P. 1,00,150 0 0	Mds. S. 7,11,780 0	Rs. A. P. 1,28,800 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,950 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,36,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 31,790	Rs. A. P. 32,744	Rs. A. P. 64,534
Or per mile of railway ...	239	123 0 0	874 0	158 0 0	1 0 0	1282 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half- year ...	245,250	Rs. A. P. 1,35,830 0 0	Mds. S. 9,27,810 0	Rs. A. P. 1,55,950 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,280 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,01,060 0 0	Rs. A. P. 40,300	Rs. A. P. 40,179	Rs. A. P. 80,479
Total for 2 weeks ...	439,990	Rs. A. P. 2,35,980 0 0	Mds. S. 16,39,590 0	Rs. A. P. 2,84,840 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,230 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,38,050 0 0	Rs. A. P. 72,090	Rs. A. P. 72,923	Rs. A. P. 145,013
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	203,837	Rs. A. P. 95,340 0 0	Mds. S. 6,83,744 0	Rs. A. P. 1,19,820 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,823 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,34,992 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30,545	Rs. A. P. 30,407	Rs. A. P. 60,952
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	250	117 0 0	841 0	147 0 0	2 0 0	266 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	523,375	Rs. A. P. 2,53,028 0 0	Mds. S. 17,33,787 0	Rs. A. P. 2,95,695 0 0	Rs. A. P. 23,105 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,71,823 0 0	Rs. A. P. 80,101	Rs. A. P. 75,671	Rs. A. P. 155,772

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd January 1897, on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	195,290	Rs. A. P. 1,05,900 0 0	Mds. S. 7,70,460 0	Rs. A. P. 1,26,420 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,740 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,40,150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30,290	Rs. A. P. 30,457	Rs. A. P. 60,657
Or per mile of railway ...	240	130 0 0	947 0	155 0 0	1 0 0	1286 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half- year ...	439,990	Rs. A. P. 2,35,980 0 0	Mds. S. 16,39,590 0	Rs. A. P. 2,84,840 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17,230 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,38,050 0 0	Rs. A. P. 72,090	Rs. A. P. 72,923	Rs. A. P. 145,013
Total for 3 weeks ...	635,280	Rs. A. P. 3,41,970 0 0	Mds. S. 24,10,050 0	Rs. A. P. 4,11,260 0 0	Rs. A. P. 24,970 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,78,200 0 0	Rs. A. P. 102,290	Rs. A. P. 103,380	Rs. A. P. 205,670
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	201,837	Rs. A. P. 1,10,631 0 0	Mds. S. 8,18,479 0	Rs. A. P. 1,38,903 0 0	Rs. A. P. 36,105 0 0	Rs. A. P. 2,85,639 0 0	Rs. A. P. 31,075	Rs. A. P. 31,356	Rs. A. P. 62,431
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	248	136 0 0	1,007 0	171 0 0	31 0 0	338 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	730,213	Rs. A. P. 3,63,600 0 0	Mds. S. 25,53,265 0	Rs. A. P. 4,34,597 0 0	Rs. A. P. 59,210 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,57,467 0 0	Rs. A. P. 111,176	Rs. A. P. 107,027	Rs. A. P. 218,203

† Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	33,887	Rs. A. P. 13,413 0 0	Mds. S. 79,326 0	Rs. A. P. 4,302 0 0	Rs. A. P. 418 0 0	Rs. A. P. 18,133 0 0	Rs. A. P. 4,156	Rs. A. P. 1,849	Rs. A. P. 6,005
Or per mile of railway ...	271	107 0 0	635 0	33 0 0	3 0 0	145 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half- year ...	79,391	Rs. A. P. 28,301 0 0	Mds. S. 152,743 0	Rs. A. P. 9,962 0 0	Rs. A. P. 150 0 0	Rs. A. P. 38,413 0 0	Rs. A. P. 9,134	Rs. A. P. 3,868	Rs. A. P. 15,003
Total for 3 weeks ...	113,278	Rs. A. P. 41,714 0 0	Mds. S. 233,069 0	Rs. A. P. 14,264 0 0	Rs. A. P. 568 0 0	Rs. A. P. 56,546 0 0	Rs. A. P. 13,230	Rs. A. P. 5,717	Rs. A. P. 18,007
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	33,025	Rs. A. P. 12,525 0 0	Mds. S. 60,125 0	Rs. A. P. 3,128 0 0	Rs. A. P. 612 0 0	Rs. A. P. 16,265 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,853	Rs. A. P. 1,817	Rs. A. P. 5,672
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	256	100 0 0	481 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	130 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,14,108	Rs. A. P. 41,161 0 0	Mds. S. 207,373 0	Rs. A. P. 11,876 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,120 0 0	Rs. A. P. 54,157 0 0	Rs. A. P. 14,101	Rs. A. P. 6,198	Rs. A. P. 20,299

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	18,320	Rs. A. P. 5,700 0 0	Mds. S. 21,440 0	Rs. A. P. 1,960 0 0	Rs. A. P. 230 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,890 0 0	Coaching. 2,502	Merchan-	3,244
Or per mile of railway ...	213	66 0 0	249 0	23 0 0	3 0 0	92 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 1 week of half-year	27,990	7,890 0 0	21,000 0	2,230 0 0	210 0 0	10,330 0 0	5,319	.....	4,318
Total for 2 weeks ...	46,310	13,590 0 0	42,440 0	4,190 0 0	440 0 0	18,220 0 0	5,821	1,741	7,563
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	21,232	6,708 0 0	28,230 0	2,405 0 0	76 0 0	9,189 0 0	2,507	737	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	247	78 0 0	328 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	107 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	69,920	19,215 0 0	65,771 0	5,609 0 0	337 0 0	25,161 0 0	6,501	1,003	8,404

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd January 1897, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,680	Rs. A. P. 6,460 0 0	Mds. S. 17,080 0	Rs. A. P. 1,740 0 0	Rs. A. P. 100 0 0	Rs. A. P. 8,300 0 0	Coaching. 2,502	742	3,244
Or per mile of railway ...	252	75 0 0	199 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	46,310	13,590 0 0	42,440 0	4,190 0 0	440 0 0	18,220 0 0	5,821	1,741	7,563
Total for 3 weeks ...	67,990	20,050 0 0	59,520 0	5,930 0 0	540 0 0	20,520 0 0	8,323	2,483	10,807
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	22,010	7,675 0 0	34,908 0	2,740 0 0	1,202 0 0	11,617 0 0	2,452	737	3,244
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	256	89 0 0	406 0	32 0 0	14 0 0	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	62,930	26,891 0 0	1,00,679 0	8,345 0 0	1,030 0 0	36,778 0 0	8,933	2,749	11,702

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 16th January 1897 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan-	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open ...	92,660	Rs. (a) 38,930	Mds. 4,63,370	Rs. (b) 56,710	Rs. 12,830	Rs. 1,08,500	Coaching. 16,294	(c) 19,716	30,0
Or per mile of railway ...	113.28	47.63	566.47	69.33	15.68	132.64	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	113,360	50,420	5,75,730	68,780	14,790	1,33,900	20,085	28,895	44,8
Total for 23 weeks ...	206,020	89,380	10,39,100	125,490	27,620	2,42,400	36,979	43,611	80,8
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 758 miles open ...	95,792	40,530	4,15,880	54,145	12,697	1,07,290	13,914	(d) 24,014	37,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	126.77	53.62	550.11	71.62	16.68	141.92	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	247,625	1,01,385	10,56,356	1,39,532	31,266	2,72,203	35,546	56,192	91,

(a) The decrease in passengers is due to the prevailing dearth.

(b) The increase is due to brisker traffic in food-grains to meet the present scarcity.

(c) Includes Nil miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(d) " 1,064 " "

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	14,337	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Or per mile of railway ...	90'17	7,825 3 6	80,684 0	2,833 2 6	321 13 0	10,980 3 0	2,373	3,129	5,495
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	2,57,598	49'22 0 0	282'11 0	9'91 0 0	1'12 0 0	60 25 0 0	14'92	10'22	25'54
Total for 23 weeks ...	2,71,935	1,29,404 11 3	22,73,425 0	85,510 2 7	4,745 12 7	2,19,680 10 5	35,603	67,434	1,03,037
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,163	5,606 2 5	2,29,710 0	3,453 1 0	67 2 0	9,225 5 5	1,579	4,322	5,901
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	71'68	43'80 0 0	1,794'61 0	26'97 0 0	1'30 0 0	72'07 0 0	12'34	33'75	46'10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,53,131	80,514 14 1	73,45,200 0	1,05,089 1 3	3,812 4 6	1,89,416 3 10	16,936	1,24,343	1,41,279

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 12TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH DECEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 10,980	Rs. 60'25	128	Rs. 9,225	Rs. 72'07	286	Rs. 3,83,704	Rs. 2,411'15	128*	Rs. 1,89,416	Rs. 1,644'73	1,94,288	.....

* Line opened from 1st July 1895.

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,811	Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Or per mile of railway ...	79'60	11,553 0 0	2,36,514 0	8,791 0 0	369 0 0	20,713 0 0	4,366	5,325	9,691
For previous 1½ weeks of half-year ...	10,201	42'17 0 0	792'01 0	30'74 0 0	1'29 0 0	74'20 0 0	15'93	18'62	34'58
Total for 2½ weeks ...	41,012	10,839 0 0	2,38,542 0	9,842 0 0	425 0 0	21,106 0 0	4,560	7,937	12,407
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,103	7,332 1 5	2,18,612 0	3,993 7 0	158 15 0	11,454 7 5	1,746	5,006	6,782
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	117'99	57'28 0 0	1,707'91 0	31'20 0 0	1'24 0 0	89'72 0 0	13'64	39'11	52'75
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	31,096	16,426 2 4	6,46,145 0	11,833 2 0	573 1 0	28,838 5 4	4,801	13,791	18,592

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 18TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 16TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1896 TO 18TH JANUARY 1897.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.			
286	Rs. 20,713	Rs. 74'20	128	Rs. 11,484	Rs. 89'72	286	Rs. 4,56,750	Rs. 2,714'73	128	Rs. 24,937	Rs. 2,047'24	2,00,813	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

							Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd January 1897							11,246	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,975	1	0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	15	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd January 1897							220	8	2
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	15	8
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	8	6
Receipts from 1st to 23rd January 1897							34,010	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,44	0	0
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,484	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

THE following translation of the chapter on Bubonic Plague in "The Diseases of Tropics, a Manual for Medical Men," by Dr. B. Scheube, Government Physician and Sanitary Councillor at Greiz, formerly Professor at the Medical College at Kioto, Japan, is published for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DEFINITION.

While in classical times and in the middle ages the word "plague" had an indefinite pathological meaning, as it was applied according to the definition of Galen to every epidemic disease which carried off many human beings, it has latterly been confined to a distinct disease, the Bubonic Plague. This is an infectious disease, running a very acute course, which is distinguished by the appearance of inflammation of the lymphatic glands, development of carbuncles, and general high fever.

SYNONYMS.

Loimos; Pestis, Pestilentia, Febris pestilentialis, Pestis bubonica, Clades inguinaria, glandularia, Beulen-pest, Orientalische pest, Indische pest, Pal-pest

Schwarzer Tod, Plague; Peste; Mahamari "the great sickness," Ghant-ka-rog "Boil-disease," Hokla-ka-rog or Tao-ka-rog "the coughing disease" (India); Yangtzu, Luentzu (China).

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The history of the bubonic plague can be traced back to the end of the second or the commencement of the third century before Christ. In one of Cribasius' medical extracts from Rufus of Ephesus, a contemporary of the Emperor Trajan (98-117) the plague-boils are described, and their occurrence in epidemic fashion in Lybia, Egypt and Syria is alluded to. The first accurate historical record, however, which exists is that of the great epidemic in the 6th century which extended over almost the whole of Europe during Justinian's reign, and is consequently ordinarily described as Justinian's plague, and which lasted for 50 to 60 years. In the following centuries Europe was frequently troubled by epidemics of plague. None, however, was more terrible or spread farther than the pandemic of the 14th century, known under the name of "The Black Death." No part of the then known world escaped it; even far-away Greenland fell a victim and was depopulated. According to Hecker's estimate, 25 millions of human beings succumbed to it in Europe, equal to about one-fourth of its population at that time. From the end of the 17th century epidemics began to occur less often in Europe, and since the middle of the 18th, Western Europe has escaped them altogether. In Germany the plague occurred for the last time in the first and second decennium of the last century. The south-eastern part of Europe, Turkey, the Caucasus, South Russia, Italy, Dalmatia, Greece and the Mediterranean Isles were, however, still visited from time to time by epidemics during the 19th century, for the last time in 1841. Since then Europe has remained free from the plague, of with the exception of a small epidemic in Astrachan (Wetljanka) in 1878-79.

All the European epidemics of plague of former centuries were probably imported from the East, as can conclusively be proved with regard to those of later times. It has always been Turkey where they originated. Egypt, which was formerly also very frequently affected by plague, played the same part for the northern coast of Africa—the Berber states of Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers—as Turkey did in regard to Europe as the starting point for epidemics. Since 1844 the plague has also altogether disappeared from Egypt.

Though Europe and Egypt have ceased to be the scene of plague epidemics, the disease has not been extinguished, but has shown itself down to the present time in several countries, particularly Asiatic ones. We have, indeed, only lately obtained cognizance of hitherto unknown centres of infection, which are probably, however, of old standing. The countries in which the plague has occurred since the middle of the present century, and where probably it must be assumed to be more or less endemic, are—

- (1) Tripoli, where in 1856-59 and in 1874 sundry epidemics were observed in the country about Benghasi without any ascertained origin.
- (2) Arabia, in the mountainous tract of Assir, on the West Coast, where plague epidemics occurred in 1853, 1874, 1879, 1889, 1890, 1892, 1893, and 1895.
- (3) Mesopotamia, which was visited by severe epidemics in the years 1867-68, 1873-74, 1875-77, 1880-81 and 1892, after a period between 1856 and 1865, during which the disease prevailed in the milder form of bubonic fever, and less widely diffused.
- (4) Persia, chiefly in the province of Aderbeijan, where the plague appeared in epidemic form in 1863-64, 1870-71, 1873-74, 1876-78, 1881-83, 1885-86, 1890-91, and 1892, (the first historically recorded epidemic both in Persia and Mesopotamia occurred at the end of the 16th century).
- (5) Turkestan, where the plague, imported from Persia, showed itself in 1892.
- (6) Upper India; and
- (7) Southern China.

The first epidemic known in Upper India began in 1815 on the Island of Kutch, situated south-east of the mouth of the Indus, spread in the following years to Guzerat, Scindh, and the Coast of the Ran, and lasted till 1821.

Other centres of disease are the provinces of Kumaon and Gharwal, situated on the south-western slopes of the Himalayas, where outbreaks of plague occurred in the years 1823, 1834-37, 1846-53, 1876, and 1884. The plague further occurred epidemically in 1828-29 at Hansi in the district of Delhi, in 1836 round about Bareilly in Rohilkund and at Pali in Rajputana, and spread thence to Jodpore, the capital of Marwar, and to the State of Mewar, disappearing only in 1838.

In Southern China, plague has long been endemic, although the fact was only determined in 1878 by Rocher, an official of the Chinese Customs, in the mountain valleys of the province of Yunnan, and has shown itself from time to time also at Lienchau and Pak-hoi on the Gulf of Tong-king. From Pak-hoi it was carried in March 1894 to Canton, where it carried away within a few weeks 60,000 souls, and in May also extended to Hong-kong, and later on to Amoy. In Hong-kong, during three to four months, about 2,500 souls succumbed to it. In 1895 Swatau, Foochow, Macao, and other places of Southern China were visited by it.

On the southern hemisphere and in the new world the plague has never been observed.

It remains a mere matter of conjecture which of the countries in which plague has occurred ought to be regarded as its proper home. Some suspect it to be in Mesopotamia; Hirsch is inclined to place it in India. Up to the present time we are as ignorant of the disease-conditions prevailing throughout the area intervening between India and Persia as we were until recently in regard to the Chinese plague-centres. There is no doubt that a very dangerous system of transporting corpses goes on between India, Southern Turkestan, Persia and Mesopotamia in connection with the desire of every Shia to be buried in Nejef and Kerbala, where the tombs of Ali and Husein are situated, by means of which plague may readily be introduced. Thus Roux affirms that on an average 4,000 Persian corpses are imported every year into Nejef, and that in 1894, after the Persian famine, the number amounted to over 12,000.

The disease is said to have been carried from India to Southern China by way of Tibet. It is interesting that the Black Death of the 14th century was traced by contemporaries partly to Cathay, *i.e.*, China, and partly to India.

CAUSATION.

The Bubonic Plague is caused by a specific poison. If the investigations made by Yersin and Kitasato during the latest epidemic at Hong-kong turn out to be correct, the cause of the plague has been discovered, simultaneously and independently, by these two inquirers in the form of a short, thick bacillus with rounded ends, which shows very little power of movement. It is easily coloured by aniline dyes, unless treated by Gram's method (Yersin); its ends take the colouring easier than the middle. According to Kitasato it possesses a more or less distinguishable capsule. It is found in the bubos, in the blood, in all the internal organs, and also in the intestinal canal (Kitasato). The bubos contain the bacilli in very large numbers and without intermixture. In the blood, however, they mostly occur so sparsely that, in order to discover them, one has to look over several preparations. The bacillus has been successfully cultivated artificially (in bouillon, blood serum, most favourably at 37° Celsius, agar-agar, agar-gelatine, potatoes), and on transfer to animals (mice, rats, guinea-pigs and rabbits) has produced morbid phenomena similar to those of plague.

Already in 1844, Jablonowski discovered in the bubonic pus very active bacteria which could be cultivated in meat extract. They showed the greatest vitality at 17 to 23° Reaumur, which gradually decreased at a higher temperature up to 39°.

The plague bacilli show, according to Yersin, white transparent colonies in gelatine, with iridescent edges when looked at in reflected light. The bacilli assume the form either of slender threads or of long chains. In bouillon lumps settle on the sides and at the bottom of the glass, while the fluid remains clear.

If mice, rats or guinea-pigs are inoculated with the bubonic pulp they are sure to die—mice after 1 to 3 days, guinea-pigs after 2 to 5 days, and numerous bacilli are found in the lymphatic glands, the spleen, the liver and the blood. Many of the bacilli lie in uninuclear leucocytes, but not in multinuclear ones. The site of inoculation shows widely extended light red oedema with sanguineous effusion round the adjoining lymph gland, which has become very large and is full of bacilli. The intestinal canal, kidneys and suprarenal bodies are often hyperaemic; the liver enlarged and red; the spleen very large and frequently permeated by a sort of small miliary tubercle (lymphoma?). In the pleura and peritoneal cavity there is a little fluid containing bacilli.

Transfers of the splenic pulp and of blood from one guinea-pig to another and inoculations from cultivated bacilli are also successful. Mice frequently, and rats almost invariably, succumb when fed with cultivated bacilli and with bits of spleen or liver taken from animals which have died of the plague, and at the autopsy the blood, liver and lymphatic glands are found to be filled with bacilli.

Yersin also confined healthy and inoculated mice in the same glass chamber. The latter died first, but during the following days the former succumbed as well, and contained bacilli in their organs. The existence of bacilli could also nearly always be demonstrated in rats, which during an epidemic were found in heaps in houses and in the streets, and which often showed real bubos; likewise in flies, which had died in Yersin's laboratory. The plague bacillus was also found in the soil of a house where an attempt at disinfection had been made, but it was no longer in a virulent condition; and of several animals which Kitasato inoculated with dust from houses infected with the plague, one guinea-pig died with the symptoms of the disease.

The plague bacillus is, according to Kitasato, killed if dried for four days; also in 30 minutes by heating up to 80° Celsius, in a few minutes by heating up to 100° Celsius, in one hour by 1 per cent. carbolic acid, and in two hours by 1 per cent. quick-lime.

Yersin, Calmette and Borrel succeeded in protecting animals, specially rabbits, by inoculation with cultivations sterilized by heating up to 58° Celsius, against subsequent inoculation with virulent cultivations, and the serum of the same proved to have both a protecting as well as a healing effect. Subsequently they succeeded likewise in protecting a horse by inoculation with virulent cultivations and obtained like results.

Kitasato encountered bacilli in the blood of convalescents from the plague even three four weeks after all symptoms had disappeared.

The plague, is in the opinion of most authors, a contagious disease, and this view obtains further support through Yersin's investigations. Some, among them Hirsch and Liebermeister, take it to be contagious miasmatic. The latter assumption is based on the often observed fact that medical men and the clergy, who by their avocations are brought into close contact with those who are affected with or have died of the plague, have escaped the disease, and in this view no value attaches to the positive attempt to transfer the disease by the English doctor Whyte, who in 1802 fatally infected himself by means of inunction and inoculation with bubonic pus, nor to the less disastrous results attending the inoculation of two condemned criminals in Cairo in 1835 with blood from plague patients, because these experiments were undertaken under conditions which did not exclude infection by other methods, and because the positive and negative results stand opposed to each other. According to my judgment, one must altogether agree with Greisinger, who says: In order to prove contagiousness, it is not necessary that intercourse with an infected person should be invariably followed by acquisition of the disease, but only that it should be liable to be so followed. Apparently the contagiousness differs according to the seriousness of the cases.

Infection can probably take place by the air or by touch, consequently the poison may gain access to the body by the respiratory organs or by the skin.

The time of incubation ranges from two to seven days. In particularly virulent epidemics it may take only a few hours; quite exceptionally it may last for so long as 15 days.

The poison may be spread by persons in good health as well as by lifeless objects, by personal effects which have been used by diseased persons, such as

linen, clothes, bedding and the like, also by goods, and it seems to remain active for a long time (compare the conflicting results of Kitasato's investigations). A pregnant example of the transfer of the plague by infected effects is given by Hirsch from the epidemic at Wetjanka in 1878-79. The case was that of a girl ten years of age, in the house of whose parents a box of clothing had been deposited, coming from a house in which all the inhabitants had died about two months previously. The girl opened the box, which up to that time had remained untouched and was now about to be burnt. She took a piece of clothing out and set to work on it, and four days later, when the epidemic had disappeared, the first symptoms of the disease showed themselves in her. Trincavelli reports that a servant, after handling some ropes which 20 years previously had been used in the burial of plague corpses, took the disease and died of it (Netter.)

Plague is also, according to Yersin's investigations, apparently spread and transferred by animals (rats, insects, &c.) According to Jablonowski, a particular species of flies played an important part in the epidemic in Irak Arabi (Mesopotamia) in 1884, their appearance and disappearance coinciding with that of the epidemic.

The poison seems to be attached to the soil, which would account for the occurrence of the plague at the outbreak of an epidemic, in animals which live in or on the ground, as has repeatedly been observed in India and China. On the occasion of the last epidemic in Canton, the seizure of human beings was preceded for two or three weeks by a great mortality among the rats, and this repeated itself in each newly-attacked quarter of the town. Moreover, women and children, chiefly girls, who generally stay indoors, as well as the occupants of ground-floors, were chiefly affected. The floating population escaped almost entirely, so that many people took to living on the river. As already stated, Yersin also found plague bacilli in the soil, but not in a virulent condition.

In the countries where the plague is epidemic, the poison is probably propagated between one epidemic and the next one by sporadic mild cases of disease, which by reason of their mildness easily escape attention.

If the plague is imported anywhere, for the first three or four weeks isolated cases occur in the neighbourhood of the imported case, and subsequently dissemination of the contagion and a general spread of the disease take place. An epidemic will at times last only a few weeks or months, but may extend over several years. The abatement generally comes rapidly, but sporadic cases will still occur at times for years, and the epidemic may break out again without a renewed importation of cases from outside. The seasons of the year and the temperature have a certain influence on the initiation and development of an epidemic. A moderate warmth in conjunction with dampness seems to be the most favourable condition for it. In the cooler parts of the East, and formerly in Europe, the epidemics occurred mostly in summer. In middle Egypt, particularly in Cairo, the epidemics used to cease in the height of summer at the time of the excessive dry heat; an epidemic never commenced at that time of the year. In Mesopotamia it appears mostly in the temperate season, and totally ceases during the hot one. In the tropics proper the disease has hitherto been comparatively seldom studied (on the Western Coast of Arabia, in the Island of Kutch, in Guzerat and Southern China); the climate is rather one of the temperate than of the hot zones. By severe cold the spread of the disease seems to be restricted, but nevertheless epidemics have occurred during the severe cold of winter (at Moscow in 1771, at Astrachan in 1878-79), as well as during the greatest summer heat (at Smyrna in 1735, in Malta in 1812, in Kumaon 1850).

Neither the geological character of the ground nor its altitude has any influence on the initiation of the disease.

On the other hand, the development and the spread of it are in a high degree favoured by bad hygienic conditions, specially connected with social misery, such as accumulation of dirt in the dwellings and on the streets, deficient removal of faecal matters and other animal dejecta, overcrowding and insufficient ventilation of dwellings. The poorer classes of the inhabitants are always affected the most, at times even exclusively, by the disease, causing Cabiadis to describe it as "miseriae morbus." If among the mixed

population of a town or a country the different races and nationalities are affected by it in a different degree, this is to be ascribed less to race differences than to the different hygienic conditions in which they live. During the latest epidemic at Canton the foreigners living in favourable hygienic conditions with their native servants on the Island of Shamien altogether escaped the contagion, while across the river only 50 feet wide, which separates the island from the town, many Chinese were attacked. In Hong-kong, according to Ayres and Lowson, the well-housed and cleanly Europeans were attacked most rarely and comparatively lightly; the Chinese, surrounded by dirt and afraid of washing suffered the most; and between them, in respect of mortality, came the Japanese, Portuguese, Manila people and Indians. In the disappearance of the plague from Europe, the increase of cleanliness and the improvement of public and private hygiene has decidedly played an important part.

Sex is of no predisposing importance in the matter; both sexes are attacked equally. Pregnancy and lying-in afford no protection.

As regards age, those from 10 to 30 years are attacked most frequently; but younger children do not escape; and carbuncles and bubos are said to have been observed on the bodies of children prematurely born from plague-stricken mothers (Russel, Aubert-Roche). After the 50th year the disease seldom occurs.

Occupation is mostly considered as having no influence. Griesinger calls attention to the immunity of certain callings. People who have much to do with water, such as water carriers, attendants on baths, &c., and, still more, oil-carriers, dealers in oil and fat, are said to be seldom attacked.

In cases of survival of one attack the predisposition to a second usually ceases; re-infection seldom occurs, and when it does the disease usually runs a mild course.

As predisposing causes, all those evils are cited which predispose to other diseases, such as colds, bodily and mental exertion, faults of diet, fright, fear of the disease, previous sufferings, &c.

As already mentioned, the plague also occurs in animals. Besides rats and flies, buffaloes, oxen, sheep, horses, goats, pigs, dogs, deer and poultry are seized by it.

SYMPTOMS.

The features of the plague in well developed cases are extremely typical. One can often distinguish in its course four separate stages: (1) the stage of attack; (2, the stage of violent fever; (3) the stage of developed local symptoms, and (4) in case of recovery the stage of convalescence. Before the actual onset of the disease proper certain premonitory phenomena occasionally occur. They consist of loss of appetite, lassitude, depression, stiffness, racking of the limbs, slight giddiness, earache, palpitation at times, also dull pains about the groins, the axillæ, &c., where bubos subsequently appear. In most cases the disease declares itself quickly with symptoms of very severe disturbance of the general state of health and great bodily and mental weakness. Along with it exist mental delusions and heaviness of the head, violent dull headache, usually localized about the forehead and the temples, giddiness, drowsiness, or, on the other hand, unrest and sleeplessness or disturbing dreams. The face of the patient is pale and listless, the features are distorted, the eyes dull and hollow, the look staring, speech is difficult, and the walk stumbling, giving the impression of one heavily drunk. The appetite disappears; there exists a feeling of sickness, often vomiting, at times also diarrhoea occurs (the latter specially in cases ending fatally), and the patients complain of pains in the limbs and oppression of the chest. In this stage the temperature does not yet seem to rise or only inconsiderably. Also the pulse is as yet little accelerated and soft, often weak and irregular.

The stage of attack is often strongly pronounced, and may last one and even several days. In other cases, however, it is only just indicated and lasts but a few hours, and may even not occur at all, so that the high fever sets in from the commencement.

The stage of high fever is usually ushered in by one or more fits of shivering or real ague, which may continue for hours; the temperature rises to 39° and 40° , or even 41° and above, and shows irregular exacerbations and remissions. The pulse is very rapid; the beats may amount to 130° and more

in a minute ; respiration is also accelerated up to a rate of 40 to 50 per minute. The skin has a burning hot and dry feeling ; the face appears somewhat swollen ; the eyes are suffused, bright, but staring, the pupils mostly dilated, the hearing weakened. The tongue is swollen and shows a white coating like chalk or mother-of-pearl. Subsequently it becomes dry and cracked and covered, as well as the teeth, lips and nostrils, with brownish incrustations. Violent thirst is felt, and the patients are so weak that, even when quite conscious, they are hardly able to answer a question.

Gradually stupor and quiet, more seldom wild delirium, supervene, and in serious cases the patients already on the second or third day present a condition of pronounced typhus with extreme prostration. At times, however, consciousness remains perfectly clear up to the time of death. Often a slight bronchial catarrh, or, in rare instances, pneumonia, is recognizable. Continuous violent vomiting is frequently present. At times the body appears swollen from enlargement of the liver and spleen. The renal discharge is much diminished, at times even quite suppressed.

From the second to the fifth day of the illness the localised phenomena characteristic of the plague, the bubos which have been observed in more than two-thirds of all cases, make their appearance. These develop themselves most frequently about the groins, and usually further down the thighs than venereal bubos do, two or three fingers' breadth beneath the femoral ring in the triangular space between the sartorius and adductor longus muscles. They also develop in the armpit, where, moreover, the most deeply seated glands appear to be first affected ; finally on the edge of the lower jaw-bone and the neck ; quite exceptionally at the elbows, in the bend of the knee or above the collar-bone. Usually a bubo appears only at one of the said places ; simultaneous bubos at the groins, the shoulders and the neck very seldom occur. The glands of the neck are most frequently attacked in children ; the swelling mostly comes on quickly, often suddenly and accompanied by pain. At the outset they are small, of the size of a hazelnut or a walnut, but afterwards they may attain to, or even exceed the size of a goose egg. Their surface is either smooth or tuberculate.

Oppression, pains in the lower part of the abdomen, pains across the small of the back, seem to indicate affection of internal lymphatic glands. According to Russell's statistics, in 2,700 cases of the plague inguinal bubos were present in 1841, axillary bubos in 560, and maxillary bubos in 231 cases. Inguinal bubos occurred 175 times on both sides, 729 times only on the right side, 589 times only on the left one. Axillary bubos occurred nine times on both sides, 185 times on the right, 166 times on the left side. Maxillary bubos alone occurred only 130 times, and among these 67 times in children. Cabiadis in 1,826 cases found inguinal bubos in 720, axillary bubos in 406, cervical bubos in 98, bubos in several places at the same time in 122.

Carbuncles make their appearance much seldom than bubos, according to Lubbock only in 3 to 5 per cent. of all cases, (of Cabiadis' 1,826 cases 36 presented carbuncles) ordinarily between the first and seventh day of the illness, it may be before or after the bubos, at times also without them, and almost always preceded by the occurrence of pain and burning heat in the affected sites. The carbuncles must, according to Virchow, have a great similarity to those appearing in cases of mortification of the spleen. They begin with a small, severely burning, reddish swelling, which grows quickly, extends inwardly, and forms a protuberance with one or more small blisters on the summit, which subsequently burst. The basis of the blisters mortifies into a black scab. The swelling and the scab rapidly spread in the periphery, the extension, however, as a rule coming to an end within two days. Such carbuncles may occur in all parts of the body, with the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet ; they are mostly found on the legs, the buttocks, and on the neck. They mostly occur singly ; at times, however, several and even a large number may make their appearance.

With the formation of these localized phenomena, in case of a favourable development of the disease, the fever slackens coincidently with the occurrence of heavy perspiration, the pulse becomes stronger, and its frequency falls to 90 to 100 beats in a minute. The patient becomes quieter, the expression of his face more natural, the tongue becomes once more moist, and the suffusion of the eyes and the distension of the pupils decrease.

The bubos either give off pus or subside; in the former case, which is considered to be the more favourable one, the glands again swell. After a few days the abscess ripens, opens and discharges pus, blood and loosened cellular tissue, which often gives off a very offensive smell. Healing occurs after the lapse of several weeks. In rare cases the bubo remains stationary for weeks, and maturation or subsidence then occurs.

The carbuncles cease to extend, the slough, which generally has a diameter of several centimeters, is gradually detached by suppuration, and the remaining sore cicatrises. The scars often cause considerable disfigurations. Occasionally the carbuncle develops a diffuse moist blister, which spreads rapidly and may bring about gangrene of a whole limb.

In favourable cases the improvement continues, accompanied by ample secretion of perspiration and urine, and on the sixth to tenth day of the illness convalescence commences.

At times after the formation of the localised phenomena, no remission occurs, and the typhoid condition continues up to the 15th to 20th day. In another class of cases an irregular fever occurs anew after a distinct remission, while miliaria, pustules, furuncles, abscesses, mortifying erysipelas, parotitides and gangrenous inflammations of the mammary glands develop themselves. In such cases we have evidently to deal with secondary pyaemic conditions.

A haemorrhagic diathesis frequently appears in serious cases of plague. Patechiæ appear on the skin, usually on the neck, the chest and the extremities, in the form of dots, streaks or large red, black or bluish haemorrhages, which occasionally are so numerous that the whole skin is covered with them. Haemorrhages may also occur from the nose, mouth, lungs, stomach, intestines, kidneys, female genital organs, and, in the case of females, often cause abortions. The haemorrhages usually occur at the height of the disease, from the third to the seventh or eighth day. They may, however, appear even during the first stage.

Haemorrhages of the lungs, which are generally of very rare occurrence in plague (of Cabiadis' 1,826 patients, only six had haemoptysis), occur so frequently in particular epidemics as to have formerly given rise to the belief that one had to deal in the latter with a separate disease, very similar indeed to the plague, but specifically distinct from it, and consequently distinguished from the Oriental plague as the Indian or the Pali plague. Thus the Black Death of the 17th century, the epidemics at Guzerat and Ahmedabad (India) in 1820, in Pali 1836, Tripolis 1874, Mesopotamia 1874-77 were distinguished by haemorrhages of the lungs. The quantities of blood which are expectorated are mostly inconsiderable, seldom amounting to more than 15 grammes, and the accompanying symptoms consist of a short dry cough, difficulty in breathing, pains in the side and behind the sternum. The appearance of haemoptysis is generally a very unfavorable symptom; such cases generally terminate fatally on the second day of the disease and before the appearance of the buboes. Death may occur in any stage of the disease, but most frequently on the third to the fifth day. Often the immediate cause is weakness of the heart, and death ensues at times quite suddenly and unexpectedly; sometimes a very frequent, small, soft, hardly perceptible and often irregular pulse, coldness of the extremities with internal heat, occasionally cyanosis or lividity of the face, hiccough, convulsive twitching of the muscles precede the occurrence of death. In other cases death takes place after a sudden convulsion accompanied by coma, or from exhaustion in consequence of fever, or in connection with the above-mentioned pyaemic conditions.

Convalescence sometimes proceeds pretty quickly; often, however, it takes a long time, particularly in the case of prolonged suppuration of the buboes, of suppuration of internal lymphatic glands, of carbuncles, parotitides, abscesses of the skin or deeper situated tissues, of pneumonia or of a persistence of the typhoid condition.

Deviations from the typical course of the plague as described above, and which are often observed in the midst of epidemics, frequently occur, and are based chiefly on variations in the virulence and duration of the disease.

Firstly, there are cases distinguished by their extremely rapid course, in which with the appearance of the greatest prostration the patients succumb within from 12 hours to two days, even before the appearance of the character-

istic local symptoms and before any stronger reactive febrile phenomena have manifested themselves.

On the other hand, particularly at the commencement or towards the close of epidemics, and occasionally along with isolated severe cases, mild cases occur forming complete minor epidemics, in which without any severe general suffering, buboes are formed which either mature, or after a short existence subside. Also ambulatory cases without fever have been observed, which at times quite suddenly and unexpectedly end fatally.

The duration of the disease varies between a few hours and four weeks or longer. On the average, up to the commencement of the convalescence it seems to last from 6 to 10 days. In consequence of secondary typhoid or pyæmic conditions it may, however, have a much longer duration.

The mortality is always very high. At the height of an epidemic it amounts frequently to 70 to 90 per cent. and more, and at other times it is seldom less than 60 per cent. In the hospitals at Hongkong in 1894 no less than 95 per cent. of the patients succumbed. Some epidemics form an exception, and are marked by the innocuous character of the disease. Relapses are not unfrequent, and always dangerous. Secondary diseases are not often observed. There are mentioned as such, persistent suppurations of the glands and of the ears, deafness, pulmonary gangrene, great enlargement of the spleen, obstinate bleeding of the urethra, dropsy, paralysis, dumbness, mental aberrations (delirium).

Pathological Anatomy.—The corpses of those who have died of plague generally show no emaciation. *Rigor mortis* is usually moderate, and decomposition commences early. There are frequently small or large haemorrhages on the skin, and these are often so numerous that the whole body acquires a black tint. (hence the name "Black Death.) Cutaneous carbuncles, furuncles, pustules, abscesses, &c., also may be present. The brain and the meninges are congested, and the latter occasionally show ecchymosis. The subarachnoid space at times contains a serous fluid, and the ventricular fluid may also be in excess. The brain itself is usually found to be normal. The membranes of the spinal cord show changes similar to those present in the cerebral membranes. Ecchymosis occur on the serous membranes, and sanguineous or serous effusions are often present within the serous cavities. The lungs are sometimes normal, at times bronchitis, hypostasis, pneumonia, apoplectic patches and haemorrhagic infarcts are present.

The heart, particularly its right half, is strongly expanded by loosely coagulated or liquid blood; its substance is frequently pale and limp; the large veins of the thoracic and abdominal cavities are also much extended by blood.

The liver is usually slightly swollen and full of blood; the bile plentiful, dark and thick, and the walls of the gall-bladder are sometimes oedematous. The swelling of the liver, according to Virchow, is apparently to be ascribed to acute parenchymatous changes. Pruner and Bulard maintain that they have seen carbuncles on the liver, but have, according to Virchow, probably mistaken the erectile, dark-red swellings, which are known to occur in the liver, for such lesions. The spleen is swollen as a rule, often to double and quadruple its normal size, dark, full of blood and soft.

The mucous membrane of the intestines and the stomach frequently shows ecchymosis, and here and there injection and increased secretion of mucus.

In the stomach there are also at times haemorrhagic erosions, and in the intestines near the ileo-caecal valve and extending to the vermiform process, ulcers have been found.

The mesenteric glands are usually somewhat enlarged, at times injected to a deep red or affected ecchymosis. The kidneys are often, probably in consequence of acute parenchymatous changes (Virchow), swollen and full of blood, and show ecchymosis both on the surface and on the pelvic membrane. The tissues surrounding the kidneys are also often permeated by haemorrhages. Not unfrequently coagulated blood is found in the pelvis, and continued thence into the urethra.

The urinary bladder is at times filled with bloody urine, and its mucous membrane ecchymosed.

The most considerable, constant and characteristic changes, presented by the plague, occur in connection with the lymphatic apparatus. The exterior buboes, which may grow to the size of a goose-egg and may even attain to a weight of several pounds, specially appear, as has been already mentioned, in the glands of the groin, shoulders and neck, and frequently extend inwards, so that the groin-buboes may communicate through the inguinal ring with the glands of the sacral and lumbar plexus, and along the spine as far as the diaphragm, while the shoulder and neck buboes may communicate with each other and with the lymphatic glands in the mediastinum. The buboes are dependent on cellular hyperplasia with more or less plethora of blood and haemorrhagic effusions (Virchow). The glandular tissue appears sometimes uniformly red, sometimes red like the dregs of wine, sometimes violet, and sometimes whitish or marbled and of marrowy, brainlike or firm, rather lardy consistency; at times it is softened to a pulp (Greisinger). The tissue surrounding the affected glands frequently shows more or less extensive haemorrhages, and is according to Kitasato infiltrated with a reddish gelatinous exudation. Some observers (Pugnet) have detected a considerable extension of the lymphatic ducts in the vicinity of the affected glands.

Occasionally, instead of the usual buboes confined to certain localities, a generally diffused but moderate swelling of nearly all the glands of the body occurs (Aubert). Also in those cases in which the disease has ended fatally during the first days and before any buboes have developed, single glands in the usual places have, as a rule, been found in a swollen condition.

DIAGNOSIS.

The diagnosis of the plague is frequently, particularly at the commencement of epidemics, difficult. In serious cases, malignant malaria and typhus may be mistaken for it; and in milder ones, venereal buboes and other lymphatic inflammations may lead to errors in diagnosis. What is decisive for the diagnosis is epidemic occurrence, *i.e.*, coincidence with the presence of an epidemic, the extraordinarily severe general suffering accompanied by high fever, and the buboes. Even although there may be exceptionally rapid cases in which buboes are absent, there will in any epidemic be cases of a typical nature, leaving no possible doubt in the matter of diagnosis.

From Dengue-fever, in which also slight swellings of the glands of the groins, the armpits and the neck do appear, plague is easily distinguishable by the severe pain of the joints and muscles, the peculiar eruption and the innocuous character proper to the former disease.

How far the bacteriological examination of the blood can be made available for the diagnosis of the plague, further researches must show.

PROGNOSIS.

The plague surpasses all infectious diseases in severity, and is therefore a very serious illness. The prognosis primarily depends on the character of the individual epidemic, which, as we have seen, may vary, and next on the age of the patients. Robust adults are comparatively the least endangered; young children and the aged are, on the contrary, said to succumb almost invariably. Once having withstood the disease gives a good prognosis.

An early appearance of buboes, their early inclination (on the third or fourth day of the disease) to suppurate, a distinct remission of the fever paroxysms with a natural expression of the face and intermission of stupor, spontaneous free perspiration, surviving the seventh day, constipation, full and regular pulse, are all looked upon as favourable symptoms. On the other hand, buboes on the neck, carbuncles at the back of the neck and along the spine, haemorrhages, strong dyspnæa, violent delirium, convulsions, considerable diarrhoea, vomiting, anuria, weak and irregular pulse, cyanosis, are regarded as unfavourable symptoms.

PROPHYLACTICS.

The prophylactic of the plague consists, in the first line, of strict measures

* He has already pointed out that the disappearance of the disease from Europe was coincident, not with any increment in the enforcement of quarantine measures, but with increased attention to local sanitation.

D. D. CUNNINGHAM.

At the frontier, or the

† Dr. Scheube, writing from the Continental point of view, naturally assumes the existence of a carefully guarded frontier or customs barrier, which no one can pass even in ordinary times without being stopped and searched. No such frontiers or barriers now exist in India.

H. H. RISLEY.

those of the sick should be burnt. The goods traffic has likewise to be watched. What goods and articles should be altogether excluded from importation from a disease stricken country is a difficult question to answer, as every new occasion has shown. The German interdict of 29th January 1879 regarding importation from Russia extended to used clothing, body and bed linen, rags, waste-paper, fur of all kinds, hides, bladders, guts, felt, bristles, feathers, caviare, fish and sarepta-balsam. With regard to other goods, the disinfection of the coverings would appear to be desirable.

The disinfection of clothes, with the exception of leather goods, which should be rubbed with 5 per cent. carbolic acid, is best done by steam disinfecting apparatus, while body and bed linen should be put for three hours in a solution of 3 per cent. soft soap heated to 50° Celsius, there allowed to stand 48 hours and then washed in the ordinary manner. The coverings of goods are disinfected by rubbing or brushing with 5 per cent. carbolic solution.

Less difficult than the sanitary police supervision of the frontier traffic is that over the shipping, which must be extended to all sea-going and river vessels coming from a diseased port. Ships which have, or have had on board, people infected with the plague must undergo quarantine, and the sick must be isolated in special quarantine hospitals, while their clothing, etc., should be burnt. The belongings of the healthy crew and passengers, etc., as well as the ship, should be disinfected. For ships which have had no case of sickness on board, the quarantine may be waived; but the disinfection should take place all the same. Of particular interest in this matter is the plague regulation issued in Egypt by the International Sanitary Board in June 1894, on the occasion of the outbreak of plague in South China. It distinguishes between infected, suspected, and clean ships. Clean ships, i.e., such as come from an infected port, but have not had an ascertained or suspected case on board, are admitted to free intercourse after medical inspection. If, however, seven days should not have elapsed since departure from the infected port, that period must first be completed. Suspected ships, i.e., those on which cases of the disease have occurred, but not within the previous nine days, are to be treated in a different manner, varying as they have a medical man and a disinfecting apparatus on board or not. The former are allowed to pass the Suez Canal in quarantine and with sealed hatches; the latter only after a process of disinfection of used clothing, bedding, and other susceptible articles has been carried out at the quarantine station. Mail and line steamers, having a medical officer, though not a disinfecting apparatus, on board, are allowed free intercourse after previous disinfection of the used clothing, susceptible goods and of the ship itself, if for a fortnight previously no case of illness has occurred; if less than a fortnight has elapsed since the last case of anybody being taken ill, a quarantine of 48 hours is imposed besides.

Finally, infected ships, i.e., those which have diseased people on board, or have had such within the previous nine days, must transfer the sick to an

isolated hospital. The healthy passengers must likewise disembark and be kept for seven days in quarantine, or for a shorter time, if for several days previous to arrival no more cases have originated (if the last case occurred nine days previously, then two days, and so forth); the detention is arranged in groups, in order that all may not have to be further detained if a new case should occur. The clothing and bedding of all the sick are to be burnt, and the used belongings of the healthy passengers and crew, as well as the susceptible goods and the ship itself, have to be disinfected. The latter may then, seven days having elapsed since the last case of disease observed on board, be allowed free intercourse.

As regards the disinfection of ships, it is advisable to wash the different cabins, &c., with lime-water, washing it off again after 2—3 hours, to treat all utensils according to their kind in a similar manner, or to rub them with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, to pump out the bilge water, and to disinfect the hold with lime-water. The bilge water should anyhow contain at least 2 vol. per cent. lime-water.

It is of the greatest importance, if the plague should break out in a country where it has not shown itself during the last decennial period, completely to blockade the first place where it appears by a military cordon. Provided the place is small, this is quite feasible, is shown, among other cases, by the example of the town Noja in Lower Italy, 1815. It is different when the disease has already spread wider, which generally happens, as is indicated by the history of recent plague epidemics, before the disease has been properly recognized, and the fear of a diagnosis, having such far reaching consequences, has been overcome. To blockade wide tracts of country is extremely difficult, if not impossible, even in distant countries not yet in communication with the world at large, but in any case it is better to be content with an incomplete blockade than to dispense with one altogether, for anyhow a considerable portion of the infection which otherwise would spread all round will be intercepted. To do this as far as possible, besides the blockade round the infected area, additional military cordons should be established in the adjoining districts. The hotbed of the disease one must try to cut off as much as possible by isolation of the sick and of suspected cases, and by disinfection of their belongings and their dwellings. According to Kitasato's investigations, the isolation of convalescents must be carried on for one month, and disinfection has to be extended to their evacuations. The corpses of the plague-stricken must either be burnt or buried at least three metres deep. The same ought to be done with the bodies of rats, mice, &c., which have died of the plague.

Papered rooms must be disinfected by rubbing down the walls with bread, white-washed rooms done over again with lime-wash, and oil-painted ones with 5 per cent. carbolic solution or white-washed and washed again after two hours; the latter process to be applied as well to the floors; those made of hard wood, inlaid, or well-painted, are to be treated with carbolic solution, ill-kept ones with lime-water.

Furniture, doors, windows, frames, wainscoting, should be well washed with a 5 per cent carbolic solution and then rubbed dry; in the same manner metal-ware, porcelain and glass-ware are treated.

Huts should be destroyed by fire.

For the disinfection of the evacuations of the patients, lime-water is best. About an equal quantity of the disinfectant should be used, and the mixture left standing an hour before pouring it into the latrine.

Finally, much depends in the prophylaxis of plague on the improvement of sanitary conditions, for, as we have previously seen, both the origin and the development of the disease are connected with bad hygienic conditions. The latest epidemic at Canton and Hongkong further strikingly demonstrated this to be the case.

Personal prophylaxis demands a regular mode of living, the utmost cleanliness, good ventilation of dwellings, and avoidance of all contact with the diseased, their dwellings and belongings. The rubbing of the body, specially of the face and hands, with oil is recommended, based on the immunity said to be enjoyed by oil-carriers, &c., from contracting the disease.

THERAPEUTICS.

The treatment of the plague is based on symptoms; unfortunately it holds out little prospect of success. In the stage of attack stimulants, chiefly alcoholic ones, are given.

From the commencement of the disease rubbing of the skin with oil is recommended; perhaps it is its efficaciousness in lowering the fever which exercises a beneficial influence. The fever-stage demands an antipyretic treatment, cold on the head, cold baths and antifebrilia, such as quinine, antipyrin, phenacetin, &c. When a tendency to sweating arises, it ought to be encouraged by warm drinks. Later on, with declining reaction of the nervous system and typhoid conditions, stimulants, camphor, aether, &c., should again be administered. The buboes and carbuncles are treated with hot poultices, and if fluctuation occurs, are laid open by incision. In case of haemorrhages taking place, stiptics, such as liquor, ferrises, quichlorate, secale cornutum, ergotin, &c., are to be tried.

The investigations of Yersin, Calmette and Borrel, which have been already alluded to, raise well-grounded hopes that the disease may in future be successfully treated by means of serum obtained from artificially immunised animals.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 312 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1897.

NAMES OF MARKETS.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Feb. 1896.	1st week of Jan. 1896.	2nd week of Jan. 1897.	Mds.	3rd week of Jan. 1897.	Mds.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4,83,000	2,79,000	1,28,000	1,50,000	1,78,000	2,20,000	2,55,000
69,700	57,900	3,300	5,000	5,300	8,400	12,000
Baliaghata	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ultadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuli, Hattkhola, and Culpi Ghat...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor bazaars (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other retail shops (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramkristopur*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadravár, and Chander Nagore† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
On Railway premises on both sides of the river‡	...	...	...	...	...	...
On boats unloaded—	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Port Commissioners' returns	...	...	...	...	...	...
By Canal returns	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Stocks	20,02,381	17,15,431	11,14,719	11,20,063	11,05,983	12,98,906

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 315 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the 10 days from 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

	22ND TO 31ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Imports.</i>	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports				
,, Indian ,,	... 56,283	17 76,607	..... 555,075	..... 7,55,519
Total	... 56,300	17 76,630	..... 555,075	..... 7,55,519
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports	... 357,798	4,87,003	105,817	1,44,029
,, Indian ,,	... 54,772	74,550	20,217	27,517
Total	... 412,570	5,61,553	126,034	1,71,546

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the last 10 days of January 1897 are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

	22ND TO 31ST JANUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>	Owts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
Rice	... ...	40,234	54,763	508,114
Paddy	... ...	13,442	18,296	21,134
Wheat	... ...	2	8	.....
Gram and pulses	... ...	2,576	3,506	25,827
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		46	62	.....
Total	... ...	56,300	76,630	555,075
				7,55,519

The imports of *rice* from Burma are very rapidly increasing, the quantity received during the 10 days under review being so much as 484,456 cwts., against nil in the corresponding period last year. The consignments from Chandbali amounted to 12,611 cwts. of *rice* and 1,877 cwts. of paddy, against 18,072 cwts. and 9,158 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The receipts from Balasore also diminished, being 10,216 cwts. of *rice* and 3,855 cwts. of paddy, against 22,147 cwts. and 4,284 cwts., respectively, in the previous year. The increase of 23,251 cwts. under *gram and pulse* was almost entirely due to larger imports from Coconada (15,357 cwts.) and Madras (7,413 cwts.).

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the last 10 days of January 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896 :—

	22ND TO 31ST JANUARY				
	1896.		1897.		
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Food-grains.</i>					
Rice	...	335,061	4,56,055	115,591	1,57,332
Paddy	...	1,592	2,167	...	.....
Wheat	...	1,080	1,470	498	678
Gram and pulses	...	69,752	94,940	9,813	13,356
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		5,085	6,921	132	180
Total	...	412,570	5,61,553	126,034	1,71,546

The exports of *rice* to Foreign ports showed a heavy decline, viz., from 296,174 cwts., to 103,104 cwts., or by 193,070 cwts., or 65·19 per cent.

Foreign Ports.

owing chiefly to a decrease of 50,794 cwts. to Ceylon

46,090 cwts. to the United Kingdom, and 26,056 cwts. to Germany. To Mauritius and Cape Colony there were no shipments against 28,735 cwts. and 24,056 cwts., respectively, in 1896; while, on the other hand the consignments to Holland, Aden, New South Wales and Victoria aggregated 10,532 cwts., against nil in the corresponding period in 1896. Under *gram and pulse* there was a remarkable fall, viz., from 55,522 cwts. to only 2,627 cwts., the despatches to the United Kingdom being only 367 cwts., against 34,589 cwts., in the preceding year, while Mauritius drew nothing this year, against 16,072 cwts. in 1896.

The shipments of *rice* to the Indian ports were about one-third those of the corresponding period in 1896, viz., 12,487 cwts. against 38,887 cwts. The

Indian Ports.

exports to Bombay declined from 20,383 cwts. to 10,111

cwts., while to the Madras ports only 3 cwts. were sent, against 17,740 cwts. in the last 10 days of January 1896. The despatches of *gram and pulse* fell from 14,230 cwts. 7,186 cwts., or by half, the chief decline being in the exports to Madras ports, which amounted to only 3,162 cwts., against 9,091 cwts. in the preceding year.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897, both days inclusive.

PORTS.		Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>							
Madras	Madras	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	7,413
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	7,413
	Bimlipatam	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	638
		... { 1897	...	831	....	....	....
	Coconada	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	15,357
		... { 1897	...	....	3,017	....	....
Burma	Calingapatam	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	75
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	235
	Masulipatam	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	428
		... { 1897	...	....	3,358	....	....
	Rangoon	... { 1896	...	425,931	9,021	....	301
		... { 1897	...	....	....	927	46
Balasore	Moulmein	... { 1896	...	57,608	....	....	....
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	57,608
	Akyab	... { 1896	...	917	....	....	....
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	917
	Balasore	... { 1896	...	22,147	4,284	....	....
		... { 1897	...	10,216	3,855	....	....
	Chandbali	... { 1896	...	18,072	9,158	....	2,200
		... { 1897	...	12,611	1,877	....	829
	Total Indian Ports	... { 1896	...	40,219	13,442	....	46
		... { 1897	...	508,114	21,134	....	2,576
						25,827	56,283
							555,075
<i>From Foreign Ports</i>							
China—Hong-Kong		... { 1896	...	15	....	....	15
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	....
Persia		... { 1896	...	....	....	....	2
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign Ports		... { 1896	...	15	....	....	17
		... { 1897	...	....	....	....	....
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND IN- DIAN PORTS		... { 1896	...	40,234	13,442	2	2,576
		... { 1897	...	508,114	21,134	....	46
						25,827	66,300
							555,075

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports from the 22nd to 31st January 1896 and 1897 (both days inclusive).

PORTS.	1	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>							
United Kingdom	... 1896	59,103	.....	.....	34,589	.....	93,692
	... 1897	13,013	.....	.....	367	.....	13,380
France—Saint Nazaire	... 1895	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	... 1896	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Germany—	Hamburg 1896	18,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,018
	... 1897	4,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,004
	Bremen 1896	30,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,100
	... 1897	18,058	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,058
Holland	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	1,001	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,001
	Cape Town 1896	14,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,063
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Elizabeth 1896	5,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,824
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Colony	East London 1895	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	407
	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Algoa Bay 1896	3,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,762
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Delagoa Bay 1896	693	.....	.....	7	.....	700
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zanzibar 1896	3,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,086
	... 1897	2,967	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,967
Egypt—Suez	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Mauritius	... 1896	28,735	.....	.....	16,072	4,664	49,471
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natal	... 1896	22,170	.....	.....	1,426	122	23,718
	... 1897	10,831	.....	.....	660	.....	11,491
South America—Demerara	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	73
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	4,165	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,165
Arabia—Muscat	... 1896	22,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,876
	... 1897	17,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,118
Ceylon	... 1896	74,545	1,129	.....	1,767	.....	77,441
	... 1897	23,751	.....	.....	1,119	16	24,886
China—Hongkong	... 1896	22	.....	.....	3	.....	25
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Maldives	... 1896	9,933	.....	.....	18	.....	9,946
	... 1897	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,425
Persia	... 1896	1,951	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,951
	... 1897	759	.....	.....	.....	.....	759
Straits Settlements	... 1896	891	.....	83	1,572	104	2,650
	... 1897	25	.....	36	385	34	480
Turkey in Asia—Bussara	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	499	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
New South Wales	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....
	... 1897	624	.....	.....	.....	.....	719
Victoria	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	4,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,742
Total Foreign Ports	... 1896	296,174	1,129	83	55,522	4,890	367,798
	... 1897	103,104	.....	36	2,637	50	105,817

Ports.	1	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>							
Bombay	... 1896	20,383	.....	.....	.....	3	50
	... 1897	10,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,436
Madras	... 1896	16	.....	.....	9,091	110	10,111
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	3,162	.....	9,217
Badagara	... 1896	1,986	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,162
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986
Calicut	... 1896	6,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,092
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannanore	... 1896	1,246	436	.....	.....	.....	1,682
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coconada	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cochin	... 1896	758	.....	.....	397	.....	45
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,155
Madras	Gopalpur	... 1896	.....	4	.....	.....	4
		... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laccadives	... 1896	1,019	27	.....	12	.....	1,058
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negapatam	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	110
Punani	... 1896	2,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,744
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
Tellicherry	... 1896	3,879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,879
Tuticorin	... 1896	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Rangoon	... 1896	756	.....	928	3,719	4	5,407
	... 1897	875	.....	366	3,330	77	4,648
Akyab	... 1896	8	.....	.....	342	29	379
	... 1897	12	.....	.....	119	2	133
Burma	Kyaikpyu	... 1896	.....	.....	10	.....	10
		... 1897	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Moulmein	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	126	2	128
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	124	3	127
Sandoway	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	24
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	... 1896	.....	.....	15	281	.....	206
	... 1897	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Balasore	Balasore	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		... 1897	.....	.....	127	.....	127
	Chandbali	... 1896	.....	50	115	.....	165
		... 1897	.....	96	38	.....	134
Kattywar - Jamnagore	... 1896	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	... 1897	1,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,486
Total Indian Ports	... 1896	38,887	483	997	14,230	195	54,772
	... 1897	12,487	.....	462	7,186	82	20,217
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	... 1896	835,061	1,592	1,080	69,752	5,085	412,570
	... 1897	115,591	.....	498	9,813	132	126,034

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 316 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandballi), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.		From Indian ports.		<u>Total.</u>
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	527	527	717
	1897	...	.....	33	33	45
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports	1896	...	.....	119	119	162
	1897	...	.....	139	139	189
Cuttack	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	.....	646	646	879
	1897	...	.....	172	172	234

EXPORTS.

Ports.		To Foreign ports.		To Indian ports.		<u>Total.</u>
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	20,551	2,288	22,839	31,086
	1897	...	.....	147	147	200
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports	1896	...	.....	44,221	44,221	60,190
	1897	...	.....	21,688	21,688	29,520
Cuttack	1896	...	2,219	.....	2,219	3,020
	1897	...	1,543	.....	1,543	2,100
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	22,770	46,509	69,279	94,296
	1897	...	1,543	21,835	23,378	31,820

The falling off under Chittagong is due to the cessation of exports to Trinidad, which received 20,551 cwts. of rice in 1896. The export trade of Cuttack, which showed a decline of 676 cwts. during the period under report, was confined to Foreign Ports only. The falling off in the exports from the Balasore ports is chiefly due to smaller despatches of rice, paddy and gram and pulse to Calcutta this year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897. 333

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Burma—Rangoon	32	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	479	33	33	33	30	33
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	479	33	33	33	527	33
Total	30	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	479	33	33	33	557	33

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Chittagong to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Trinidad	20,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,551	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Madras { Cochin	377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377	.....
Calicut	1,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,911	.....
Narayanganj	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....
Total	2,288	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,288	147
GRAND TOTAL	22,839	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,839	147

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calcutta	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	117	138	.....	.....	119	139
Total	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	117	138	.....	.....	119	139

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports.												
Madras—Calicut	...	...	9	...	2,864	...	...	...	...	...	2,873	...
Calcutta	...	...	23,965	10,921	16,876	10,487	...	...	516	280	41,348	21,688
Total	...	23,965	10,921	19,740	10,487	...	...	516	280	...	44,221	21,688

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 14th January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Colombo	...	2,219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	...
Galle	...	...	...	...	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,543
Total	...	2,219	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	1,543
Indian Ports.												
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	2,219	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,219	1,543

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

RETAIL prices of common rice and other food-grains in the several districts of Bengal and in the neighbouring districts of the North-Western Provinces during the first and second fortnights of December 1896, and the first and second fortnights of January 1897, as compared with the first and second fortnights of December 1895 and the first and second fortnights of January 1896, are published for general information. The latest available prices of common rice in Cachar and Sylhet are also published.

M. FINUCANE,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT, the 8th February 1897.

Quantity obtainable for a rupee.

DISTRICTS.	1896.		1897.		1895.		1896.	
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COMMON RICE—	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Burdwan	10 8	10 8	10 0	9 12	16 8	17 0	16 15	16 8
Birbhum	9 12	9 12	9 6	9 0	17 4	18 0	18 0	18 0
Bankura	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 4	19 0	19 0	18 12	18 12
Midnapore	11 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	18 12	20 0	20 0	20 0
Hooghly	8 8	8 8	8 8	11 0	13 8	13 14	13 1	11 13
Mowrah	10 0	10 0	10 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	15 4	15 4
24-Parganas	9 8	8 8	10 0	10 8	12 4	12 9	12 12	13 0
Calcutta	8 0	8 6	8 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	14 8½	15 7
Nadia	9 6	9 2	9 2	8 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	16 0
Murshidabad	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jessore	10 12	10 0	9 6	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Khulna	11 8	10 14	10 8	11 3	16 2	16 8	15 12	15 12
Rajshahi	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 12	16 0	16 12	18 0	17 0
Dinajpur	10 3	9 9	9 9	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
Jalpaiguri	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Darjeeling	8 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0
Rangpur	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	17 4	17 8	17 4	17 4
Bogra	9 12	9 12	10 2	10 8	16 8	17 4	17 4	16 8
Pabna	9 3	9 6	9 7½	9 6	14 8	13 8	13 8	13 4
Dacca	10 0	10 12	10 6	10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Mymensingh	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 0
Faridpur	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 13				
old								
Backergunge	7 8	10 4	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 8
	{ new							
Tippera	8 0	8 6	11 0	10 10	14 8	16 0	16 0	15 0
Noakhali	10 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
Chittagong	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 4	13 8	12 8	12 12
Patna	10 12	9 15	10 2	10 6	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8
Gaya	10 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0
Shahabad	8 8	9 8	and 9 8	10 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	18 0
Saran	9 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 8
Champanar	9 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8
Muzaffarpur	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	15 0	14 0
Darbhanga	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	16 6	16 6	18 9	19 0
Monghyr	9 13	8 11	9 2	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	15 8
Bhagalpur	10 12	10 4	10 2	10 2	18 15	18 14	17 10	17 10
Purnea	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0
Malda	10 0	9 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	16 0
Sonthal Parganas	10 12	11 0	10 4	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 0
Cuttack	12 8	11 13	11 13	11 13	23 10	23 0	23 0	23 10
Balasore	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	23 10	22 0	22 0	25 0
Puri	13 2	11 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	23 10	23 10
Hazaribagh	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	13 4	14 0	14 8
Lohardaga	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 8
Palamu	11 0	8 11	9 4	8 11	14 1	14 10	14 1	14 10
Manbhum	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0
					16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0

DISTRICTS.	1896.		1897.		1895.		1896.	
	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.	15th December.	31st December.	15th January.	31st January.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WHEAT—		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Patna	...	9 12	9 4	9 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0 and 13 0
Gaya	...	8 10	8 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0 13 0
Shahabad	...	8 8	{ and	9 0	8 12	13 0	13 0	and
Saran	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	11 10	10 0
Champaran	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	12 0
Muzaffarpur	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 0
Darbhanga	...	7 8	7 0	7 4	7 0	14 4	14 4	12 0 12 8
Monghyr	...	9 0	8 9	8 12	8 0	14 8	14 0	13 0
Bhagalpur	...	8 14	8 14	8 14	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10
Purnea	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	16 0	18 0	16 0
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE—								
Patna	...	13 0	11 8	11 12	27 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Gaya	...	11 10	10 8	10 8	23 4	22 12	22 0	21 8
Shahabad	...	12 4	10 12	10 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0
Saran	...	12 0	10 6	10 8	26 0	25 8	24 8	24 8
Champaran	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 4	26 4
Muzaffarpur	...	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 0	23 8	26 0	24 8 25 0
Darbhanga	...	11 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	28 0	27 5	28 7 27 5
Monghyr	...	13 4	11 7	11 4	10 12	26 0	26 0	26 4 25 8
Bhagalpur	...	12 10	12 10	11 6	12 0	26 8	25 4	25 4 25 4
Purnea	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	26 0 24 0
Sonthal Parganas	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 4	31 0	31 0	26 0 25 0
Hazaribagh	...	11 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0 18 0
Lohardaga	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	18 0 16 0
Palamau	...	11 13	10 11	10 14	10 6	19 2	19 2	18 9 17 7
Manbhum	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	20 0 20 0
Singlithum	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	.....

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

COMMON RICE—								
Jaunpur	...	8 6	9 2	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0
Gorakpur	...	8 9	8 12	8 2	8 2	15 5	15 5	15 5
Mirzapur	...	7 10	7 11	7 11	7 13	13 0	12 0	13 0
Benares	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	8 1½	12 4½	12 7½	12 9 12 12
Ghazipur	...	8 12	8 4	8 4	9 8	13 8	13 8	15 8 14 8
Ballia	...	.....	8 8	8 8	9 0	11 0	12 0	15 0 15 0
WHEAT—								
Jaunpur	...	7 9	7 9	7 11	7 6	11 8	11 0	11 0
Gorakpur	...	7 3	7 3	7 3	7 6	11 4	11 4	9 14 9 7
Mirzapur	...	7 12	7 13	7 14	8 2	10 0	11 0	11 0 10 8
Benares	...	7 9	7 9	7 11	8 11½	11 14½	11 8½	11 6 11 1½
Ghazipur	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	11 8 9 8
Ballia	...	.....	7 8	7 8	7 12	12 8	13 0	11 12 10 0

ASSAM.

Prices of common rice for the week ending 21st January 1897 :—

Week of report. Previous week. Corresponding week of 1895.

CACHAR—		S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Janiganj Bazar	...	8 14	8 14	13 5
Hailakandi	...	8 8	10 10	14 14
SYLHET—				
Kazi Bazar	...	9 8	10 1	15 0
Chhatak Bazar	...	10 0	9 0	13 0
Sunamganj	...	10 0	10 0	14 0
Habiganj	...	10 0	10 0	16 0
Karimganj	...	9 8	9 8	13 0
Maulvi	...	10 0	10 0	16 0

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 8th February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·06, Kalna 0·61, Katwa 0·16, Raniganj 0·02. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* slightly improved by the recent rainfall. Pressing of sugarcane going on. *Boro* paddy cultivated in a few places. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs. c.	Srs. c.
Sadar	... 10 0	to 12 0
Kalna	... 10 0	
Katwa	... 10 10	to 10 15
Raniganj	... 10 4	

per rupee.

Birbhum.—Pressing of sugarcane going on. Price of rice at Sadar 9 seers and. Rampur Hât 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—No rain except at Raipur, where there was only .35 on the 1st instant. Threshing of *aman* nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers and Vishnupur 11½ seers per rupee. Price is higher in the interior, viz. 10 seers in 4 thinas and outposts.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·16 and Contai 1·46. Good showers in some parts. Prospect of indigo, linseed and other *rabi* crops not good, but it would improve with a little more rain. Threshing of *aman* going on. Cattle-disease reported from Salbani, Keshpur, and Binpur. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	... { New rice 10 Old " 9
Contai	... 12 } per rupee.
Ghatal	... 10½ to 12 }

Hooghly.—Scarcely any rain except at Serampore, where .72 fell and did good. *Rabi* and sugarcane suffering. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21 and Uluberia 1·12. A thunder-storm on Monday (1st instant), otherwise weather unseasonably hot. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Diamond Harbour 1·36, Barasat 1·5, Basirhat nil. Weather warmer with cloud. Prospects of standing crops poor. Lands in places are under preparation for *aus* paddy and jute. Pulses are being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.
Sadar	... 9 to 11 0
Barasat	... 9 0
Basirhat	... 10 0 } per rupee.
Diamond Harbour	... 10 10 }

Nadia.—Rainfall .02 reported from Kushtia, .07 from Meherpur, .14 from Chuadanga, .41 from Ranaghat. The rain did little good to crops. Harvesting of *arhar*, *mug*, *kalai* and sugarcane still going on. Water-supply generally deficient. Fodder ample everywhere. Common rice sells at 8 seers to 10 seers 12 chitaks per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

28th January	...	...	...	...	2,179
29th "	...	...	...	...	2,349
30th "	...	...	...	...	2,353
31st "	...	...	...	...	811
1st February	...	...	...	...	526
2nd "	...	...	...	...	260
3rd "	...	...	...	...	397
4th "	...	...	...	...	572
5th "	...	...	...	...	309
6th "	...	...	...	...	735

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations during the week—men 247, women 845, children 327—total 1,419. Number on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 1,417, women 411, children 978—total 2,806; Meherpur subdivision—men 877, women 296, children 908—total 2,081; Kushtia subdivision—men 802, women 16, children 283—total 1,101. Gratuitous relief—men 375, women 543, children 155—total 1,073.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar '06, Kandi '01, Jangipur '07. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *rabi* is not good. Transplantation of *boro* nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Mulberry and indigo doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	10½
Kandi	11
Jangipur	10½

{ per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar '06, Narail '01, Bangaon '93. Days beginning to be hot; passing clouds occasionally; foggy in the morning. Rainfall too slight, especially at Sadar and Narail, to be of much use. Heavy fall of rain wanted for sowing *til* and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. *Rabi* is being harvested. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs. c.
Jessore	9½ to 10 0
Magura	9 to 10 2
Narail	10 0
Bangaon	10 0

{ per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar '50, Bagerhat '02, Satkhira nil. Weather hot. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Khulna	9 to 11
Bagerhat	11
Satkhira	10

{ per rupee.

No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Three relief works open. Number of persons employed on relief works in the Satkhira subdivision for the week ending 3rd February:—men 271, women nil, children 84—total 355. Gratuitous relief—men 8, women 21, children 11—total 40.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Nator '01; no rain elsewhere. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops not good. Transplantation of *boro* continues. Sugarcane being planted. Lands are being ploughed for *bhadoi* and jute. Fodder available. Want of drinking-water reported from places. Price of rice varies from 8½ to 11 seers per rupee. Number of persons employed on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 526, women 6, children 16—total 548. No gratuitous relief.

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops fair. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Common rice sells from 10½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of standing *rabi* crops favourable. Rain wanted for ploughing land for *betri* paddy. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley coming up; *tori* flowering; *phaphur* and *kalai* being harvested. Terai—Harvesting of *haimanti dhan* completed; tobacco and mustard doing well; ploughing for jute and sugarcane going on. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.
Hills	7 to 9
Terai	9

{ per rupee.

Bhutia, 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—No rain. Land is being prepared for *aus* crop and jute. Harvesting of mustard continues. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather getting warm. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers.

Pabna.—Rainfall '03. Weather seasonable. No change in the condition of crops. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder plentiful.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather foggy in the morning. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for preparation of land for *aus* paddy and jute. Price of common rice between 9 and 12 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—Slight sprinkle of rain at Sadar. Weather seasonable. Prospects as before. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Fodder and water available. Rain wanted.

Backergunge.—Rainfall '89. Weather close. Prospects of spring crops indifferent. More rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 9½ to 12 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Tippera.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops not favourable. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall '52. It will do good to *rabi* crops. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of rice : 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry with occasional clouds. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable, those of poppy slightly changed for the worse on account of the bad weather during the preceding week. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient, except green fodder in Bihar. Price of common rice at Patna 10½ seers per rupee. Numbers on test-works on Saturday, 6th February—men 104, women 72, children 8—total 184; gratuitous relief—men 35, women 50, children 40,—total 125.

Gaya.—Prospects of *rabi* crops continue excellent. Price of common rice at Sadar 9½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—*Rabi* prospects generally favourable. Some damage reported to have been done by hoar-frost and insects. Prices stationary. Number on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 410, women 548, children 297—total 1,255. Gratuitous relief—men 192, women 287, children 354—total 833.

Saran.—*Rabi* and poppy doing very well. *Rahar* little injured by frost in places. Sugarcane pressing going on. Average price of *makai* 10 seers 2 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 530, women 875, children 1,215—total 2,620; Siwan subdivision—men 2,328, women 3,774, children 1,896—total 7,998; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,067, women 1,443, children 995—total 3,505. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,198, women 4,550, children 1,215—total 6,963; Siwan subdivision—men 437, women 1,310, children 271—total 2,018; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,156, women 3,053, children 1,490—total 5,699. Siwan poor-house 70 (men 15, women 26, children 29). Hatwa relief works 2,753; poor-houses 486; doles 231. Manjha poor-house 26; doles 155.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* crops and poppy looking well. Price of common rice unchanged at 8½ seers, that of maize risen from 10½ to 10¾ seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—men 42,759, women 37,663, children 20,079—total 100,501; gratuitous relief—men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,438—total 15,932.

Muzaffarpur.—No rain. *Rabi* prospects good. Prices are—common rice 9 seers, Burma rice 9½ seers, wheat 7½ seers, *makai* 10½ seers, barley 12 seers, gram 11 seers, *rahari* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahari* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 285, women 743, children 6—total 1,034; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 827, women 226, children 219—total 1,272. Gratuitous relief—Sitamarhi subdivision—men 504, women 624, children 817—total 1,945.

Darbhanga.—Prospects of standing *rabi* crops fair. Rape seed and mustard are being reaped. Peas ripening. *Rahar* excellent. Price of common rice 9½ seers and of *makai* 11 seers per rupee. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 6th February—Sadar subdivision—men 35,757, women 29,450, children 8,636—total 73,843; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,568, women 1,729, children 541—total 3,868; Madhubani subdivision—men 22,286, women 14,279, children 8,000—total 44,565. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,865, women 3,693, children 2,623—total 8,181; Samastipur subdivision—men 180, women 341, children 191—total 712; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,773, women 29,304, children 17,526—total 57,603. Besides the above, the Darbhanga Raj has on relief works—men 11,760, women 4,079, children 1,980—total 17,819, and on gratuitous relief—men 1,582, women 3,592, children 2,698—total 7,872.

Monghyr.—No rain except 1 at Chakai. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Begusarai. Prices of common rice :—

				Srs.
Monghyr	...	...	..	9 to 10½
Begusarai	...	...	..	9½ } per rupee.
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10

Bhagalpur.—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops coming into ears. Some cattle-disease reported from Sadar. Test-relief works opened in Supaul and Madhipura subdivisions. Number of workers according to latest information, 816. No gratuitous relief. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	c.
Sadar	...	...
Banka	...	...
Madhipura	...	...
Supaul	...	...
	10 12	
	10 10	
	10 0	
	11 0	

per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco going on. Standing *rabi* crops fair. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.
Sadar	...
Kishanganj	...
Araria	...
	10
	10
	10 to 11

per rupee.

Malda.—No rain. Weather getting hot. Prospects of crops unchanged. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather getting warm. Slight rain in Dumka and Deoghur. Prospects of crops unchanged except at Godda, where wheat and other *chaitali* crops are reported to be satisfactory. Fodder and water-supply yet sufficient. Dews getting scanty. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from Jamtara. Price of common rice 8 to 11 seers and of maize 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Heat increasing. Paddy harvest nearly over. *Rabi* being harvested. *Dalua* growing extensively. Cattle-disease in Jajpur. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	c.
Cuttack	...	...
Kendrapara	...	...
Banki	...	...
	11 13	
	14 7	
	14 13	

per rupee.

Balasore.—A little rain in parts. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops seem to be benefited by the rain. *Dalua* crop flourishing well in some places and suffering in others where no rain. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 14 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 13 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak, respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Weather cloudy, but no rain. Condition of crops and price of rice same as in last week.

Puri.—28 and 12 rainfall reported from stations Bhanpur and Ranpur. Harvesting of winter rice nearly complete. Prospects of summer rice and *rabi* crops much as before. Price of common rice stationary.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridih 46. *Rabi* doing well. Price of rice easier—8 and 9 seers per rupee. Importation by rail going on.

Lohardaga.—A little rain with hail. Lands are being ploughed. State of crops good. Rice sells at Ranchi 9 seers per rupee, and in the interior from 8 to 12 seers. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from some police-stations.

Palamau.—Rain and slight hail on Sunday (7th). Weather cloudy. *Rabi* slightly damaged by hail in Hussenabad and Chhatarpur thanas. Prices still rising. 68 markets sold 9 seers and under per rupee, against 61 in previous week; 21 against 13 between 9 and 10 seers; none over 10 seers against 2. Latest reports show 711 on test-relief works.

Manbhumi.—Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on the ground as before. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Purulia, Gourangdi, Raghunathpur, and Para. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present, but diminishing. Average price of common rice :—

	Srs.
Sadar	...
Gobindpur	...

per rupee.

Stocks of food-grains sufficient at present.

Singhbhum.—1.02 inches of rain on the night of 7th. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Scattered showers of rain fell in parts of the Burdwan, Presidency, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and also in Backergunge and Noakhali, and did good to the standing crops. In Lohardaga and Palamau there was hail, which did some slight damage

in the latter district. Prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable in Bihar, but in all other parts (save in portions of North Bengal and Chota Nagpur) they are generally very poor. The poppy crop promises well in Bihar, but in Patna it has slightly suffered from the late unsettled weather. Spring rice is doing well, but wants rain in some districts. Ploughing for autumn rice and jute has begun in some districts. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 seers, Patna (common rice) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Shahabad $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10 seers 2 chitaks, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, Darbhanga (common rice) $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, and (*makai*) 11 seers. These prices show a slight tendency to fall in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga.

The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 6th February, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	...	5,988 (men 3,096, women 723, children 2,169).
Khulna	...	355 (men 271, women nil, children 84).
Rajshahi	...	548 (men 526, women 6, children 16).
Patna	...	184 (men 104, women 72, children 8).
Shahabad	...	1,255 (men 410, women 548, children 297).
Saran	...	14,123 (men 3,925, women 6,092, children 4,106).
Champaran	...	100,501 (men 42,759, women 37,663, children 20,079).
Muzaffarpur	...	2,306 (men 1,112, women 969, children 225).
Darbhanga	...	122,276 (men 59,611, women 45,488, children 17,177).

Total

247,536, against 263,119 in the previous week.

Gratuitous relief—(including dependants)—

Nadia	...	1,073 (men 375, women 543, children 155).
Khulna	...	40 men 8, women 21, children 11).
Patna	...	125 men 35, women 50, children 40).
Shahabad	...	833 (men 192, women 287, children 354).
Saran	...	14,680 (men 2,791, women 8,913, children 2,976).
Champaran	...	15,932 (men 3,083, women 6,411, children 6,438).
Muzaffarpur	...	1,945 (men 504, women 624, children 817).
Darbhanga	...	66,496 (men 12,818, women 33,338, children 20,340).

Total

101,124, against 75,691 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief works—

Darbhanga Raj	...	17,819 (men 11,760, women 4,079, children 1,980).
Hatwa Raj	...	2,753.

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	...	7,872 (men 1,582, women 3,592, children 2,698).
Hatwa Raj	...	717.
Rest of Saran district	...	181.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

M. FINUCANE,

The 9th February, 1897.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number,	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																		
		WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (<i>Sorghum Vulgaris</i>)		
		Present return.	Next return.	Preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	... 8 4	8 4	12 8	7 8	8 4	12 0	9 12	10 0	16 8			
	2 Birbhum	... 7 8	7 8	13 8	6 12	6 12	13 8	9 0	9 6	18 0			
	3 Bankura	... 8 14	8 14	12 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	11 8	18 12			
	4 Midnapore	... 7 8	8 0	15 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	{ 10 8 to 11 0 } 10	8 20 0			
	5 Hooghly	... 9 0	8 0	13 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	11 13			
	6 Howrah	8 0	8 0	12 4	10 8	10 8	15 4			
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7 24-Parganas	7 0	6 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	15 0			
	8 Calcutta	... 7 10	8 0	11 13	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 12			
	9 Nadia	... 9 5	9 5	16 0	...	...	...	5 11	6 2	8 0	9 2	9 2	15 7	...	...	...	
	10 Murshidabad	... 9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	
	11 Jessore	... 7 8	7 0	11 4	10 0	10 0	16 0	9 2	8 12	12 0	10 0	9 6	16 0	...	...	...	
	12 Khulna	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	14 0	11 3	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	
RAJSHAI DIVISION.	13 Rajshahi	... 8 12	8 4	12 12	...	...	26 4	8 4	8 4	13 8	9 12	9 6	15 12	...	...	...	
	14 Dinajpur	... 8 12	8 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	8 0	7 3	12 0	10 0	9 9	17 0	...	...	...	
	15 Jalpaiguri	... 7 8	7 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...	
	16 Darjeeling	... 6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	
	17 Rangpur	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	
	18 Bogra	... 7 15	7 8	10 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 2	17 4	...	...	...	
DACCÄ DIVISION.	19 Pabna	... 8 4	8 10	19 8	15 0	15 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 6	9 7	16 8	...	...	...	
	20 Dacca	... 7 8	7 8	12 4	...	...	...	9 4	9 2	11 12	10 8	10 6	13 4	...	...	...	
	21 Mymensingh	... 7 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	
	22 Faridpur	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	7 0	9 13	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	
	23 Backergunge	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	12 0	10 8	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	

- A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kainia 10 seers (panga) and 11 seers (karkatch), Katwa 10 seers 1 chittak (karkatch), and Raniganj 10½ seers (panga).
- B. At Rampur Hat the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
- C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers, Tamluk 9 seers, and Ghatal 9 seers 2 chittaks.
- E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10 seers, and Jahanabad 9 seers (panga).
- F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
- G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10 seers, Barasat 8½ seers, Magrahat 9 seers, and Baduria 9 seers.
- H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia 10½ seers (panga), Chuadanga 9 seers 11 chittaks (panga), Meherpur 10½ seers (karkatch), and Ranaghat 10 seers (crushed).
- I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jangipur 10 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE, (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)				ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus Indicus.</i>)				FIREWOOD.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
•	•	•	•	14 8	13 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	
•	•	•	•	7 8	7 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	
•	•	•	•	9 4	9 4	11 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	
•	•	•	•	13 0	...	17 4	160 0	220 0	256 0	256 0	
•	•	•	•	7 8	7 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	
•	•	•	•	9 0	9 0	12 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
•	•	•	•	9 0	9 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
10 0	10 11	16 6	10 0	10 0	13 4	80 0	80 0	85 5	85 5		
•	•	•	•	15 4	16 0	22 12	128 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	
•	•	•	•	14 0	13 4	18 0	120 0	120 0	190 0	190 0	
•	•	•	•	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
•	•	•	•	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	
•	•	•	•	15 0	15 0	22 1	240 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	
•	•	•	•	8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	
14 0	13 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	120 0		
12 8	12 8	...	7 0	7 0	10 10	120 0	120 0	80 0	80 0		
•	•	•	•	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	90 0
•	•	•	•	16 8	15 12	26 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	
•	•	•	•	9 0	9 2	17 8	130 0	130 0	110 0	110 0	
•	•	•	•	8 0	8 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	
•	•	•	•	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
•	•	•	•	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	85 0	85 0

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1897.

		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.				AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.														
SALT.		SALT.				UNSKILLED LABOUR— ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.			SYC OR HORSE- KEEPER.			SKILLED LABOUR— COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.			DISTRICTS.					
Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Number.					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. v.	Rs. A. v.	Rs. A. v.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	BENGAL.					
A																				
41	8	11	4	11	0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	6 14	6 0	7 8	6 0	5 0	7 8	{ 12 0 to 15 0 } 14 1 22 8 } 15 0	15 0	Burdwan	1		
B						Karkatch.			{ 6 0 to 7 8 } 6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 7 8 to 10 0 } 7 8	7 8	7 8 } 7 8 }	Birbhum.	2	
C						Panga.			{ 6 0 to 8 0 } 5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	{ 12 0 to 15 0 } 12 0	12 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 }	Bankura	3		
D						Panga.			{ 3 15 0 to 3 15 0 } 3 6 0	3 6 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	6 0	{ 15 0 to 15 0 } 15 0	15 0 } 15 0 } 15 0 }	Midnapore.	4		
E						Panga.			{ 7 8 to 3 12 0 } 7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	{ 11 4 to 15 0 } 11 4	11 4 } 7 8 }	Hooghly.	5		
F						Panga.			{ 9 0 to 9 0 } 11 8	11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8	0 7	{ 12 0 to 20 0 } 15 0 } 12 0 }	20 0 } 20 0 } 20 0 }	Howrah.	6		
G						Panga.			{ 10 0 to 9 0 } 11 0	11 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	0 8 0	{ 9 0 to 9 6 } 6 0	6 0 } 6 0 } 6 0 } 15 0 } 15 0 } 15 0 }	24-Parganas.	7		
H						Panga.			{ 8 14 to 8 14 } 11 6	11 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	0 7	{ 7 0 to 7 0 } 7 0	7 0 } 7 0 } 30 0 } 20 0 } 20 0 }	Calcutta.	8		
I						Panga.			{ 10 5 to 10 5 } 11 6	11 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 6 2	5 10	{ 7 8 to 7 8 } 6 0	7 8 } 7 8 } 16 0 } 16 0 } 16 0 }	Nadia.	9		
J						Panga.			{ 11 0 to 11 0 } 11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 6	6 0	{ 5 0 or 6 0 } 4 11	5 0 } 7 0 } 5 0 } 15 0 } 15 0 }	Murshidabad.	10		
K						Panga.			{ 8 0 to 8 0 } 9 2	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	0 7	7 8	{ 6 0 to 6 0 } 6 0	12 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 }	Jessore.	11		
L						Panga.			{ 8 0 to 8 0 } 10 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	{ 10 0 to 12 0 } 9 6	7 8	{ 7 8 to 7 8 } 8 0	{ 7 0 to 7 0 } 7 0	{ 20 0 to 20 0 } 15 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 }	Khulna.	12	
M						Panga.			{ 9 0 to 9 0 } 9 9	9 9	4 2 8	4 2 8	3 10 8	{ 4 0 to 6 0 } 5 0	{ 5 0 to 6 0 } 5 0	{ 5 0 to 6 0 } 5 0	{ 10 0 to 12 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 }	Rajshahi.	13	
N						Panga.			{ 9 6 3 to 9 6 3 } 10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 4	0 0 7	8 6 0	{ 7 8 to 8 0 } 6 0	{ 6 0 to 8 0 } 6 0	{ 6 0 to 8 0 } 6 0	{ 16 0 to 20 0 } 16 0 } 16 0 } 16 0 }	Dinajpur.	14
O						Panga.			{ 7 0 to 7 0 } 8 0	5 8 0	5 6 0	4 8 0	{ 7 8 to 16 0 } 7 0	7 0	{ 7 0 to 12 0 } 7 0	{ 7 0 to 9 0 } 7 0	{ 20 0 to 30 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 } 10 0 }	Jalpaiguri.	15	
P						Panga.			{ 8 0 to 8 0 } 10 0	4 14 0	4 14 0	0 4 14 0	... { 16 0 to 15 0 } 15 0	15 0	{ 12 0 to 9 0 } 9 0	{ 9 0 to 9 0 } 9 0	{ 30 0 to 30 0 } 30 0 } 30 0 }	Darjeeling.	16	
Q						Panga.			{ 8 1 to 7 14 } 9 12	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 3 10 8	7 8	7 8	{ 5 0 to 7 0 } 7 8	{ 5 0 to 8 0 } 8 0	{ 8 0 to 8 0 } 20 0 } 20 0 }	Rangpur.	17	
R						Panga.			{ 9 4 to 9 4 } 9 12	4 4 0	4 4 0	0 3 8 0	{ 5 0 to 7 0 } 7 0	7 0	{ 7 0 to 8 0 } 8 0	{ 7 0 to 8 0 } 8 0	{ 20 0 to 20 0 } 7 0 } 7 0 }	Bogra.	18	
S						Panga.			{ 9 0 to 9 0 } 10 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	0 3 7 0	{ 5 0 to 15 0 } 7 8	7 8	{ 7 0 to 15 0 } 7 8	{ 7 0 to 10 0 } 20 0 } 20 0 }	Pabna.	19		
T						Panga.			{ 9 0 to 9 0 } 10 10	4 4 0	4 4 0	0 3 7 0	{ 10 0 to 15 0 } 7 8	7 8	{ 10 0 to 15 0 } 7 8	{ 10 0 to 15 0 } 15 0 }	DACCA DIVISION.	20		
U						Panga.														
V						Panga.														
W						Panga.														
X						Panga.														
Y						Panga.														
Z						Panga.														

- J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 9 seers 1 chital, Magura 8 seers, Narail 8 seers 11 chitaks, and Bangaon 9 seers 2 chitaks.
- K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Bagerhat 9 seers and Sakhira 9½ seers.
- L. In Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
- M. The retail price of salt at Kurseong is 7 seers (panga), and at Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.
- N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphanbari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.
- O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.
- P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madanganj 10 seers 5 chittak, Manikganj 9 seers, Munshirhat 10 seers 5 chitaks, Mirkadim 10 seers 5 chitaks.
- R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kishoreganj 9 seers 6 chitaks, Jamalpur 8 seers, Kagmari 8 seers, and Netrokona 8 seers.
- S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Madaripur 10 seers (crushed) and Goalundo 8 seers (panga).
- T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				RICE, BEST SORT.				RICE, COMMON.				JOWAR OR CHOLUM, (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i>)			
		Present return.	Next return.	preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next return.	preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Tippera	... 7 4	7 4	10 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 10	11 0	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Noakhali	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 8	10 8	15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Chittagong	... 6 8	6 8	10 12	—	—	—	—	6 8	6 8	10 12	9 0	9 0	12 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BIHAR.																					
PATNA DIVISION.	27 Patna	... 9 0	9 8	12 0 and 13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 6	10 2	19 8	11 8	11 8	21 0	—	—	—	—	—
28 Gaya	... 8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	22 8	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 12	... 18 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Shahabad	... { 8 0 and 8 12 } 9 0	{ 8 8 and 9 0 } 13 0	—	11 0	22 0	{ 9 0 to 9 8 } 8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	{ 9 8 to 10 0 } 18 0	... 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Saran	... 8 8	8 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	9 8	9 8	17 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31 Champaran	... 9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	6 4	6 0	8 8	9 0	8 8	18 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32 Muzaffarpur	... 8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33 Darbhanga	... 7 0	7 4	12 8	11 8	10 8	17 5	7 0	7 0	10 8	9 4	9 0	19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	34 Monghyr	... 8 0	8 12	13 0	11 0	13 0	22 8	6 0	6 8	9 8	9 8	9 2	15 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 Bhagalpur	... 8 14	8 14	12 10	11 6	11 6	21 2	8 14	8 14	13 14	10 2	19 2	17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Purnea (Kasba)	10 4	10 0	16 0	—	—	25 0	8 12	8 8	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37 Malda (English Bazar).	8 0	—	14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0	9 0	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38 Sonthal Parganas.	7 6	7 4	11 0	—	—	—	—	8 0	7 8	13 8	10 0	10 4	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RISSA.																					
ORISSA DIVISION.	39 Cuttack	... 7 4	7 4	9 3	—	—	—	8 9	8 9	13 2	11 13	11 13	23 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 Balasore	... 10 0	8 0	16 0	9 8	8 0	10 0	{ 8 0 to 10 0 } 10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41 Puri	... 6 9	6 9	9 12	—	—	—	—	7 14	7 14	13 2	10 8	10 8	23 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHOTA NAGPUR.																					
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	42 Hazaribagh	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43 Lohardaga	{ 8 0 Red. White. } 8 0	8 0	8 0	8	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44 Palaman	{ 6 0 to 7 0 } 6 8 to 7 8	6 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 7 8	—	—	21 15	7 5	7 5	11 4	8 11	9 4	14 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Manbhum	7 14	8 2	12 15	—	—	18 0	9 0	10 8	14 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	{ 15 0 to 16 0 } 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
46 Singhbhum	8 0	10 0	12 0	—	—	—	—	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

- U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 8 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hat the retail price of salt is 7 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the Barn, Bihar, and Dinapur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 9 seers 6 chittaks, Aurangabad 9½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
YL. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Bhabua 10 seers, and Sasaram 10½ seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 1 chittak, and Gopalganj 11 seers 9 chittaks.
a. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 9½ seers, and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 11½ seers.

RS OF 80 TOLARS.

BA OR CUMBU, <i>Eleusine typhoi-</i> <i>sum.</i>		MARUA OR RAGI, <i>(Eleusine Corocana.)</i>		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. <i>(Setaria italica.)</i>		GRAM, GHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. <i>(Cicer arietinum.)</i>	
Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
8. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8 0	8 0 13 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8 0	8 0 12 0
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	8 0	7 8 12 4
" "	" "	15 0 14 8 23 0	15 0 14 0 27 0	11 8 11 8 11 8 11 8 19 8			
" "	" "	12 8	11 8 11 4 15 4	9 8 9 8 9 8 18 0			
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	11 4 12 8	11 0 16 0 17 0
" "	" "	13 8 13 0 23 0	10 0 10 0 18 0	11 0 10 12 17 0			
" "	" "	30 0	...	10 8 11 0 17 8			
" "	" "	3 0	...	10 8 10 0 16 0			
" "	" "	12 0 12 0 29 8	...	9 8 9 4 17 8			
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	11 0 11 4 17 8	
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	10 12 10 10 16 0	
" "	" "	10 0	...	10 0 10 0 16 0			
0 22 0	...	...	...	9 0 8 0 15 0			
" "	" "	...	...	9 7 9 4 14 0			
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	13 2 13 2 21 0	Biri or kalai.
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	9 0 9 0 13 0	Chhola.
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	13 0 12 0 16 0	Biri or kalai.
" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	10 8 10 8 15 1	
" "	" "	12 0 11 0 23 8	...	9 0 9 0 15 8			
" "	" "	13 0 13 0 30 0	...	8 0 8 0 13 0			
" "	" "	12 2 12 6 20 4	...	9 0 9 0 15 0			
" "	" "	...	...	9 13 9 0 14 10			
" "	" "	...	...	9 8 10 0 14			
" "	" "	...	...	10 0 10 0 12 0			

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (<i>Zea Mays.</i>)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (<i>Cajanus indicus.</i>)			FIREWOOD.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Cb.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
...
11 12	11 8	26 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0
10 8	10 8	21 8	13 0	12 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	130 0
11 8	10 8	21 0	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	110 0
10 8	10 8	24 8	12 8	11 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	150 0
10 8	10 0	26 4	12 12	12 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	180 0
10 0	10 8	25 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	150 0
10 0	9 12	27 5	11 0	11 0	19 12	160 0	160 0	150 0
*								
10 12	11 4	25 8	10 8	11 2	16 8	160 0	{ 126 0 to 128 0	126 0
12 0	11 6	25 4	11 6	11 6	17 10	151 8		151 0
13 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0
12 0	12 0	30 0	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	160 0
12 4	12 0	25 0	13 2	13 0	18 0	160 0	120 0	120 0
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	19 11	90 0	90 0	90 0
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	100 0	100 0	100 0
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1	80 0	80 0	80 0
10 0	10 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
9 0	10 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	{ 12 8 to 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
10 6	10 14	17 7	8 7	8 11				
12 0	12 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	16 14	...	...	...
10 0	10 0	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st January 1897—(concluded).

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers and Jamui 9 seers.
 e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 8½ seers, Muzhipura 9 seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
 f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 9 seers.
 g. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghar 9 seers, Godda 9 seers (mixed), Jamtara 9 seers (panga), Pakour 11 seers (karkatch), and Rajmahal 8 seers (panga) and 9 seers (karkatch).
 h. In the Jaipur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
 i. At Bbadrak the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
 j. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
 k. At Cobinpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	MARTS.	RICE (BEST SORT).			COMMON RICE (<i>mota chawl</i>).			WHEAT (<i>Triticum sativum</i>).			BARLEY (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>).			
		Present return.		Next preceding return.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta	... 6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	3 1 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8	
2	Burdwan	... 5 4 0	4 12 0	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	...	4 12 0	4 12 0	...	...	...	...	—
3	Midnapore	... 4 4 0	4 8 0	...	3 9 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4	Pabna	... 6 10 0	6 10 0	...	4 4 3	4 2 0	...	4 6 0	4 5 0	...	...	...	...	—
5	Rangpur	... 5 8 0	5 8 0	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6	Dacca	... 4 4 0	4 4 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	2 12 0	4 13 0	4 14 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	—
7	Chittagong	... 6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	—
8	Patna	.. 4 2 0	4 6 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	2 0 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	{ 3 0 0 and 3 4 0 }	3 0 0	3 4 0	1 9	
9	Muzaffarpur	... 5 11 6	5 11 6	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	3 5 3	3 10 0	—	
10	Bhagalpur	.. 4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	—	
11	Cuttack	.. 4 5 6	4 5 6	3 0 0	3 3 3	3 3 3	1 8 0	5 3 6	5 3 6	4 4 0	...	...	—
12	Ranchi	.. 5 0 0	5 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 7 0	...	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	{ 5 0 0 to 6 10 6 }	...	...	...	—

CALCUTTA,

The 9th February 1897.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>).			MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	2 12 0	..	..	..	3 12 0	3 12 0	2 12 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 10 0	3 11 0	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	4 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	4 0 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 1 0	4 1 0	2 10 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	5 1 0	3 2 0
7 0	3 8 0	1 14 0	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 10 0	1 4 6	3 7 0	3 8 0	2 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 1 3	..	..	3 13 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	3 12 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Biri or kalai.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 15 6	2 15 6	1 15 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	{ 4 7 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ 4 7 0 to 5 0 0 }	{ .. }

PRICES PER MAUND

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (<i>Zeamays</i>).			ARHAR DAL OR THUR— CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).			LINSEED.			MUSTARD AND RAPESEED.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 8 0	3 8 0	2 7 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 9 0	4 14 0	...	...	...	...	5 5 0	5 2 0	Mustard, black.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	4 0 0	...	5 8 0	5 9 0	Mustard, white.
...	...	...	4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	6 2 0	6 1 0	Rapeseed.
3 0 0	3 0 0	...	5 6 0	5 6 0	..	11 0 0	11 0 0	..	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	3 15 0	3 14 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	4 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 6 0	4 2 0	4 2 0
3 4 0	3 2 0	1 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	2 1 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	...	3 13 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
4 0 0	3 13 0	...	4 11 3	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0
3 8 0	3 9 0	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	4 0 0	3 10 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	2 14 6	2 12 3	2 0 0	...	...	...	5 11 0	5 15 0	5 15 0
...	...	...	6 2 3	6 10 6	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 11 0	5 15 0	5 15 0

40 STANDARD SEERS.

TIL OR JINJILI SEED.			SUGAR (RAW).			COTTON, CLEANED.			JUTE.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 12 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	17 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	17 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 4 0	4 8 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...	4 7 0	4 11 0	5 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 6 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 2 0	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...
...	...	...	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...
4 3 0	4 3 0	...	4 14 0	4 14 0	...	20 8 0	20 8 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0	5 0 0	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	{

GHI (CLARIFIED BUTTER).			TOBACCO LEAF.			HIDES (COW).			GRASS.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
30 0 0	32 0 0	34 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	...	{ 250 0 0 per 100 pieces.	{ 250 0 0 per 100 pieces.	...	6 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0
26 10 0	26 10 0	...	...	...	...	Uncleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	{ 5 12 0 to 7 4 0	{ 6 0 0 to 7 6 0	...	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	{ 0 12 0 to 2 8 0	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	30 10 0	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	...	Cleaned hides, per piece.	...	...	...	...	...
29 0 0	29 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	{ 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	{ 1 0 0 to 2 12 0	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	...	8 0 0	8 8 0	...	10 bundles per rupee.	12 bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	37 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	...	27 0 0 per maund.	27 0 0 per maund.	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	...
22 0 0	23 0 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0 per maund.	...	...	...	...
22 13 9	22 18 0	...	11 7 0	11 7 0	...	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	...
29 0 0	27 0 0	...	7 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 8 0	32 0 0	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	{ 22 0 0 per maund.	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0
26 10 0	26 10 0	...	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	{ 8 0 0 to 13 0 0	...	per piece.	per piece.	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	13 0 0	13 0 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

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in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st January 1897.

STRAW.				JUAR STALKS.				PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 STANDARD SEERS.												MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
5 4 0	5 8 0	5 2 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	1. Calcutta.
7 0 0	6 0 0	per kahan.	...	...	...	6 8 0	6 8 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	...	2. Burdwan.
2 0 0	2 0 0	per kahan.	...	...	...	4 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	...	...	...	...	3. Midnapore.
0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	0 4 3	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	4. Pabna.
10	10	bundles per rupee.	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	5. Rangpur.
---	---	---	---	---	---	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	6. Dacca.
---	---	---	---	---	---	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7. Chittagong.
0 4 6	0 5 0	per maund.	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	0 4 1	0 4 1	0 4 1	0 4 1	8. Patna.
---	---	---	---	---	---	8 0 0	8 0 0	0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 9	3 8 9	3 8 9	3 8 9	9. Muzaffarpur.
---	---	---	---	---	---	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 0	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	0 3 9	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	10. Bhagalpur.
2 10 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 7	0 3 7	11. Cuttack.
---	---	---	---	---	---	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 8	12. Ranchi.

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Metereological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.		DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
					AIR PRESSURE.					WIND.			TEMPERATURE.				
					Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant tem- perature, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest month.	Lowest month.	Mean daily maxi- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily mini- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily tem- perature.	Variation from normal mean.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	30°087	29°832	29°988	30°035	-008	N14°W	38	93°7	49°1	83°0	57°0	70°0	+3°4	
		Raniganj	Raniganj	29°868	29°614	29°745	30°048	-	N45°W	61	92°3	48°4	81°6	56°3	68°9	+2°8	
		Birbhum	29°863	29°625	29°747	30°013	-	N82°W	14	91°1	49°7	82°2	57°6	69°9	+3°2
		Bankura	Bankura	30°032	29°798	29°926	30°030	-020	N20°W	22	94°8	51°2	85°6	58°6	72°1	+4°0	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Presidency	Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		24 Parganas	Sangor Island	30°132	29°919	29°940	30°011	-018	N21°E	199	83°9	51°2	79°7	60°8	70°3	+2°3	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30°157	29°920	29°957	30°025	-013	N24°W	75	87°9	49°2	79°7	57°1	68°5	+2°1	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30°148	29°889	29°939	30°038	-	N79°W	71	90°4	41°5	81°5	51°9	66°7	+2°1	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi	Murshidabad	Berhampore	30°125	29°864	29°911	30°030	-012	S72°W	28	86°7	45°1	79°4	53°4	66°4	+1°4	
		Jessore	Jessore	30°144	29°890	29°938	30°019	-009	N8°W	37	86°5	46°4	80°3	53°7†	67°3†	+1°4	
		Khulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30°109	29°839	29°904	30°018	-011	N30°W	46	86°1	43°1	78°7	52°2	63°5	+2°5	
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	30°075	29°782	29°937	30°023	-006	N72°W	71	82°8	43°0	76°5	50°0	63°3	+1°9	
	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29°590	29°643	29°783	30°044	+008	N4°E	59	78°7	45°6	74°4	51°3	62°9	+1°9	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23°134	22°828	22°984	-	+006	S41°E	121	53°9	32°5	46°1°	35°6	40°9°	+1°1	
		Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Rangpur	Rangpur	30°062	29°793	29°951	30°037	+003	N1°E	34	80°7	43°8	75°5	50°6	63°1	+1°5	
		Bogra	Bogra	30°095	29°853	29°996	30°013	-	N45°W	37	84°2	46°2	77°8	52°6	65°2	+1°5	
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca	Pabna	Sirajganj	30°125	29°868	29°913	30°014	-013	N6°W	49	85°2	45°2	78°5	52°4	65°5	+2°1	
		Dacca	Narayanganj	30°129	29°897	29°935	30°011	-021	N82°W	74	83°6	48°2	78°8	55°9	67°4	+0°8	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30°106	29°861	29°908	30°013	-023	N59°E	22	82°9	46°4	77°0	52°6	64°8	+1°1	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30°143	29°883	29°924	30°021	-018	N	34	85°8	45°0	79°2	52°8	65°9	+2°5	
		Backergunge	Barisal	30°130	29°937	29°942	30°001	-016	N45°E	21	80°8	45°0	80°5	55°4	65°0	+2°3	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30°129	29°933	29°934	30°019	-	N9°E	36	85°9	47°1	81°2	53°9	67°6	+2°0	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30°093	29°891	29°911	30°003	-	N14°E	63	82°5	46°0	79°8	54°0	66°9	+1°9	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	31°056	29°866	29°970	30°010	-013	N28°E	50	87°2	49°1	82°1	56°4	69°3	+2°7	
		South Lushai Hills	Lungleh	30°0074	29°766	29°835	30°042	-016	S72°W	64	82°2	42°9	75°0	52°7	63°9	+2°1	
		Patna	Bankipore	29°843	29°579	29°696	30°051	-008	S36°W	71	87°2	46°0	76°8	54°6	65°7	+2°1	
BIRBAN.	Patna	Gaya	Dehri	?	?	?	?	-	S30°W	150	87°7	46°5	76°8	55°8	66°3	+2°4	
		Shashwatad	Buxar	21°971	29°712	29°842	30°052	6	S73°W	145	85°1	40°5	76°0	52°3	64°2	+2°2	
		Arrah	Arrah	?	?	?	?	?	S72°W	?	?	?	?	?	?		
		Sarar	Chapra	30°010	29°767	29°892	30°040	-	S49°W	33	83°9	41°6	76°6	50°9	63°8	+2°0	
		Champanar	Motihari	29°980	29°686	29°851	30°051	-	N76°W	102	82°0	38°0	75°1	47°6	61°3	+1°5	
	Bhagalpur	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	30°011	29°760	29°895	30°044	-	N77°W	85	81°2	40°8	74°8	50°1	62°5	-	
		Barbhanga	Barbhanga	30°035	29°750	29°900	30°032	-014	S60°W	82	83°9	45°9	74°9	52°8	63°8	+1°7	
		Monghyr	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	30°045	29°773	29°907	30°029	0	S68°W	52	85°0	43°7	76°5	52°7	64°6	+1°1	
		Purnea	Purnea	30°072	29°793	29°948	30°037	-006	S75°W	80	82°6	43°5	76°1	49°4	62°9	+0°9	
ORISSA.	Orissa	Maldia	Maldia	30°119	29°834	29°990	30°019	-	N78°W	52	83°8	41°9	77°0	50°4	63°8	+0°8	
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29°095	29°429	29°563	30°042	-008	N45°W	20	87°7	45°0	77°6	54°1	65°9	+2°0	
		Cuttack	Cuttack	33°088	29°863	29°901	30°017	-015	N81°E	40	92°7	57°1	87°0	63°2	75°1	+2°0	
		False Point	False Point	30°146	29°129	30°056	30°019	-010	N30°W	129	89°0	54°5	81°8	60°9	71°6	+2°7	
		Balasore	Shortt's Island	30°137	29°915	30°055	30°031	-004	N34°W	55	92°4	52°5	84°5	58°6	71°6	+2°7	
	Chota Nagpur.	Puri	Gopalpur	30°151	29°936	30°059	30°020	-	N2°E	211	85°7	61°5	82°3	65°1	72°8	-	
		Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28°157	27°301	28°009	30°056	-004	N79°W	171	81°9	45°1	73°8	53°7	63°8	+1°7	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	28°032	27°737	27°830	30°062	+013	N69°W	136	83°5	46°3	76°4	54°0	65°2	-	
		Palamu	Daltonganj	29°534	29°229	29°356	30°092	-	S43°W	92	81°4	43°0	75°9	59°6	62°3	-	
		Manbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASIA.	Sikkim	Chaibasa	Chaibasa	29°414	29°184	29°298	30°046	-	S61°W	28	90°2	50°2	84°1	57°3	70°7	+1°3	
		Singhbhum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sibsagar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Assam	Dhubri	Dhubri	30°080	29°793	29°955	30°053	-018	N39°E	91	81°1	48°6	75°0	53°3	64°2	+0°7	
		Goalpara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cachar	Silchar	30°082	29°850	29°975	30°038	-008	Calm	26	84°6	47°5	79°8	53°2	66°5	+0°5	

* Mean of 30 days. | Mean of 28 days. | Mean of 27 days. - Mean of 29 days. | b Mean of 23 days. | c Mean of 24 days.

Bengal for the month of January 1897.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.												DISTRICT.		
HUMIDITY.			CLOUD.		Rain-fall.	RAINFALL								
Mean, S.A.M.	Variation from normal mean,	Mean cloud amount, S.A.M.	Variation from normal mean, S.A.M.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.		
68	-7	2.8c	+1.2	0.06	0.04	0.41	-0.37	0.00	0.80	0.06	2.53	-2.47	0.00	
62	-	1.7	-	0.11		0.04	0.48	-0.44	0.25	0.87	0.12	2.37	-2.25	0.50
70	-	2.2	-	0.02	0.02	0.35	-0.33	0.00	0.82	0.05	2.39	-2.34	0.10	
65	-	1.3	-	Nil	Nil	0.35	-0.35	0.00	0.69	0.06	3.37	-3.31	0.17	
					Nil	0.35	-0.35	0.00	0.89	Nil	2.79	-2.79	0.00	
					Nil	0.37	-0.37	0.00	0.78	0.01	2.64	-2.63	0.00	
86	-2	1.6†	-0.7	0.05	0.02	0.42	-0.40	0.00	0.90	0.09	3.88	-3.79	0.20	
78	-6	1.9†	0	0.04	0.04	0.60	-0.56	0.00	0.72	0.19	3.41	-3.32	0.00	
75	-	1.8*	-	0.01	Nil	0.34	-0.34	0.00	0.70	Nil	2.97	-2.97	0.00	
83	+3	1.7	0	0.01	0.01	0.45	-0.44	0.00	0.86	0.03	2.61	-2.58	0.11	
80	-3	1.9b	0	0.01	Nil	0.42	-0.42	0.00	0.80	0.03	3.56	-3.53	0.20	
					Nil	0.50	-0.50	0.00	0.96	0.02	3.82	-3.80	0.00	
81	-	1.1*	-	0.01	Nil	0.46	-0.46	0.00	0.85	0.07	2.14	-2.07	0.20	
85	-	1.7†	-	0.31	0.20	0.47	-0.27	0.80	0.86	0.51	1.82	-1.31	2.20	
91	-	0.5†	-	0.08	0.00	0.61	-0.55	0.00	1.23	1.01	2.29	-1.28	2.00	
86	+12	4.6	-0.5	0.41	0.19	0.56	-0.57	0.50	1.40	2.16	3.88	-1.72	4.50	
					0.03	0.46	-0.43	0.00	0.97	0.65	2.41	-1.76	0.75	
92	-	1.2	-	0.28	0.19	0.48	-0.29	0.80	0.86	0.41	2.16	-1.75	1.60	
81	-	?	-	0.05	0.06	0.41	-0.35	0.25	0.25	0.31	2.68	-2.37	1.00	
86	-	1.4†	-	Nil	Nil	0.32	-0.39	0.06	0.95	Nil	2.75	-2.75	0.00	
89	+7	?	?	0.05	0.05	0.41	-0.36	0.20	1.06	0.10	3.70	-3.60	0.40	
90	-	?	-	Nil	0.01	0.40	-0.39	0.00	0.94	0.30	2.93	-2.63	0.63	
91	-	1.0†	-	Nil	Nil	0.44	-0.44	0.00	0.88	0.08	3.43	-3.35	0.33	
88	-	0.8†	-	Nil	Nil	0.47	-0.47	0.00	0.92	Nil	4.50	-4.50	0.00	
87	-	1.2‡	-	Nil	0.05	0.41	-0.36	0.22	0.96	0.15	2.95	-3.80	0.44	
63	-	2.0	-	Nil	0.00	0.47	-0.38	0.25	0.81	0.09	5.77	-5.68	0.25	
65	-3	1.7	+0.1	Nil	Nil	0.49	-0.49	0.00	0.58	0.33	6.19	-5.87	1.10	
64	-	-	-	Nil	Nil	0.51	-0.51	0.00	0.88	0.31	5.06	-4.74	1.00	
74	-5	2.6†	+0.5	Nil	0.07	0.65	-0.58	0.33	1.28	0.87	2.03	-1.16	2.66	
73	+8	2.0*	-0.2	0.02	0.19	0.64	-0.55	0.22	1.20	1.24	1.77	-0.53	2.22	
72	-	2.0a	-	0.06									2.85	
67	-	2.3*	-	0.01	0.02	0.67	-0.65	0.00	1.19	1.38	2.29	-0.91	2.33	
82	-	1.5‡	-	Nil									2.95	
80	-	2.6	-	0.01	0.12	0.72	-0.60	0.33	1.49	0.65	2.08	-1.43	1.29	
76	-	0.7	-	0.25	0.42	0.73	-0.31	1.50	1.37	0.85	1.96	-1.05	3.25	
85	-	1.7	-	0.13	0.02	0.74	-0.72	0.00	1.21		1.79		2.44	
83	0	2.2‡	+1.0	0.05	0.16	0.78	-0.62	0.50	1.23	0.74	1.04	-0.90	1.80	
72	-	1.7*	-	0.35	0.35	0.72	-0.37	1.17	1.17	0.53	1.80	-1.27	2.07	
88	+3	2.6‡	+1.2	0.08	0.06	0.58	-0.52	0.20	0.90	0.44	1.75	-1.31	1.20	
66	-	0.6	-	0.40	0.24	0.58	-0.34	0.50	0.84	0.37	2.07	-1.70	1.00	
77	-	2.7	-	0.03	0.21	0.46	-0.25	0.43	0.81	0.59	2.05	-1.46	1.29	
79	+1	1.8	+0.3	Nil	Nil	0.37	-0.37	0.00	0.63	0.06	5.55	-5.49	0.13	
80	-1	1.8c	-0.6	Nil									5.88	
84	-	0.9	-	Nil	0.02	0.36	-0.33	0.14	0.66	0.08	3.01	-3.83	0.28	
80	-	1.1	-	Nil	0.01	0.30	-0.29	0.00	0.52	0.10	7.48	-7.38	0.40	
72	-	0.8	-	Nil									6.66	
66	+6	3.0	+1.1	0.37		0.58			1.18		2.27		3.15	
63	-	1.5	-	0.37		0.62			1.19		2.25		3.54	
55	-	1.3	-	0.42	0.41	0.70	-0.29	1.50	1.51	2.45	2.38	+0.05	5.60	
78	-	2.5	-	0.21	0.15	0.41	-0.26	0.50	1.18	0.36	1.98	-1.02	1.50	
49	+2	?	?	0.16					0.93	0.67	2.88	-1.91	1.25	
42	-2	1.4	-0.5	0.12									Singhbhum,	
40	-	0	(d) 2.9	-0.6	0.06								Sibsagar,	
													Dhubti,	
													Cachar.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Katwa	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raniganj	0'05	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	Suri	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marari	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura	Lalpur	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bakura	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Majura	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khatra	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Onda	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Conagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamluk	...	...	0'02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	Kulrahatty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pauskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parkana	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jahansabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moheareka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulubaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aipore (Observatory).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	Dum-Dum	...	...	0'04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ranaghat	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	Chhjadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Keshia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Berhampore	...	...	0'01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	Lalbagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Astunganj	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Akriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	Pathakbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	Magura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satkhra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tibet	Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bollaia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	Lalpur	...	...	0'15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Churaman	...	...	0'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raiganj	...	...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur	...	...	0'13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baloorhat	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	Thakurgaon	...	...	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Setabganj	...	...	0'07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	...	...	0'09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alipore Duar	...	...	0'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Falscotta	...	...	0'08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagatpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(Nagrakatta).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bihattia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	Mickilganj	...	...	0'03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Matlabhanga	...	...</td																		

in Bengal in January 1897.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

in Bengal in January 1897—continued.

St	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1896 up to 31st Jan. 1897.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. up to 31st January.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	0.10	...	...	...	Nil 1	1.22	Nil	0.46	Nil	0.17	4.18	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	
...	0.06	...	...	...	Nil 1	0.81	0.10	0.38	0.10	0.10	3.12	Dacca			
...	0.07	...	...	...	Nil 1	0.91	0.06	0.24	0.06	0.06	4.46	Narainganj.			
...	Nil 1	1.04	0.07	0.48	0.07	0.07	3.30	Manikganj.			
...	Nil 1	1.30	Nil	0.48	Nil	0.07	3.46	Jaydebpur.			
...	Nil 1	1.20	Nil	0.53	Nil	Nil	3.13	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	Nil 1	0.96	Nil	0.45	Nil	Nil	2.93	Atia (Tangail).			
...	Nil 1	0.85	Nil	0.39	Nil	Nil	3.21	Mymensingh.			
...	Nil 1	0.84	Nil	0.44	Nil	0.11	3.04	Jamalpur.			
...	Nil 1	0.93	Nil	0.19	Nil	1.35	3.76	Netrokona.			
...	Nil 1	0.80	Nil	0.33	Nil	Nil	2.87	Subarnakhal.			
...	Nil 1	1.20	Nil	0.66	Nil	0.57	2.52	Durgapur.			
...	Nil 1	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.26	?	Sherepur Town			
...	Nil 1	0.90	0.05	0.34	0.05	0.35	2.05	Diwanganji.			
...	Nil 1	0.92	Nil	0.54	Nil	Nil	3.47	Madaripur.	Faridpur.		
...	Nil 1	0.77	Nil	0.36	Nil	0.25	3.46	Paridpur.	Goalundo.		
...	Nil 1	0.96	Nil	0.41	Nil	Nil	3.34				
...	Nil 1	1.04	Nil	0.61	Nil	Nil	4.83	Patuakhali.	Backergunge.		
...	Nil 1	0.92	Nil	0.55	Nil	Nil	4.48	Pirojpur.			
...	Nil 1	1.04	Nil	0.61	Nil	Nil	4.83	Barimal.			
...	Nil 1	0.60	Nil	0.21	Nil	Nil	4.03	Gaurnadi.			
...	Nil 1	1.00	Nil	0.42	Nil	Nil	4.31	Khola.			
...	Nil 1	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Doulatkhan.			
...	Nil 1	0.90	Nil	0.42	Nil	Nil	4.53	Bauphal.			
...	Nil 1	1.19	Nil	0.58	Nil	Nil	4.53	Agartola.	Hill Tippera.		
...	Nil 1	1.30	Nil	0.53	Nil	Nil	4.12	Comilla.	Tippera.		
...	0.20	...	...	...	Nil 1	0.94	Nil	0.44	Nil	Nil	4.09	Chandpur.			
...	Nil 1	1.28	0.20	0.69	0.20	0.65	3.83	Brahmapur.			
...	Nil 1	0.80	0.31	0.31	0.21	0.21	4.76	Bamchandra-pur.			
...	Nil 1	1.00	Nil	0.33	Nil	0.41	3.48	Nasirnagar.	Noakhali.		
...	Nil 1	0.90	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.23	3.04	Daudkandi.			
...	0.21	...	...	...	1	0.60	0.21	0.30	0.21	0.21	4.13	Kasba.			
...	Nil 1	0.96	Nil	0.47	Nil	Nil	5.96	Laksam.	Chittagong.		
...	0.05	...	...	...	Nil 1	0.89	0.05	0.65	0.05	0.05	6.06	Noakhali.			
...	0.39	...	...	...	Nil 1	0.80	Nil	0.45	Nil	Nil	6.83	Fenny.			
...	1	0.60	0.30	0.42	Nil 1	0.76	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	4.23	Harishhour.			
...	1	0.76	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	6.58	Ramganj.			
...	0.73	Nil	0.49	0.68	Nil 1	1.01	0.49	0.99	0.49	0.49	4.99	Gor's Bazar.			
...	0.50	Nil	0.68	0.68	Nil 1	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	8.20	Chittagong.			
...	0.40	Nil	0.37	0.37	Nil 1	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	5.46	Kutubdia.			
...	0.30	Nil	0.35	0.35	Nil 1	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.72	Satanya.			
...	0.1	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Kodala.			
...	0.05	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Fenoo.			
...	0.05	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Mirzorai.			
...	0.39	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Chandpur.			
...	1	0.60	0.30	0.42	Nil 1	0.76	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	4.13	Ramganj.			
...	1	0.76	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	6.58	Bandarban.			
...	0.21	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Demagiri.			
...	0.05	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Patna.			
...	0.39	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Dinapore.			
...	1	0.60	0.30	0.42	Nil 1	0.62	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.21	Bihar.			
...	1	0.76	Nil	0.64	Nil	0.64	Nil	0.64	Nil	0.64	0.76	Bikram.			
...	1	0.33	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.15	Nil	0.15	1.92	Hilsa.			
...	1	0.20	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.75	Aurungabad.			
...	1	0.12	Nil	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.79	Gaya.			
...	1	0.26	Nil	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	Jahanabad.			
...	1	0.40	Nil	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.08	Arwal.			
...	1	0.00	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	Nil	0.56	1.68	Baudhnagar.			
...	1	0.40	0.03	0.72	0.03	0.72	0.03	0.72	0.03	0.72	1.68	Sherghati.			
...	1	0.90	0.49	0.59	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	2.01	Rajauli.			
...	1	0.20	0.06	0.37	0.06	0.37	0.06	0.37	0.06	0.37	1.67	Pakri Barawan.			
...	0.06	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Shahabed.			
...	0.04	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Buxar.			
...	0.06	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Dehri.			
...	0.04	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Bhabhua.			
...	0.02	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Sassaram.			
...	0.06	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Arrah.			
...	0.06	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Mohanea.			
...	0.05	Nil	?	Nil	Nil										

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Metorological Division,	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
BHAR - concluded.	Bhagalpur - concluded.	Madhipura ..	0'10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bongaon (Syababad).	0'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Supaul ..	0'15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Protabganj ..	0'23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bhagaipur ..	0'35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Banka ..	0'66	0'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Colgong ..	0'38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bansil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kashiganj ..	0'65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Araria ..	0'11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Purnea ..	0'68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Gondwana (Korah).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Forbesganj ..	0'07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kaltaganj ..	0'36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Chanchal ..	0'45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Gajol ..	0'06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Sibganj ..	0'04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South 24 Parganas.		Itamahal ..	0'58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Godda ..	0'55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pakour ..	0'08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Naya Dumka ..	0'03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Deoghar ..	0'09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jamtara ..	0'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Belbodda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Nanhat ..	0'03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Asenboni ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Katikund ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa.	Cuttack	Madhupur ..	0'32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Banki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cuttack ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		False Point ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Kendrapara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Dharmasala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Salipore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pul Lahara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Akhyapada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balasore		Chandua ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bhadrapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Soro ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Balasore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jeilasore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Baripada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Puri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Khurda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Bhanpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Gop ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puri		Satpara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pipli ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Nayagarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Pachamba (Gridih).	0'12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Hazaribagh ..	0'28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Semtgarah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Mahudi Hills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Jharkhand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Parhi ..	1'57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Chatra ..	0'81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Karagdeha ..	0'12	..	..	..														

Bengal in January 1897—concluded.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1897.**

WEATHER during January was not marked by any great peculiarity, except in the absence of rainfall. The usual number of depressions crossed the Province from the west, causing considerable pressure and temperature oscillations, and fairly general cloudy weather, but the rain which fell during their passage was both very light and very local. With the exception of Orissa, where the normal rainfall is less than .04 inch, the normal for the large divisions varies from .4 inch in South-West Bengal to .66 inch in Bihar. Bihar received on an average only .15 inch, Chota Nagpur .33 inch, and other parts less than .1 inch.

It will be remembered that almost general rain fell in the north of the Province on the 31st December. The light fall continued on the 1st of January, and it is owing to the amounts recorded on that date that the averages are at all comparable with the normal. The heaviest falls on the 1st were in the east of Bihar and North Bengal, and a few light showers fell in the south of the Province on the 3rd.

After this disturbance passed away, settled weather prevailed till near the middle of the month, when the first depression, properly belonging to January, gave rise to a few very light showers in Bihar, chiefly in the Champaran district. None of the amounts reported were above a tenth of an inch. Two others followed toward the end of the month. The first of these caused light showers on the 22nd and 23rd in Saran and Champaran, the heaviest being .4 inch at Bettiah on the 22nd and at Bagaha on the 23rd. The second was on the 27th, and caused a few light scattered showers in Lower Bengal and general light rain in Palamau, the heaviest falls being about half-an-inch at Balumath and Garhwa.

If the rainfall in Saran, Champaran, and Palamau be left out of account, it may be said that after the 1st of the month the Province was practically without rain.

Though the three depressions failed to give the usual amount of general rain over the Province, they caused large oscillations of pressure and temperature. The latter especially fell rapidly; but as very hot weather for the season preceded the disturbances, the cold which followed them was not very marked, and in consequence the mean, maximum and minimum temperatures are above the normal in all districts, most so in the south-west of the Province.

At the beginning of the month pressure varied from 30.2 inches in the south-west of Bihar to 29.95 inches in the south-west of the Bay, giving a gradient considerably steeper than usual. Pressure had then recovered after the passage of the depression across the western districts, but was still falling in the east and over almost the whole of the Bay area. The cold wave following the depression was shown over Bihar and North Bengal, but mean daily temperature was still between 5° and 7° above the normal in Lower Bengal. By the 3rd the pressure distribution was more normal, being high by moderate amounts, and mean temperature was in moderate excess in part of South-West and East Bengal only. But on the 4th there was a brisk fall of temperature, which gave defect of 2° to 3° in all parts, except Orissa. A slow steady fall of pressure then set in and continued till the 9th. At the same time temperature began to recover slowly, and it was not till the 10th that weather was to any extent warmer than usual, and then only in the south-western districts. The heat wave preceding the disturbance of the 15th caused a daily increase of temperature till the 15th, when excess was 7°, except in North Bihar and North Bengal, where it was about 3°. Pressure oscillations during these days were of moderate magnitude. On the 14th, after a brisk rise, readings were below the normal by .06 inch in the west of Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and by .03 inch elsewhere. The depression was over the Province on the 15th, having caused a brisk to rapid fall of pressure at all stations. Readings were very uniform and greatest in Orissa, and a faint cyclonic circulation of winds prevailed. A rapid rise followed on the 16th in the west of Bihar, and was general on the 17th. The fall of temperature began on the 17th, and on the 18th defect varied from 1° in the south-west of the Province to 8° in the west of Bihar.

There was nothing noteworthy between the 19th and 21st, except the steady rise of temperature and the rapid rise of pressure. The latter began on the 21st and continued on the 22nd, when a slight disturbance caused cloudy weather over a great part of the Province and the light rainfall in Saran and Champaran referred to above. It was soon over, and westerly winds became general; but on the 25th they were again easterly in Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur, owing to the approach of the third shallow depression, which was over the south of the Province on the 27th. The greatest defect on that day was .08 inch at Krishnagar and Berhampore, and the fall during the previous 24 hours varied from .1 to .13 inch. Temperature was nearly 10° above the normal, except in the extreme east and north-east. Pressure began to recover on the 29th, but there was still a moderate defect at the end of the month. The fall of temperature following the disturbance was about 8°, so that means on the 30th and 31st differed from the normal by small amounts, the variation on the latter date being between excess of 2° in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and defect of 1° over the eastern half of the Province.

Pressure oscillations have been considerable during the greater part of the month, especially during the three periods of disturbed weather. As, however, readings were at

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times rather largely in excess, the means for the month have not been much affected by the depressions. They are practically normal in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and North Bengal, and below the normal in the other divisions by .01 or .02 inch.

Temperature.—Has been more frequently above than below the normal, and by larger amounts, the greatest excess in the daily means being 10° just before the commencement of disturbed weather, or during the cloudy weather to which the depressions gave rise. In consequence both maximum and minimum values are on an average above the normal over the whole area, the former by amounts varying from $4^{\circ}6$ at Midnapore to 1° in North Bengal, and the latter by amounts varying from 4° in Chota Nagpur to less than half a degree in parts of East Bengal. Mean excess varies from 4° in part of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur to 1° in North Bengal.

In Orissa and Chota Nagpur the average excess is $3^{\circ}1$, in South-West Bengal $2^{\circ}5$, in Bihar and East Bengal $1^{\circ}9$, and in North Bengal $1^{\circ}6$.

Rainfall.—As stated above, there were four occasions on which showers fell in places, on the 1st, 15th, 22nd and 27th. The showers were almost always light, and the total fall for the month was very light, in most parts practically *nil*. After the 1st the districts which received general, though light, rainfall were Saran, Champaran, and Palamau. In all other districts falls were very light and very scattered.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of January 1897:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.								RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during month.		Lowest observed during month.		Averages for month:		Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.		Rainy days.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1896.
	Of highest day.	Of lowest day.	Of highest day.	Of lowest day.	Of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Normal average.	Variation.						
South-West Bengal	94.8	41.5	81.4	56.3	68.9	+2.5	0.01	0.40	-0.39	0.02	0.82	-0.80	0.05	2.97		
North Bengal	86.1	43.0	76.9	51.5	64.3	+1.6	0.08	0.47	-0.39	0.31	0.93	-0.62	0.49	2.26		
East Bengal	87.2	45.0	79.8	54.4	67.1	+1.9	0.03	0.44	-0.41	0.10	0.89	-0.79	0.16	4.25		
Bihar	87.7	38.0	76.1	52.0	64.1	+1.9	0.15	0.66	-0.51	0.43	1.13	-0.70	0.76	1.90		
Orissa	92.7	52.5	83.7	62.6	73.2	+3.1	0.01	0.35	-0.34	0.05	0.61	-0.56	0.11	5.43		
Chota Nagpur	90.2*	45.1*	78.1*	55.0*	66.6*	+3.1*	0.33	0.55	-0.23	1.00	1.15	-0.15	1.18	2.25		
Assam	84.6	43.9	75.5	52.4	64.0	+1.3										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 9th February 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of January 1897.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	30.005		
The average pressure of January from 24 years' registers	30.014		
The highest pressure in the month	30.182	21st	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29.810	28th	16
The range of pressure	0.372		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	253.5		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	337.3		
The mean temperature of the month	67.8		
The average temperature of January from 24 years' registers	67.7		
The highest temperature in the month	87.7	15th	
The lowest temperature in the month	49.0	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	38.7		
The mean daily range of temperature	22.3		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	29.2	31st	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	69		
The average humidity of January from 24 years' registers	71		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.458		
The average vapour tension of January from 9 years' registers	0.467		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1.28		
The average cloud proportion of January from 20 years' registers	1.26		
The total rainfall of the month	0.04		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	0.02		
The average fall of January from 48 years' registers	0.43		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	0.04	27th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	1		
The average number of rainy days in January from 24 years' registers	2		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	131.2		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51.4		
The greatest sun temperature	139.2	21st	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	56.9	22nd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	50.2		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	7.6		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	10.4	18th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	75.6		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	123.0	16th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	?		

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

* N. 96, N.E. 24, E. 10, S.E. 0, S. 0, S.W. 0, W. 80, N.W. 96, Calm 30.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 2.5° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

* NOTE.—The wind directions are for 14 days, as during the remaining period of the month the anemograph was under repair.

J. H. GILLILAND,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 8th February 1897.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of January 1897.

	Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... 30.085	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... 71.8	
The highest temperature during the month	... 89.5	15th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... 49.9	19th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... 39.6	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	... 23.9	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	... 31.8	31st.
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... 60	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... .476	
The total rainfall of the month	... 0.08	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... 0.08	27th.
The number of rainy days in the month	... Nil.	

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th February 1897.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 31st January to 6th February 1897.

MONTH.	DATE.	PRESSURE AT 10 A.M. CORRECTED AND REDUCED TO 32° FAHRT.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.			RAINFALL, PAST 24 HOURS
			DAILY MEAN.	MAXIMUM.	RANGE.	MINIMUM.	DRY BULB AT 10 A.M.	WET BULB AT 10 A.M.	VAPOUR TENSION AT 10 A.M.	
1897.		INCHES.	°	°	°	°	°	°	INCHES.	%
January	31st	30.016	68.6	84.2	31.3	52.9	74.6	59.7	.315	46.3
February	1st	30.001	72.6	84.1	23.1	61.0	72.6	68.6	.647	66.3
"	2nd	30.033	70.5	77.5	14.1	63.4	67.8	62.7	.503	74
"	3rd	30.044	72.2	82.2	20.0	62.2	74.6	64.6	.477	57.6
"	4th	29.991	75.1	84.9	19.6	65.3	71.6	70.6	.737	70.1
"	5th	30.049	76.0	84.1	16.2	67.9	72.6	68.3	.637	65.8
"	6th	30.050	76.0	86.0	20.1	65.9	77.2	66.1	.494	58.6

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 30.026

The mean temperature of the seven days 73.0

The extreme variation of temperature 33.1

The maximum temperature 86.0

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 68

The total fall of rain from 31st January to 6th February 1897 ... 2.00
The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 8th February 1897.

C. LITTLE,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of December 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.						TOLLAGE, 1895-96.					
	During the month. *			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	1	2	3	4	5							
<i>Orissa Circle.</i>												
Taldanda Canal System		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		
	715 7 10		18,820 0 2		574 8 3		11,357 1 1					
Kendrapara ditto	9,096 5 2		80,235 1 10		9,912 3 9		69,980 9 5					
High Level Canal, Range I	1,439 7 9		12,627 4 6		1,277 14 3		9,184 11 0					
Ditto, " II	240 2 0		2,214 12 9		348 4 9		2,168 10 4					
Ditto, " III	74 3 3		587 4 3		188 6 6		1,327 0 9					
Jajpur Canal ...	16 4 6		200 14 9		27 10 9		279 1 0					
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,581 14 6		1,14,685 6 3		12,329 0 3		94,297 1 7					
<i>South-Western Circle.</i>												
Midnapore Canal ...	11,695 11 0		1,15,889 14 9		10,716 7 9		94,659 0 6					
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	3,279 0 3		71,957 12 3		1,673 10 3		51,903 6 3					
Total South-Western Circle ...	14,974 11 3		1,87,847 11 0		12,390 2 0		1,46,562 6 9					
<i>Sone Circle.</i>												
Patna Canal System ...	1,422 4 0		15,345 13 6		1,695 2 9		16,419 8 4					
Arrah ditto ...	2,877 14 9		17,859 14 6		1,123 12 9		13,636 13 6					
Buxar ditto ...	681 0 6		7,034 1 0		756 2 6		8,273 4 9					
Total Sone Circle ...	4,981 3 3		40,239 13 0		3,575 2 0		38,329 10 7					
GRAND TOTAL ...	81,537 13 0		3,42,772 14 3		28,294 4 3		2,79,189 2 11					

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.							TOLLAGE, 1895-96.							
	During the month.			To end of the month.				During the month.			To end of the month.				
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total re- ceipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.			
High Level ...	3,860	987	3,121 0 6	29,097	4,573	24,991 14 2	2,397	8	1,991 11 7	17,876	2,815	16,033 8 11			
Total Orissa Circle ...	3,860	987	3,121 0 6	29,097	4,573	24,991 14 2	2,397	8	1,991 11 7	17,876	2,815	16,033 8 11			

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1896-97.					EARNINGS, 1895-96.				
	During the month.			To end of the month.		During the month.			To end of the month.	
1	2	3	4	5						
Orissa Canals	... 14,702	15 0	Rs. 1,39,677	4 5	Rs. 14,320	11 10	Rs. 1,10,330	10 6	Rs. 94,659	0 6
Midnapore Canal	... 11,695	11 0	1,15,889	14 9	10,716	7 9	51,903	6 3	38,329	10 7
Hijili Tidal Canal	... 3,279	0 3	71,957	12 3	1,673	10 3	3,575	2 0		
Sone Canals	... 4,981	3 3	40,239	13 0						
Total	... 34,658	13 6	3,67,764	12 5	30,285	15 10	2,95,222	11 10		

CALCUTTA,
The 9th February 1897.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of December 1896, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1896-97.			TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the month.		To end of the month.
	1	2	3	4	5	
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tolly's Nala ...	35,327 4 3	2,29,052 8 9	34,653 5 6	2,31,110 15 3	63,425 9 9	
Total ...	8,181 1 9	57,079 13 0	6,833 10 6			
Orissa Coast Canal ...	43,508 6 0	2,86,132 5 9	41,487 0 0	2,94,536 9 0		
Nadia Rivers ...	3,150 13 3	63,924 7 6	4,856 8 9	57,648 0 6		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,004 13 0	82,573 13 9	5,919 6 0	1,07,638 1 0		
	51,664 0 3	4,32,630 11 0	52,262 14 9	4,59,822 10 6		

O. C. LEES,
CALCUTTA,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
The 9th February 1897.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 6th February 1897, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1896. *		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute	1,369	2,49,457	3,794	1,220	3,00,775	4,773
Firewood	118	75,725	1,033	155	57,175	941
Other articles	106	74,225	1,119	96	72,575	963
Total	946	2,27,125	3,299	863	2,52,365	3,793
	2,538	6,26,532	9,245	2,334	6,82,890	10,476

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of November 1896, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 814 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	193,090	1,10,080 0 0	7,41,130 0	1,20,380 0 0	30,260 0 0	2,60,720 0 0	31,800	20,540	61,340
Or per mile of railway ...	237	135 0 0	910 0	148 0 0	31 0 0	*314 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	635,220	3,41,970 0 0	24,10,050 0	4,11,260 0 0	24,970 0 0	7,78,200 0 0	102,290	103,380	205,670
Total for 4 weeks ...	828,370	4,52,050 0 0	31,51,180 0	5,31,640 0 0	55,230 0 0	10,38,920 0 0	134,090	132,920	267,010
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	213,115	1,08,672 0 0	7,78,700 0	1,31,977 0 0	9,794 0 0	2,50,353 0 0	31,015	31,755	63,770
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	262	134 0 0	938 0	162 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	943,327	4,72,332 0 0	33,30,966 0	5,66,575 0 0	68,913 0 0	11,07,820 0 0	142,191	138,782	280,972

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	34,043	13,239 0 0	77,937 0	4,241 0 0	92 0 0	17,632 0 0	4,130	1,838	5,968
Or per mile of railway ...	272	106 0 0	623 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	141 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	113,278	41,714 0 0	2,32,069 0	14,264 0 0	568 0 0	56,546 0 0	13,290	5,717	19,007
Total for 4 weeks ...	147,321	55,013 0 0	3,10,006 0	18,505 0 0	660 0 0	74,178 0 0	17,420	7,555	24,975
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	32,106	12,033 0 0	69,205 0	4,466 0 0	141 0 0	16,640 0 0	3,944	1,832	5,776
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	257	96 0 0	554 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	133 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	146,214	53,195 0 0	2,76,678 0	16,312 0 0	1,269 0 0	70,797 0 0	18,045	8,030	26,975

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,030	6,610 0 0	23,660 0	2,780 0 0	260 0 0	9,650 0 0	2,482	742	3,224
Or per mile of railway ...	256	77 0 0	275 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	112 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3 weeks of half-year ...	67,900	20,050 0 0	59,520 0	5,930 0 0	540 0 0	26,520 0 0	8,323	2,453	10,806
Total for 4 weeks ...	90,020	26,660 0 0	83,180 0	8,710 0 0	800 0 0	36,170 0 0	10,805	3,225	14,030
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	23,326	7,510 0 0	23,556 0	2,103 0 0	66 0 0	10,679 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	27	87 0 0	332 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	106,255	34,401 0 0	1,29,235 0	11,452 0 0	1,604 0 0	47,457 0 0	11,4 0	3,485	14,975

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Audited Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th December 1896 on 159 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 127 miles for Goods Traffic only

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	13,046	7,381 7 10	64,439 0	1,034 3 0	360 10 6	9,676 5 4	2,595	2,709	5,304
Or per mile of railway ...	82.95	46.42 0 0	225.31 0	6.76 0 0	1.26 0 0	54.44 0 0	19.32	9.47	25.79
For previous 23 weeks of half-year ...	2,71,935	1,87,229 14 9	23,54,109 0	88,343 5 1	5,067 9 7	2,39,640 13 5	37,976	70,556	108,532
Total for 24 weeks ...	2,84,981	1,44,611 6 7	24,18,548 0	90,277 8 1	5,428 4 1	2,40,317 2 9	40,571	73,265	113,836
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,027	4,730 15 0	2,54,966 0	4,402 10 0	184 14 4	9,318 7 4	1,504	5,019	6,523
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	70.92	36.96 0 0	1,991.92 0	34.39 0 0	1.45 0 0	72.80 0 .0	11.75	33.21	50.96
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,62,158	85,243 13 1	76,00,106 0	1,09,491 11 3	3,997 2 10	1,98,734 11 2	18,440	129,362	147,802

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Audited Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 19TH DECEMBER 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST DECEMBER 1896.			Total increase in 1896.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 9,676	Rs. 54.44	128	Rs. 9,318	Rs. 72.80	286	Rs. 3,93,379	Rs. 2,465.59	128	Rs. 1,98,735	Rs. 1,717.53	Rs. 1,94,644	... ..

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	17,707	9,453 0 0	1,96,600 0	10,185 0 0	361 0 0	19,999 0 0	3,792	6,686	10,478
Or per mile of railway ...	64.62	34.50 0 0	687.62 0	33.61 0 0	1.26 0 0	71.37 0 0	13.84	23.38	37.22
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	41,612	22,392 0 0	4,65,056 0	18,633 0 0	794 0 0	41,819 0 0	8,926	13,262	22,188
Total for 37 weeks ...	58,719	31,845 0 0	6,61,716 0	28,818 0 0	1,155 0 0	61,818 0 0	12,718	19,948	32,666
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,265	6,204 10 8	2,13,204 0	5,983 11 0	150 8 0	12,338 13 8	1,811	4,961	6,772
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	88.01	48.48 0 0	1,665.66 0	46.75 0 0	1.17 0 0	96.40 0 0	14.15	38.76	52.91
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,361	22,630 13 0	8,59,349 0	17,822 13 0	723 9 0	41,177 3 0	6,612	18,752	25,364

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 23RD JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 26TH JANUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
286	Rs. 19,999	Rs. 71.37	128	Rs. 12,339	Rs. 90.10	286	Rs. 4,70,170	Rs. 2,780.10	128	Rs. 2,53,270	Rs. 2,143.64	Rs. 2,16,894	....

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(GAUHATI SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 74 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,389	Rs. 818 0 0	Mds. 28,543 0	Rs. 573 0 0	35 0 0	Rs. 1,426 0 0	419	827	1,56
Or per mile of railway ...	18.77	11.06 0 0	250.58 0	774 0 0	47 0 0	19.27 0 0	5.66	11.18	10.78
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	4,650	Rs. 3,285 0 0	40,659 0	2,587 0 0	92 0 0	5,964 0 0	828	3,200	4.08
Total for 4½ weeks ...	6,039	Rs. 4,108 0 0	59,202 0	3,160 0 0	127 0 0	7,390 0 0	1,247	4,027	6.27
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST FEBRUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 30TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1897.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1896.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
74	Rs. 1,426	Rs. 19.27	....	Rs.	Rs.	74	Rs. 7,390	Rs. 99.86	....	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 23rd January 1897 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open ...	101,370	Rs. 39,330	Mds. 3,45,790	Rs. 50,330	15,010	(a) 1,04,670	14,312	(b) 20,555	34,117
Or per mile of railway ...	123.92	43.08	422.73	61.53	18.35	127.96	....	....	....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	206,020	Rs. 80,380	10,30,100	1,25,490	27,620	2,42,400	36,979	43,611	80,596
Total for 3½ weeks ...	307,390	Rs. 1,28,710	13,84,890	1,75,820	42,630	3,47,160	51,391	63,966	113,717
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	100,168	42,625	4,82,338	70,667	19,821	1,33,113	13,933	(c) 24,981	31,113
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	132.50	56.38	633.08	93.47	26.22	1,76.97	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	347,793	Rs. 1,44,010	15,38,744	2,10,219	51,067	4,05,316	40,279	81,173	150,540

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.

(b) Includes 452 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) " 1,974 " "

DARJERLING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th January 1897	12,589	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	10,581	9	0
Increase	2,007	7	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th January 1897	246	13	6
Corresponding period of 1896	207	7	8
Increase	39	5	10
Receipts from 1st to 30th January 1897	46,699	0	0
Corresponding period of 1896	46,075	0	0
Increase	524	0	0



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[*Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*]

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NOTE ON THE LATE COTTON CROP IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,

M. FINUCANE,

The 15th February 1897. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Note on the late Cotton Crop in Bengal for the year 1896-97.

Explanatory.—There are two Cotton Crops in these Provinces, viz., the early crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season, and harvested during the hot weather, in May and June. The Report on the early Cotton Crop was published by this Department on the 2nd December 1896. The present Report furnishes estimates of the area and outturn of the late crop.

Character of the season.—The season reviewed in this Note was characterized by general dryness. The monsoon of 1896 ceased early. In October, the usual time for sowing late cotton, the rainfall was in defect in all the late cotton-growing districts. The normal area could not be sown with late cotton, because of want of moisture in the soil. In November, the rainfall was deficient in all districts except Patna, Darbhanga, and Angul. In December the rainfall was above the normal in Bihar and below the normal in all the other late cotton-growing districts. In January, showers fell only in parts of Bihar and in Manbhum.

Area sown.—The total area sown with late cotton this year appears, from the appended statement, to amount to 75,400 acres against 104,800 acres sown in 1895-96, showing a decrease of 28 per cent. in the area sown. There has, no doubt, been a contraction in this area, owing to want of rain at the time of sowing, but the decrease noted above is chiefly due to the low estimate returned for Manbhum.

Character of the crop.—Deficiency of rain is reported to have adversely affected the outturn in all the late cotton-growing districts, except Saran, Champaran, and Angul. Sixteen-anna crops are reported from Champaran and Angul, the crop in the latter district having been greatly benefited by heavy rain in November. A 13-anna crop is reported from Saran, and the outturn would have been better if the crop had not been attacked by blight.

Out of the 15 districts for which estimates have been furnished in this report, two districts, as noted above, return an average crop of 16 annas; three districts, inclusive of Saran, with an area of 40,000 acres, or more than half the area sown, return crops varying from 12 to 13 annas; five districts estimate the crop between 8 and 11 annas; and three districts between 6 and 7 annas. Two districts, viz., Bargarh and Puri, report 4-anna crops only.

A comparison of this year's with last year's Returns shows that two districts now return better crops, one district an equal crop and 12 districts worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the estimates of outturn, calculated with reference to the areas sown, amounts to 11 annas, and this estimate may be put forward as the probable average outturn of the present year's crop. Last year's late cotton crop for the Province was estimated at 12 annas.

N. N. BANERJEE,

*Assistant Director of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,

The 4th February 1897.

Forecast of the late Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

Division.	District.	Approximate normal area under late cotton.	Last year (1896-96). Sown in	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).	Acre.	Acres.	Annas.	Annas.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Burdwan	Bankura	...	2,000	2,000	9,000	9,000	13	7	The rainfall was generally deficient throughout the district, the outturn therefore is expected to be less than that of the previous year (1896-96). There being no rain during the sowing time, the prospect of the outturn is not good, and for the same reason, the area sown has been less than the normal.	The rainfall was generally deficient throughout the district, the outturn therefore is expected to be less than that of the previous year (1896-97). There being no rain during the sowing time, the prospect of the outturn is not good, and for the same reason, the area sown has been less than the normal.
	Murshidabad	...	5,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	10	9		
	Patna	...	3,100	1,900	1,800	1,800	13	9		
Patna	Saran	...	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	13	13	Want of rain at the time of ploughing and sowing accounts for the decrease in the area sown this year and in the outturn. The crop has not been affected by want of rain. The outturn would have been much better, had it not suffered a little from blight.	Want of rain at the time of ploughing and sowing accounts for the decrease in the area sown this year and in the outturn. The crop has not been affected by want of rain. The outturn would have been much better, had it not suffered a little from blight.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Remarks by the District Officers.							9
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Approximate area under late cotton, under sown this year (1896-97).									
		Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	
Fatus—contd. ...	Champaran	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	16	The prospect of the cotton crop has not been seriously injured by the excessive dryness of the year like other crops.	
	Muzaffarpur	...	9,000	9,000	9,000	9	8	The reduced estimated outturn of the present year is due to scanty rain during the last rainy season.	
	Darbhanga	...	9,600	7,600	7,300	12	10	Owing to insufficient rainfall this year the outturn will be less than that of last year. The crop is very insignificant in this district, and I can give no opinion from personal observation. I reproduce the figures reported. They are probably too low.	
	Monghyr	...	850	500	400	14	13	Owing to insufficient rain, both the area sown and the estimated outturn are less than that of last year.	
	Bhagalpur	...	2,700	2,700	2,000	13	4	The estimate of outturn of 4 annas appears very low. It is doubtful whether the want of rain can have affected the cotton crop to such an extent.	
	Cuttack	...	5,700	4,100	3,300	14	11	On account of prolonged drought and want of moisture, the area and outturn this year are less than those of last year, and also less than the normal area and outturn.	

Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Year's outturn (1896-97)?

Present the average outturn per acre, how many acres represented outturn last year (1895-96)?

Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1895-96)?

Estimated area sown this year (1896-97).

Approximate area sown last year (1895-96).

Under late cotton, under sown this year (1896-97).

Approximate area under late cotton, under sown this year (1896-97).

Part	Per.						
Balasore	... 1,300	4,200 ... 1,300	1,300 ... 1,300	1,300 ... 1,300	1,300 ... 1,300	1,300 ... 1,300	1,300 ... 1,300
Angul and Khond- mals.	1,600 ... 1,600						
Manbhum	... 25,000						
Ochota Nagpur	... 114,900	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800
Total	... 114,900	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800	... 104,800

Probably the outturn of this year has been under-estimated. The decrease in area is due to want of rain and consequent want of moisture in the soil at the time of sowing. The "normal area," appears to require revision. The outturn is expected to be small, on account of unfavourable weather at time of sowing.

The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of rain.

The figures in columns 3 and 4 have been corrected. The outturn is estimated at 16 annas, as plants were well irrigated by the heavy rainfall of November, and are doing well.

The decrease in the area sown, and in the outturn, is due to want of rain.

The decrease in the outturn and in the area sown this year is due to insufficient rainfall.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas, an average crop, 12 annas, three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S RETURN
OF THE AREA SOWN AND THE OUTTURN
FOR THE YEAR 1896-97
IN THE DISTRICT OF JHARNAKALI
IN THE STATE OF ORISSA
FOR THE SEASON OF RAINFALL
FROM NOVEMBER 1896 TO APRIL 1897
AND THE OUTTURN FOR THE SEASON
OF RAINFALL FROM NOVEMBER 1896
TO APRIL 1897.

PRELIMINARY NOTE ON THE WHEAT CROP OF
BENGAL, 1896-97.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT., M. FINUCANE,
The 15th February 1897. *Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRI-
CULTURE, BENGAL.

Preliminary Note on the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

Explanatory.—Returns have been received from all the wheat-growing districts in these Provinces except two, viz., Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. In neither of these two districts is the wheat crop of much importance. The district returns appended hereto refer to the condition of the crop in the latter part of January. The date of each forecast is noted below the district concerned in column 2 of the returns.

The districts of the Patna Division contain a little under one-half, and those of the Bhagalpur Division about a third of the total wheat-growing area in these Provinces, which may be estimated at between a million and-a-quarter and a million and-a-half of acres. The Murshidabad and Rajshahi Districts are the more important wheat-growing districts in Bengal Proper.

2. *Character of the season.*—The monsoon rainfull of 1896 was not only very deficient, but came to an unusually early termination in the latter part of September. The month of October and the first three weeks of November were wholly rainless. The absence of rain during this period and the short rainfall of the previous months reduced the moisture of the soil and interfered with the preparation of land and the sowings of the *rabi* crops generally. Some light showers of rain fell on the 23rd and 24th November in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but except in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Palamau and Singhbhum, the rainfall was too scanty to do much good to the standing crops. In the latter part of December and the first week of January useful showers fell in all the important wheat-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur; and between the middle and end of January slight showers fell in parts of Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga.

3. *Area sown.*—In consequence of the drought which set in at the end of September, the area sown in wheat this year shows a large falling off from that of the previous year. It will be seen from the appended district returns that the total area sown in wheat in these provinces, exclusive of Darjeeling and Hazaribagh, has been estimated at 1,234,500 acres against 1,414,300 acres in 1895-96, thus showing a decrease of 179,800 acres or 12·7 per cent. on the area sown last year. The returns for the last four years give an average area of 1,441,000 acres cultivated with wheat, exclusive of the areas sown in Darjeeling and Hazaribagh. The decrease in this year's area amounts to nearly 14 per cent. on the average for the last four years. The decrease is specially noticeable in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Murshidabad, Nadia, and Palamau, where it is reported that large areas could not be sown for want of moisture. On the other hand, it is observed that in a few districts, notably in Shahabad and Gaya, the present year's area cultivated with wheat is in excess of the previous year's. The increase is ascribed to the failure of the winter rice crop, which induced cultivators to sow wheat in lands where the rice crop had failed.

4. *Estimated outturn.*—According to the prospects of the crop, as they appeared about the end of January, the outturn is expected to be between 10 and 11 annas or two-thirds of the average, or much the same as was obtained last year but over a larger area. The short rainfall of the last monsoon, and the entire absence of rain during October and the greater part of November, account for the poor prospects. The crop was benefited by the rain which fell at the end of December and in January; but this rain was not sufficient to change the crop into a good one. Only one district, viz., Gaya, has returned the crop to be 16 annas; three districts, viz., Saran, Malda and Rangpur report the crop to be between 12 and 16 annas; in ten districts, viz., Shahabad, Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Monghyr, Purnea, Singhbhum, Mymensingh and Faridpur, the outturn is stated to be between 8 and 12 annas; in seven districts, viz., Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Rajshahi, Pabna, Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum between 4 and 8 annas; and in Murshidabad, Nadia, Palamau, Lohardaga, Burdwan and Cuttack under 4 annas.

Estimating by Divisions, it may be roughly reckoned that over the reduced area cultivated, the Patna Division will have a 12-anna wheat crop, the Bhagalpur Division a crop not much over 9 annas, and the other Divisions taken together not half an average crop.

B. C. BASU,

Assistant Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Dept. of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1897.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of Bengal, 1896-97.

District with date of submission of forecast. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)	Approximate wheat in acres.	Area under wheat normal.	Approximate area sown last year (1895-96) in acres.	Estimated area sown this year (1896-97) in acres.	Area sown this year (1896-97) in acres.	Average outturn per acre last year (1895-96).	Average outturn per acre this year (1896-97).	Area sown this year (1896-97) in annas.	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Sylhet 30th January 1897.	175,000	159,400	153,800	94	10	The increase in area under wheat as compared with last year is due to the failure of the rice crop, a good deal of the rice area being utilized this year for paddy cultivation.						
Gaya 18th January 1897.	157,600	125,700	132,200	8	16	The increase in column 6 over that in column 4 is due to the fact that a considerable area of paddy lands which were left fallow for want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing, and transplanting was sown with wheat after the rainfall in November. The increase in outturn is due to timely rainfall.						
Saran 25th January 1897.	147,500	147,500	89,500	8	13	Owing to the absence of sufficient moisture during the month of October, the reported decrease of area cultivated is very noticeable as compared with the figures returned for other Bihar districts, and is possibly incorrect.						
Patna 20th January 1897.	152,500	105,000	102,000	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	The decrease in the area sown this year is owing to the wheat land being sown with oilseeds. The rainfall in December last has improved the prospects, and the outturn will be better than previous year's.						
Darbhanga 25th January 1897.	110,200	100,400	90,000	8	11	Decrease in area and outturn is due to deficiency of rain. Owing to insufficient rainfall and want of moisture at the time of sowing, the area sown is less than the normal area. The figures I have received are worthless and I have had to make a very rough guess. The area given is certainly much below the normal in Madhubani, and I do not think the crop will exceed 4 annas taken on the whole area usually under wheat. In Samastipur, I believe, it is a 14-annas crop, if not a 16-annas one. Of course I take 16 annas as an average and not a bumper crop.						

DIVISION DISTRICT District with date of submission. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)	PATTAA—contd.								REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Muzaffarpur 1897. 27th January 1897.	Acres. 70,000	Acres. 50,000	Acres. 30,000	10	11	Anuas. 11	For want of sufficient moisture due to the scanty rainfall during the rainy season, the estimated outturn is less than normal.		
Champaran 26th January 1897.	47,000	37,700	30,000	10	11		The area is much less than usual owing to the great lack of moisture consequent on the very early cessation of the rains, and the outturn will be less for the same cause and on account of the late sowings.		
Bhagalpur 18th January 1897.	\$14,000	192,200	171,100	10	7½		The estimate of normal area has been slightly reduced in consequence of a revision by the Subdivisional Officer of Madhepura. Deficient rainfall and consequent want of moisture account for the decrease in area in column 5 and in outturn in column 7.		
Monghyr 22nd January 1897.	185,000	183,200	97,200	10½	10½		The rainfall being below the normal throughout the monsoon season, a smaller area was cultivated this year.		
Maldia 18th January 1897.	85,500	42,000	47,000	14	12		Inufficient rain in October, November and December has made the sowings below the normal, and the outturn below the average.		
Purnea 18th January 1897.	24,000	22,500	24,000	12	11		The increase in the area is due to the fact that more lands have been sown in the Araria subdivision with wheat in consequence of the partial failure of winter paddy. There being no rainfall during the sowing season the growth of the plant was retarded, hence the outturn (15 annas) is expected to be 11 annas; but if there is another shower in January a better outturn (15 annas) is expected.		
Sonthal Parganas 25th January 1897.	14,900	11,700	8,100	9	7		There is no rainfall was not favourable, hence the area cultivated is less than that of last year. The outturn will be also less than that of last year.		
Muzaffarpur 29th January 1897.	150,000	120,000	98,600	8	8		The first sowing in Patna was destroyed by caterpillars. The decrease in the area sown as well as in the estimated outturn this year, as compared with the normal and the last year's area and outturn, is due to want of rain.		
Nadia 16th January 1897.	27,500	17,400	6,000	7	3½		The marked decrease in the area sown and in the estimated outturn is due to the continued want of rain during the ploughing and sowing season.		

• Remarks by the District Officers.

Department of Land
Records and
Agriculture, Bengal.

This year's outturn per acre, how many acres will represent the average outturn per acre, how many acres to represent the average outturn for 1895-96?

1896-97.

Besibah 23rd January 1897.	84,500	76,500	60,400	103	7	The decrease in area sown and in estimated outturn is due to want of moisture and seasonable rain. If there be no rain during the present quarter, the outturn will probably be less than that shown in column 7.
Raniput 2nd January 1897.	40,000	32,700	39,700	132	14	Up to date there is nothing to prevent a good outturn; but little importance is attached to the crop in this district, and the soil is not prepared with any care.
Palna 10th January 1897.	23,000	18,400	15,400	16	7	Owing to the entire absence of rainfall in the month of December a poor outturn is expected.
Darjeeling	...	5,000	5,100	...	8	.....
Palamu 18th January 1897.	19,000	18,000	4,500	132	2	Owing to the want of rain in proper time, and also to the damage done to the crop by insects, the crop will hardly be a two-annas one.
Hazaribagh	...	9,500	8,000	...	11	.....
Mankhura 21st January 1897.	8,000	8,000	1,600	8	5	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn is due to the scanty rainfall.
Singhbhum 16th January 1897.	2,800	2,800	1,600	10	8	There has been less area under cultivation for want of sufficient rainfall in time.
Lohardaga 1st February 1897.	2,200	1,000	500	8	3	The decrease in the area sown and in the outturn this year is due to want of rain and moisture in the soil.
Myrmensigh 18th January 1897.	14,100	10,000	8,000	12	8	Owing to want of seasonable rainfall, a smaller acre was brought under cultivation of the crop, and the probable outturn will also be less by 4 annas than that of previous years.
Varidpur 23rd January 1897.	2,000	1,800	2,200	16	8	Owing to failure of paddy, the cultivators sowed more land with wheat, hence the increase in area in column 5. The outturn is expected to be very poor, owing to absence of rain during the growing season.

Return not received.

Ditto.

DIVISION.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	District with date of submission. (Date of forecast noted below the district.)					Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Land Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.		
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Bankura ... 25th January 1897.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
				Birbhum ... 18th January 1897.	6,500	3,500	3,500	2,900	12	13	13	13
				Burdwan ... 19th January 1897.	9,100	1,300	1,300	1,100	11½	11½	11½	11½
OriSSA.	OriSSA.	OriSSA.	OriSSA.	Goutack ... 20th January 1897.	2,300	1,400	1,000	1,000	16	16	16	16
Total (exclusive of Darjeeling and Hazaribagh).					1,719,300	1,414,300	1,384,300	1,384,300	10	10	10	10

The average outturn per acre for the last year (1896-97) is taken to represent the average outturn per acre for the present year (1896-97).
Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre for the last year (1896-97), we have many annas to represent the average outturn this year (1896-97).
Both area and outturn seem to have been seriously affected by the total absence of rain throughout the season.

* Estimated by this Department,

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. 389 Stats.—The following is published for general information.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

381

M. FINUCANE,
Secty. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during February 1897.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—					
	1st week of Feb. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1896. Mds.	1st week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	2nd week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	3rd week of Jan. 1897. Mds.	4th week of Jan. 1897. Mds.
Baliaghata	... 2,79,000	... 4,83,000	... 1,12,000	... 1,28,000	... 1,50,000	... 1,78,000
Ultadanga	... 67,900	... 69,700	... 3,300	... 3,700	... 5,000	... 5,300
Chitpur, Golabari, Kumartuli, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat...	... 5,70,900	... 6,06,900	... 1,37,800	... 1,14,900	... 1,14,400	... 1,09,200
Pathuriaghata, Posta, and Jorabagan	... 2,500	... 3,000	... 2,500	... 3,300	... 4,500	... 4,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj	... 1,65,800	... 2,04,900	... 1,59,700	... 1,49,000	... 1,42,500	... 1,34,100
Minor bazaars (1)	... 2,40,000	... 2,40,000	... 2,40,000	... 2,40,000	... 2,40,000	... 1,48,500
Other retail shops (1)	... 2,50,000	... 2,50,000	... 2,50,000	... 2,50,000	... 2,50,000	... 2,40,000
Ramkristopur*	... .....	... .....	... 71,400	... 70,000	... 67,000	... 70,900
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadravtar, and Chandernagore† ...	... 6,425	... 8,120	... 7,963	... 8,409	... 6,335	... 11,975
Total	... 15,72,525	... 18,65,620	... 9,84,663	... 9,67,309	... 9,79,735	... 10,03,975
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	... 15,795 (on 3rd Jan. 1896).	... 11,392 (on 3rd Feb. 1896).	... 3,891 (on 2nd Jan. 1897).	... 3,679 (on 9th Jan. 1897).	... 1,370 (on 16th Jan. 1897).	... 5,164 (on 23rd Jan. 1897).
On boats unloaded—						
By Port Commissioners' returns	49,170 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	48,105 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	41,602 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	49,229 (9th to 11th Jan. 1897).	45,363 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897).	65,094 (on 23rd to 25th Jan. 1897).
By Canal returns	... 77,941 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1896).	... 77,264 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1896).	... 84,563 (on 2nd to 4th Jan. 1897.)	... 99,846 (on 9th to 11th Jan. 1897.)	... 79,515 (on 16th to 18th Jan. 1897.)	... 68,377 (30th Jan. to 1st Feb. 1897).
Grand Total of Stocks	... 17,15,431	... 20,02,381	... 11,14,719	... 11,20,063	... 11,05,983	... 11,89,577

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.

† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.

‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.

(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF CALCUTTA
IN FOOD-GRAINS.**

No. 390 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 16th February 1897.

Memorandum.

The sea-borne import and export traffic of Calcutta in food-grains during the week ending the 7th February 1896 and 1897 are shown in the following statement:—

1	1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2 Cwts.	3 Mds.	4 Cwts.	5 Mds.
<i>Imports.</i>				
From Foreign Ports	20	27
" Indian " "	...	52,603	246,507	3,35,523
Total	...	52,603	246,527	3,35,550
<i>Exports.</i>				
To Foreign Ports	...	78,640	329,400	4,38,822
" Indian " "	...	32,076	30,063	40,919
Total	...	110,716	352,463	4,79,741

Imports.—The different staples comprising the import traffic are shown in the table below, and the figures for the week are compared with those for the corresponding period last year:—

1	1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2 Cwts.	3 Mds.	4 Cwts.	5 Mds.
<i>Food-grains.</i>				
Rice	...	29,627	40,325	219,025
Paddy	...	11,653	15,861	17,283
Wheat
Gram and pulses	...	11,323	15,412	9,780
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	13,312
Total	...	52,603	71,598	439
				597
				3,35,550

The importation of rice showed an advance of 639·27 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year. The supplies drawn from Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab aggregated 205,015 cwts., against merely 3 cwts. in 1896, while the quantities shipped from Balasore and Chandbali jointly showed a decrease of 15,911 cwts. In the case of paddy also, Rangoon contributed largely, namely 13,408 cwts. As regards gram and pulses, the falling off in the consignments from Chandbali was compensated for by an increase in the shipments from Coconada.

Exports.—In the following statement the total quantity of each kind of food-grains exported by sea during the first week of February 1897 is compared with the figures for 1896:—

1 <i>Food-grains.</i>	1ST TO 7TH FEBRUARY			
	1896.		1897.	
	2 Cwts.	3 Mds.	4 Cwts.	5 Mds.
Rice	101,331	1,37,923	334,543	4,55,350
Paddy	1,562	2,126	22	30
Wheat	2,238	3,046	529	720
Gram and pulses	5,551	7,556	13,738	18,699
Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	34	46	3,631	4,942
Total ...	110,716	1,50,697	352,463	4,79,741

As in the week ending 21st January 1897, so in this week there was a considerable increase in the supplies of rice carried to foreign ports, the total quantity exported being 307,464 cwts., against only 75,995 cwts. in the preceding year. The shipments to Mauritius, Reunion, Aden, Arabia (other than Maskat), Abyssinia, Cape Colony, and the Eastern Coast of Africa amounted altogether to 200,955 cwts. against nil in 1896; while to the United Kingdom and Ceylon there was an increase of 36,565 cwts. and 8,674 cwts. respectively. Gram and pulses also were exported in large quantities to Mauritius, Reunion, and Ceylon.

The chief feature of the trade with Indian ports is an increase of 11,731 cwts. of rice shipped for Bombay, and a complete cessation of exports to the Madras ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below.

Statement No. I, showing the Imports of Food-grains into Calcutta from Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th February 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>From Indian Ports.</i>								
Madras	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	....
	1897	...	....	....	154	439	593
	Bimlipatam	... { 1896	...	297	....	....	....
		1897	...	....	....	....	297
Burma	Calingapatam	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	....
		1897	...	....	133	....	133
	Coconada	... { 1896	...	....	....	217	....
		1897	...	....	7,659	....	7,659
Balasore	Rangoon	... { 1896	...	3	....	....	....
		1897	...	169,411	13,408	147	182,966	
	Moulmein	... { 1896	..	34,604	....	....	....
		1897	...	....	....	....	34,604
Total Indian Ports	Akyab	... { 1896	...	1,00	880	....	....
		1897	...	....	....	....	1,880
	Balasore	... { 1896	...	880	....	....	....
		1897	...	2,968	2,995	....	5,963
Grand Total of Foreign and Indian Ports	Chandbali	... { 1896	...	29,624	10,713	11,106	51,503	
		1897	...	10,745	....	1,667	12,412
		... { 1896	...	29,627	11,653	11,323	52,603	
		1897	...	219,025	17,283	9,760	439	246,507
<i>From Foreign Ports.</i>								
China—Hong-Kong	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	....	....
	1897	...	....	....	18	....	18
Straits Settlements	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	....	....
	1897	...	....	....	2	....	2
Total Foreign Ports	... { 1896	...	....	....	....	....	....
	1897	...	....	....	20	....	20
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS								
	1896	...	29,627	11,653	11,323	....	52,603
	1897	...	219,025	17,283	9,780	439	246,527	

Statement No. II, showing the Exports of Food-grains from Calcutta to Foreign and Indian Ports during the week ending 7th February 1896 and 1897.

PORTS.	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>To Foreign Ports.</i>						
United Kingdom	... 1896	12,403	....	293	....	12,696
	... 1897	48,968	....	1,577	....	50,546
France—Marseilles	... 1896	....	2	....	....	2
	... 1897	....	....	....	....	....
Germany—Hamburg	... 1896	18,018	....	....	....	18,018
	... 1897	9,009	....	....	....	9,009
Cape Town	... 1896	....	....	....	....	....
	... 1897	10,471	....	....	....	11,135
Port Elizabeth	... 1896	....	....	....	....	....
	... 1897	787	....	....	....	787
Cape Colony	East London	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	522	....	....	522
	Algoa Bay	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	3,287	....	....	3,287
	Mossel Bay	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	749	....	....	749
Abyssinia	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	6,130	....	....	6,130
Eastern Coast of Africa.	Delagoa Bay	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	466	....	....	466
	Zanzibar	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	482	....	....	482
Mauritius	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	68,755	....	396	4,705
					2,606	76,462
Natal	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	1,549	....	....	1,571
Reunion	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	23,628	....	....	26,648
Aden	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	10,671	....	....	10,671
Arabia—	Maskat	... 1896	5,934	....	....	5,934
		... 1897	11,284	....	....	11,284
	Other States	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	75,007	....	....	75,007
Ceylon	...	... 1896	17,915	1,562	....	19,533
		... 1897	26,589	....	3	1,582
					73	28,247
Persia	...	... 1896	15,067	....	....	15,067
		... 1897	8,956	....	....	8,956
Straits Settlements	...	... 1896	344	....	88	541
		... 1897	5	....	87	303
						15
Turkey in Asia—Bussara	...	... 1896	....	....	....	....
		... 1897	147	....	....	147
New South Wales	...	... 1896	633	....	....	723
		... 1897	....	....	....	....
Victoria	...	... 1896	5,440	....	....	5,440
		... 1897	....	....	....	....
Fiji Islands	...	... 1896	241	....	....	241
		... 1897	....	....	....	....
Total Foreign Ports	... 1896	75,995	1,562	88	980	15
	... 1897	307,464	....	486	11,108	3,342
						78,640
						322,400

PORTS.				Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
<i>To Indian Ports.</i>									
Bombay	... ...	... { 1896 ..	14,361	... 22	... 4	... 44	... 220	14,361	
		1897 ..	26,092					26,382	
	Badagara	... { 1896 ..	1,745	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	1,745	
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	.....
	Calicut	... { 1896 ..	7,006	... ..	... ..	249	... ..	7,255	
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Coconada	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	10	... ..	... ..	... ..	10
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Cochin	... { 1896 ..	1,769	... ..	... ..	689	... ..	2,458	
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Madras	...	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	29	... ..	... ..	... ..	29
	Gopalpur	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Negapatam	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	220	... ..	... ..	220
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Tellicherry	... { 1896 ..	292	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	292
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Vizagapatam	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	1	... ..	... ..	1
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
	Rangoon	... { 1896 ..	147	... ..	1,925	2,516	... ..	4,588	
		1897 ..	969	... ..	... ..	1,961	55	2,985	
	Akyab	... { 1896 ..	16	... ..	... ..	120	16	152	
		1897 ..	1	... ..	... ..	94	14	109	
Burma	..	Kyaikpyu	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	9	... ..	9	
		1897 ..	.....	2	... ..	11	... ..	13	
	Moulmein	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	336	... ..	336	
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	59	... ..	59	
	Sandoway	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	2	... ..	2	
		1897 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	6	... ..	6	
Chittagong	...	...	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	216	... ..	216	
			1897 ..	.....	... ..	110	... ..	110	
	Balasore	... { Balasore ..	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	163	3	166	
			1897 ..	.....	... ..	55	... ..	55	
		Chandbali	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	225	271	... ..	496
			1897 ..	.....	... ..	69	... ..	69	
Travancore—Allepey	...	...	... { 1896 ..	.....	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	15
			1897 ..	15	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..
Total Indian Ports	...	... { 1896 ..	25,336	... 22	2,150	4,571	19	32,076	
		1897 ..	27,079		43	2,630	289	30,063	
GRAND TOTAL OF FOREIGN AND INDIAN PORTS.	...	... { 1896 ..	101,331	1,562	2,238	5,551	34	110,716	
		1897 ..	834,543	22	529	13,738	3,631	352,463	

STATISTICS OF THE SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC OF THE MINOR PORTS
IN BENGAL IN FOOD-GRAINS.

No. 391 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th February 1897.

MEMORANDUM.

THE comparative statements below give statistics of the import and export trade of the minor ports of Chittagong, Narayanganj, Balasore (including both Balasore and Chandbali), Cuttack and Puri during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896 :—

IMPORTS.

Ports.		From Foreign ports.		From Indian ports.		Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	170	170	231
	1897	...	.....	3,838	3,838	5,224
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1896	...	.....	166	166	226
	1897	...	.....	315	315	429
Cuttack	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puri	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1896	...	.....	336	336	457
	1897	...	.....	4,153	4,153	5,653

EXPORTS.

Port.		To Foreign ports.		To Indian ports.		Total.
		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Mds.	
Chittagong	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narayanganj	1896	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1897	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ports...	1896	...	13,573	69,053	82,626	1,12,463
	1897	...	.....	23,585	23,585	32,102
Cuttack	1896	...	4,951	44,287	49,238	67,018
	1897	...	46,813	.....	46,813	68,718
Puri	1896	...	9,103	1,210	10,313	14,037
	1897	...	3,268	.....	3,268	4,448
Total	1896	...	27,627	1,14,550	1,42,177	1,93,518
	1897	...	50,081	23,585	73,666	1,00,268

Imports. The import trade of Chittagong showed a rise of 3,668 cwts., which is mainly due to the receipts of rice from Burma Ports. The falling off under Balasore is due to the cessation of exports to Mauritius and Cochin, which together were supplied with 44,954 cwts. of rice and 1,050 cwts. of paddy during the 3rd week of January 1896. The export trade of Cuttack and Puri, too, declined by 2,425 and 7,045 cwts., respectively, during the period under report, in consequence of smaller shipments to Foreign Ports.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination, both as regards Foreign and Indian ports, are given below:—

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Chittagong from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports.												
Burma { Akyab	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Rangoon	3,483	...	...	...	...	...	93	67	77	...	170	3,483
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	67	77	...	170	3,838
Total	...	3,771	...	...	...	...	93	67	77	...	170	3,838

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains imported into Balasore from each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Ports.												
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	14	40	152	275	...	166	315
Total	...	...	...	...	...	14	40	152	275	...	166	315

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Balasore to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains, such as jowar, barley, oats, &c.		TOTAL.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Foreign Ports.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Mauritius	13,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,573	...
Indian Ports.												
Cochin	31,381	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,431	...
Madras—Calicut	1,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	...
Calcutta	20,667	17,121	11,968	5,634	...	...	2,292	830	...	...	34,737	23,585
Total	53,833	17,121	13,018	5,634	...	...	2,292	830	...	...	69,053	23,585
GRAND TOTAL	67,406	17,121	13,018	5,634	...	...	2,292	830	...	...	82,626	23,585

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 389

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from False Point in the Cuttack District to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbo	4,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	491	.....
Mauritius	46,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	4,460	.....
Total Foreign Ports	4,654	46,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....	4,951	46,813
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calicut	585	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	.....
Tellichery	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....
Buddagorai	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	.....
Cochin	42,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	42,736	.....
Total Indian Ports	44,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....	44,287	.....
GRAND TOTAL	48,794	46,813	.....	.....	.....	.....	444	.....	.....	.....	49,238	46,813

Statement showing the quantities of Food-grains exported from Puri to each Foreign and Indian Port during the week ending 21st January 1897, as compared with the trade of the corresponding period of 1896.

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulse.		Other food-grains.		Total.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Foreign Ports.</i>												
Columbo	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Galle	...	9,103	3,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,268
Total	...	9,103	3,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,103
<i>Indian Ports.</i>												
Calicut	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	10,278	3,268	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	1,210	...
								...	...	...	10,813	3,268

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 15th February 1897.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Kalna ·13, Katwa nil, Raniganj ·08. Weather cloudy. Slight rain since last night. More rain expected. Paddy being threshed. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* prospects fair except in Raniganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	c.	Srs.	c.
Sadar	10 0 to 12 0
Kalna	10 0 to 11 0
Katwa	10 10 to 10 15
Raniganj	10 8

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Rampur Hât ·03. Weather cloudy. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Price of rice at Sadar 9½ seers, and at Rampur Hât 10½ seers per rupee.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·03, Kotalpur ·02, Indas ·05, Raipur ·05, Khatra ·07, Maliara ·04. Weather generally cloudy. Threshing of paddy completed. Pressing of sugarcane commenced. Fodder and water sufficient at present, except in a few places. Cow-pox reported. Rice selling at Sadar 11½ seers and Vishnupur 11 seers. In the interior the price is between 10 and 11 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Tamluk ·02, Ghatal ·15. Weather cloudy. Prospect of indigo better. Sugarcane being pressed. *Rabi* crops being collected. Threshing of *aman* still going on. Transplantation of *boro* nearly finished in Panskura. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur, Keshpur, and Salbani. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.		
Sadar
Contai
Tamluk
Ghatal

Hooghly.—Slight rain to-day (15th) at Sadar; at Serampore ·45 fell, and did good to *rabi* and sugarcane. Common rice sells from 8½ to 10 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar ·01, Uluberia ·06. Weather cooler with clouds. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Pressing of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Barasat 2·00, Basirhat ·09, Diamond Harbour nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops poor. Pulses are being harvested. Lands are under preparation for *aus* and jute. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	c.
Sadar
Barasat
Basirhat
Diamond Harbour

Nadia.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *rabi* crops not good. Harvesting of linseed and *rye* going on. Water-supply generally deficient. Want of fodder in Karimpur, Tehatta, and Alumdanda. Isolated cases of cattle-disease in thana Tehatta. Common rice sells from 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Latest price of rice where test-works are open is 9 seers per rupee. Numbers attending test-works are as follows:—

7th February	...	...	...	...	820
8th	"	...	...	...	928
9th	"	...	...	...	917
10th	"	...	...	...	737
11th	"	...	...	...	333
12th	"	...	...	...	865
13th	"	...	...	...	940

Number of persons who received gratuitous relief at police-stations during the week—men 65, women 286, children 92—total 443. Numbers on relief works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 1,207, women 413, children 912—total 2,532; Meherpur subdivision—men 1,110, women 380, children 523—total 2,013; Kushtia subdivision—men 116, women 25, children 27—total 168. Gratuitous relief—men 438, women 1,196, children 238—total 1,872.

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable, but cloudy. State of *rabi* crops not good. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Pressing of sugarcane still going on. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Sadar	...
Jangipur	...
Kandi	...

Three test-works open.

Jessore.—Weather cloudy and damp for the last few days, with a little rain on the 12th and 14th and a slight shower this morning (15th). Slight rainfall at Sadar, Jhenida, and Bangaon; it drizzled at Narail, but not at Magura. More rain wanted for sowing *til* and for transplantation of *boro* seedlings. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from Bangaon. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Jessore	...
Jhenida	...
Magura	...
Narail	...
Bangaon	...

Khulna.—Some rain fallen since Saturday (13th). Weather cool. *Amin*, harvested. Prospects of *boro* fair. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.
Khulna	...
Bagerhat	...
Satkhira	...

Numbers employed on relief works in Satkhira subdivision—men 129 and children 27—total 156. Gratuitous relief, men 38, women 111, children 67, total 216. Wages calculated at 10 seers per rupee. Relief-works 4. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Naugaon .02; slight drizzle elsewhere. Prospects of standing crops poor for want of rain. Transplantation of *boro* rice going on. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* rice and jute. Fodder available. Scarcity of drinking-water reported from some places. Common rice selling from 8½ to 11½ seers per rupee. Number of persons employed on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—men 874, women 6, children 17—total 897. No gratuitous relief. Relief price of rice at relief-work, 9½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Weather cloudy. Slight rain throughout the district. Cultivation of *bhadoi* is going on. No report of any cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder and water. Price of common rice from 9½ to 12 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall .09. Weather cold. Prospects of standing crops favourable. A little rain has greatly benefited the preparation of lands for cultivation of *betri* (early rice). No complaint of fodder and water. Average price of common rice, 8½ seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Sadar during the week ending 13th February '03, Kurseong 1, Siliguri '03. Weather seasonable. Hills—Wheat and barley progressing; *tori* and potatoes being harvested. *Terai*—Tobacco and mustard yet on the ground; ploughing for jute, *bhadoi*, and sugarcane going on. Price of coarse rice:—

	Srs.
Hills	...
Terai	...

Bhutta, 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar '16. Lands being prepared for *aus* and jute. Early *aus* being sown in places. The rain, though drizzling, has done a little good to the standing crops. Prospects fair. Common rice selling at 9 to 10½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at head-quarters 10 seers 2 chitaks per rupee, and in the interior from 8½ to 12 seers.

Pabna.—Weather partially cloudy with a few drops of rain. Condition of crops same as last week. Common rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Manikganj '04, elsewhere no rain. Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops not very favourable for want of rain. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice, 10 to 11 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted for preparation of land for *aus* paddy. Mustard sells at 13 seers per rupee. Price of rice stationary.

Faridpur.—No rain. Weather cold and cloudy. Prospects as before. Common rice selling at 9 to 11 seers per rupee. Water available, but fodder scanty. Rain badly wanted.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar .58. Weather close. Prospects of spring crops indifferent. Cattle-disease in some places. Common rice sells from $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Tippera.—No rain. Weather cloudy for the last three days. *Rabi* crops not doing well in Sadar, but in two subdivisions prospects are better. Fodder and water available. Price of rice :—

	Srs.
Sadar	... ... ... 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$
Brahmanbaria	... ... ... 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$
Chandpur	... ... ... $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 } per rupee.

Noakhali.—No rain. Prospects of *rabi* crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Price of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and cloudy. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of rain. Prospects unchanged. Water and folder sufficient. Rice selling at 8 to 10 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar .40, Barh .66, Bihar .96, Hilsa 1.37, Dinapur .47, Bikram .81. Rain will benefit late sowings, but will injure pulses ripe or being harvested. Hot weather vegetables and sugarcane being planted. Prospects generally favourable; Fodder and water for cattle sufficient except green fodder in Bihar. Prices stationary: Patna, $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. Test-works abandoned. Numbers on gratuitous relief on Saturday, 13th February—men 23, women 36, children 21—total 80.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1.08, Jahanabad 1.67, Aurangabad 1.63, Nawada .76. *Rabi* doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar, $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar .71, Buxar .86, Sasaram 1.33, Bhabua 1.17. *Rabi* slightly damaged by rain. Late sowings, however, benefited. Clear weather very necessary. Prices stationary. Numbers on relief-works in Bhabua on Saturday, 13th February—men 368, women 494, children 315—total 1,177; Gratuitous relief—men 411, women 848, children 664—total 1,923: return incomplete. Sasaram gratuitous relief—men 26, women 18, children 19—total 63; Dehree—men 12, women 2, children 50—total 64. Figures for Chenari not received.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar .39, Siwan .38, Gopalganj .35. *Rabi* doing well. Average price of *makai* 9 seers 14 chitaks per rupee. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 570, women 830, children 1,270—total 2,670; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,734, women 2,281, children 1,665—total 5,680; Siwan subdivision—men 1,597, women 2,804, children 1,348—total 5,749; Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 1,142, women 4,492, children 1,240—total 6,874; Gopalganj subdivision—men 1,066, women 2,863, children 1,077—total 5,006; Siwan subdivision—men 460, women 1,508, children 350—total 2,318. Chapra town gratuitous relief—men 187, women 676, children 51—total 914. Revilganj town gratuitous relief—men 29, women 91, children 8—total 128. Chapra poor-house 90. Hatwa Raj relief works 3,599; poor-houses 507; doles 264. Manjha poor-houses 41; doles 26. Siwan poor-house 68 (men 15, women 24, children 29).

Champanar.—Rain (Motihari .15, Bettiah .08) very useful. *Rabi* crops doing well. Poppy doing well in Bettiah and parts of Mohihari. Slight fall in prices: common rice $9\frac{1}{4}$ seers, maize $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—men 48,916, women 43,374, children 25,249—total 117,539; gratuitous relief—men 5,613, women 12,431, children 12,129—total 30,173.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall .50. Prospects continue fair. Prices are—Burma rice $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, common rice 9 seers, wheat 8 seers, *makai* 10 seers, barley 12 seers, gram $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, *rahar* 12 seers. *Makai* and *rahar* fix the relief prices. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 5,356, women 1,850, children 1,560—total 8,766; Sitamarhi subdivision—men 817, women 272, children 212—total 1,301; Hajipur subdivision—men 1,796, women 2,042, children 2,122—total 5,960. Gratuitous relief—Average daily for Sadar thana—men 2, women 4, and child 1—total 7; number on Muzaffarpur poor-house on Saturday, 13th—men 27, women 18, children 6—total 51. Gratuitous relief figures for Katra charge not received. Sitamarhi gratuitous relief—men 609, women 734, children 855—total 2,198; Hajipur gratuitous relief—men 26, women 48, children 16—total 90.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Samastipur ·33, Madhubani ·22. Late sown crops benefited by the rainfall of the week. Peas ripening. Wheat, *rahar*, and barley attaining maturity. Rice selling at 9 seers per rupee, and *makai* 10 seers. Numbers on relief-works on Saturday, 13th February—Sadar subdivision—men 24,031, women 29,733, children 7,873—total 61,637; Madhubani subdivision—men 32,397, women 23,188, children 11,939—total 67,524; Samastipur subdivision—men 1,549, women 2,355, children 916—total 4,820. Gratuitous relief—Sadar subdivision—men 4,929, women 12,225, children 6,883—total 24,037; Madhubani subdivision—men 10,731, women 29,351, children 17,736—total 57,818; Samastipur subdivision—men 78, women 128, children 52—total 253. Darbhanga Raj—relief works—men 14,929, women 4,999, children 1,796—total 21,715; gratuitous relief—men 2,122, women 5,272, children 3,880—total 11,274.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 72, Begusarai ·09, Jamui ·24. Weather cloudy and rainy during the latter part of the week. Prospects of *rabi* fair. Standing crops doing well. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Cattle-disease still reported from Begusarai. Sufficient fodder and water. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs. c.
Monghyr	...	...	...	9 to 10 0
Begusarai	...	...	...	9 7 } per rupee.
Jamui	...	...	...	8 to 10 0

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·81, Banka ·15, Madhipura ·19, Supaul ·13. Weather getting warmer. The rain has improved the prospects of indigo, and has done some good to barley and wheat. Water and fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar subdivision. Numbers on test-works on Saturday (13th)—Madhipura—men 877, women 617, children 285—total 1,779; Supaul—men 182, women 164, children 157—total 453. Gratuitous relief—Madhipura nil; Supaul—men nil, woman 1, children 10—total 11. Price of common rice at Madhipura 10 seers per rupee. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs. c.
Sadar	...	...	...	10 12 }
Banka	...	...	...	11 0 } per rupee.
Supaul	...	...	...	11 0 }

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30, Kishanganj ·09, Araria ·02. Harvesting of mustard and tobacco continues. The recent rain has benefited the standing *rabi* crops which are doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Araria and Raniganj thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs.
Sadar	...	...	...	9 ½ }
Kishanganj	...	...	...	10 } per rupee.
Araria	...	...	...	10 to 11 }

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·07, Chanchal ·37, Gajol ·15. Weather seasonable. Common rice selling from 8 to 11 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Drinking-water has become scarce in some places in Shibganj thana.

Sonthal Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·1. Prospects of crops continue unchanged except at Godda, where *rabi* has improved. Fodder and drinking-water still sufficient. Cattle-disease in Rajmahal. Price of common rice 8½ to 11 seers per rupee, and of maize 11½ to 16 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and windy. Paddy harvest over. *Rabi* harvest continues. Cattle-disease in Jajpur. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

				Srs. c.
Cuttack	...	...	...	11 13 }
Jajpur	...	...	...	14 7 }
Kendrapara	...	...	...	14 7 } per rupee.
Banki	...	...	...	15 12 }

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. More or less rain in the interior. *Sarad* rice being threshed. *Rabi* crops growing well. *Dalua* flourishing in some places and suffering in others. Sugarcane being pressed. Price of rice varies from 12 to 16 seers per rupee in the interior. Rice sells at 12 and 14 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-pox in some chaklas.

Angul.—No rain, but cloudy. The crop on the ground is *kulthi*, which is being harvested. Condition of people good. Cattle-disease reported from several villages. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice at Sadar 11½ seers, and in the interior 16 seers in Angul and 13½ seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—No rain. *Dalua* and *mug* growing. *Mandia* ripening and being injured in places by insects. Lands being ploughed in places for the next *sarad* and sugarcane crops. Price of common rice stationary. Fodder and grains insufficient in the Chilka tracts.

Hazaribagh.—Weather cloudy. Occasional rain—at Sadar 1·16, Giridih ·34. Prospects of rabi and poppy fair. Rice sells at 8 to 9 seers per rupee. Bazar stocks sufficient. No applicants for relief-works.

Lohardaga.—Rainfall 1.00. Ploughing continues. State of crops good. Rice sells at 9 seers per rupee at Ranchi, and from 8 to 12 seers in the interior. Fodder and water sufficient. Grains in stock sufficient for the present.

Palamu.—Rainfall 1.51. Weather cloudy. A severe storm on the 11th. Some hail reported from Daltonganj and Ranka thanas. *Khesari*, wheat, barley, gram, *musur*, peas and mustard damaged to some extent; early *mahuq* crop and mango much damaged. Prices of rice again risen—78 markets selling at 9 seers and under against 68 in previous week, and 13 over 9 seers and under 10 seers against 17, none at 10 and over. Number on test-relief-work 1,727, and on gratuitous relief 381.

Manbhumi.—Rainfall 31. Weather cloudy. Raining considerably since close of week. Prospects poor generally. Sugarcane, planted in places, benefited by rain. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Burrabazar, Raghunathpur, and Purulia. Fodder and drinking-water sufficient at present, but gradually diminishing. Recent rainfall will have done good. Average price of common rice:—

Srs.
Sadar 10 } per rupee.
Gobindpur 9 }

Stock of food-grains sufficient at present. Of three test relief-works sanctioned last week, one closed as not properly supervised, and two being conducted under better management on strict task system with about 1,200 workers and 300 dependants. Another test-work opened, but did not attract labourers. 332 persons on regular gratuitous relief and some 300 more on casual gratuitous relief.

Singbhum — Rainfall 34. Prices stationary. Rice plentiful.

General Summary.—Good and general rain fell in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and showers in North and South-West Bengal. The rain has benefited the standing crops, but has slightly injured the pulses, which are ripe or being harvested. It has also facilitated the ploughing for *aus* (autumn rice) and jute, which is in progress in several districts of Bengal Proper. In Palamau there was a severe storm with hail on the 11th and some damage to the *rabi* crops is reported. The pressing of sugarcane is going on. In the distressed districts the prices of the food-grains on which the relief wages are based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10½ seers, Shahabad 10½ seers, Saran (Indian-corn) 9 seers 14 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers and (Indian-corn) 10 seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 10 seers. These figures show a slight rise in Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and a slight fall in Champaran.

The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 13th February, were—

Relief works—

Nadia	... 4,713 (men 2,433, women 818, children 1,462).
Khulna	... 156 (men 129, women nil, children 27).
Rajshahi	... 897 (men 874, women 6, children 17).
Shahabad	... 1,177 (men 368, women 494, children 315).
Saran	... 14,099 (men 3,901, women 5,915, children 4,283).
Champaran	... 117,539 (men 48,916, women 43,374, children 25,249).
Muzaffarpur	... 16,027 (men 7,969, women 4,164, children 3,894).
Darbhanga	... 133,981 (men 57,977, women 55,276, children 20,728).
Bhagalpur	... 2,232 (men 1,009, women 781, children 442).
Palamu	... 1,727.
Manbhum	... 1,200.

Total 293,748, against 265,347 in the previous week.

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Gratuitous relief—

Nadia	... 1,872 (men 438, women 1,196, children 238).
Khulna	... 216 (men 38, women 111, children 67).
Patna	... 80 (men 23, women 36, children 21).
Shahabad	... 2,050 (men 449, women 868, children 733).
Saran	... 14,198 (men 2,668, women 8,863, children 2,667).
Champaran	... 30,173 (men 5,613, women 12,431, children 12,129).
Muzaffarpur	... 2,346* (men 664, women 804, children 878).
Darbhanga	... 82,108 (men 15,733, women 41,704, children 24,671).
Bhagalpur	... 11 (men nil, woman 1, children 10).
Palamau	... 381.
Manbhum	... 632.

Total

... 134,067, against 101,220 in the previous week.

Private relief—

Relief-works—

Darbhanga Raj	... 21,715 (men 14,929, women 4,990, children 1,796).
Hatwa Raj	... 3,599.

Gratuitous relief—

Darbhanga Raj	... 11,274 (men 2,122, women 5,272, children 3,880).
Hatwa Raj	... 771.
Rest of Saran district	... 1,042.

* Figures incomplete.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
 REVENUE DEPARTMENT, M. FINUCANE,
The 16th February, 1897. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

L IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.
The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1896.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.				FINISHED PRODUCTS.				OILSEEDS.				SUGAR.				TOBACCO.				
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat, Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gumy- bags. [†]	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Hemped.	Unhemped.	Opium.	Tobacco.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	113	34,159	6,753	6,753	80	1,440	60,013	149	11,250	148	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,285	111	20,81,943	559	32	8	8
Burdwan	113	5,926	1,05,323	1,05,323	3	630	7,433	4,200	9,933	722	113	10,180	10,180	10,180	10,180	10,180	113	1,053	108	1,685	1,685
Birbhum	113	4,33,861	1,30,472	4,38,633	3	921	4,87,480	2,700	2,933	1,063	1,028	2,977	2,977	2,977	2,977	2,977	496	10,089	8,013	1,076	1,076
Midnapore	113	1,14,524	25,347	1,30,991	20	1,48,455	9,035	2,759	27,759	7,255	1,069	9,929	9,929	9,929	9,929	9,929	3,775	9,653	2,026	1,904	1,904
Hooghly	113	1,13,503	5,850	1,37,147	34	1,37,147	3,72,938	901,683	64	8,390	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	763	38	30	30
24-Parganas	113	10,370	14,548	27,006	1,080	1,371,628	2,95,676	10,267	26,328	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	1,363	4,422	4	30	30
Kadua	113	9,923	715	3,799	5,977	32,390	45,843	45,843	45,843	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116	281	213	8,575	8,586
Murshidabad	113	3,793	117	125	95	14	4,613	1,16,192	1,16,192	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	815	410	410	410
Jessore	113	113	113	113	113	26,280	1,34,510	20,933	1,34,510	232	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	808	808	808	808
Khulna	113	113	113	113	113	7,935	7,935	7,935	64,145	67,005	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	45,636	45,636	45,636	45,636
Rajshahi	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	20,390	20,390	20,390	20,390
Dinajpur	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Jalaisvari	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Darjeeling	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Rangpur	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bogra	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Patna	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Cooch Behar	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Dacca	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Myrmensingh	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Patidpur	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Backergunge	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Tippera	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Neokhali	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Chittagong	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Total of Bengal ...	1,07,065	1,05,957	8,83,659	31,697	5,81,777	8,063	12,05,902	54,76,900	1,91,520	64,975	34,003	70,975	8,845	1,608	21,05,859	777	31,054	6,460	31,361	2,648	
BHAR.																					
Patna	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Gaya	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Shahabad	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Saran	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Champaran	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Muzaffarpur	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Darbhanga	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Monghyr	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bhagalpur	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Buneswar	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Malda	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Sonital Parbatia	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Total of Bihar ...	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	

Total of Bihar ...

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Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.					OILSEEDS.					SUGAR.			TOBACCO.			
	Rice.	Rice and Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. [†]	Linsseed.	Mustard seed.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Cotton, r.w.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Bended.	Unbended.	Manufactured.	Tobured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
ORISSA.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Ootack	5,152	108	5,219	2,96,506	1,02,900	9,42,278	1,03,017	9,11,815	2,29,529	2,401	3,750	5,431	777	2,624	1,624	2,54,086	2,401	27	27	1,940	1,940	
Bilasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Orissa	1,47,459	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	1,03,017	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	17,714	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazarilagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhurn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhaburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Chota Nagpur.	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	9,36,993	2,72,383	10,97,818	62,800	4,99,354	49,456	16,90,825	56,78,926	1,943,335	3,27,557	1,11,470	71,978	8,979	1,804	35,50,654	177	6,460	35,667	44,236	5,205	5,205	
OTHER PROVINCES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	27,707	1,855	643	62,830	2,45,745	1,929	2,908	28,329	15	1,183	338	19
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	631	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	537	1,256	2,100	38,625	22,593	84	50,945	2	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other places	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports in October	9,43,657	2,73,921	11,14,420	2,82,559	6,04,244	44,606	19,35,859	57,07,869	1,905,277	3,69,983	1,91,463	3,16,504	87,227	1,810	35,69,755	28,545	77,994	90,394	45,381	6,210	6,210	
of Imports in October	1,995	9,36,066	78,845	9,35,396	1,90,283	3,46,068	30,869	15,52,464	46,64,019	1,368,061	1,62,970	68,033	2,36,475	56,229	3,225	41,880	1,03,779	33,357	4,593	4,593	4,593	

* One mased of paddy is equivalent to 20 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1896 was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		To Unmanu- factured.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
To Indian ports, viz :—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay ...	47,610	30	47,620	.....	13,272	1,300	62,201	.....	1,609,550	.....	30,316	2,807	.....	27	525	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,114	1,859	10,973	.....	415,600	.....	.....	28	.....	212	229	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras ...	18	.....	18	.....	1,220	.....	1,238	.....	187,000	.....	.....	20	.....	15	1,341	8	.....	.....
Burma ...	5,595	.....	5,595	3,985	12,628	1,554	23,762	10	522,400	.....	.....	239	82	14	1,561	155	13,39	.....
Other Indian ports ...	49	.....	49	240	438	.....	727	3	154,900	5	.....	3	30	18	2,284	318	1,36	.....
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sind ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Inter- portional trade ...	53,273	30	53,291	4,225	36,672	4,713	98,901	13	2,896,250	5	30,316	3,007	112	286	5,940	481	15,04	.....
To Foreign ports—																		
United Kingdom	49,371	.....	49,371	.....	1,577	.....	50,948	13,87,751	2,085,700	1,92,646	.....	1,20,000	367	273	.....	.....	25	.....
Other Foreign ports ...	2,21,973	68	2,22,015	280	13,808	5,258	2,41,361	10,17,710	8,637,600	30,730	33,384	9,545	33,411	1,629	184	.....	73	.....
Total of Foreign trade ...	2,71,344	68	2,71,386	280	15,385	5,258	2,92,309	24,05,470	16,723,360	2,23,376	33,384	1,29,554	33,778	1,902	184	.....	90	.....
Grand Total of Exports in Oct. 1896	3,24,616	98	3,24,677	4,505	52,057	9,971	3,91,210	24,05,483	13,619,550	2,23,381	63,700	1,32,651	33,890	2,188	6,124	481	16,00	.....
Imports in Oct. 1895	11,33,914	8,153	11,39,010	35,950	1,30,406	24,460	13,38,835	1,36,454	16,464,121	1,66,733	637	2,44,410	14,700	2,382	7,053	965	15,30	.....

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of October 1896.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	SUGAR.		Un- refined.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food- grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny- bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.					Indigo.	Re- fined.	Un- refined.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
By country boats	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
" river steamers	6,06,255	1,22,474	26,038	1,61,930	4,003	11,03,591	1,158,655	67,393	43,740	.....	4,926	220	19,387	...	4,415	26,012	14
" rail { E. I. Railway	66,772	15,867	1,404	11,183	.....	13,18,575	7,805	6,367	50,743	2,43,755	133	635	2,160	...	1,191	69	.....
" rail { E. B. S. Rail- way.	36,580	25,808	1,89,871	1,29,749	33,103	2,59,400	35,595	2,87,168	89,074	1,774	60,737	272	35,29,235	28,543	15	5,195	248	3,650
" road	24,197	...	466	2,03,424	26,01,112	700,870	8,128	5,324	68,941	853	579	600	1,314
" sea	56,102	11,200	34	135	.....	2,90,052	33,000	62	40	.....	51	...	2,140	...	70,619	54,145	.....
Grand Total of Imports in Oct. 1896	9,45,657	2,73,221	2,22,589	6,04,244	44,606	57,07,859	1,965,277	3,69,983	1,91,453	3,16,504	87,227	1,810	35,39,755	28,543	77,004	90,394	.....
Imports in Oct. 1895	9,36,086	78,845	1,90,223	3,46,068	60,809	46,64,019	1,368,061	1,62,570	68,053	2,36,475	56,229	3,254	41,329	1,03,770	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

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IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.
The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer), and Canal during the month of October 1896:—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero-sine oil.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kero-sine oil.	Gunny-bags.	
	Euro-pean.	Indian.	Euro-pean.	Indian.					Euro-pean.	Indian.	Euro-pean.	Indian.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8									
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
Burdwan	3,40,233	733	500	1,661	22,885	6,237	188,485	Cuttack	500	4	69,600	691	5,604	15,720	5,940	4,500
Birbhum	2,55,832	16,513	135	1,235	17,640	2,330	69,355	Balasore	69,600	691	5,604	15,720	5,940	147,000		
Jidnapore	4,19,344	.....	2,856	250	18,959	2,135	19,645	Total of Orissa	70,100	695	5,604	15,720	5,940	151,500	
Doojhy	1,83,139	6,125	723	16	2,701	6,958	55,462									
4-Parganas	2,05,769	7,612	668	164	10,263	96,989	20,101									
India	5,27,118	.....	2,137	340	18,850	3,511	114,544								
furshidabad	1,77,113	1,295	121	93	10,721	1,632	42,725									
essore	1,24,371	98	1,066	.....	15,876	3,956	7,840								
Ibulna	1,59,655	.....	210	.....	20,784	2,528	560								
Iajshahi	1,86,113	.....	88	277	14,330	3,966	47,365	Hazaribagh	30,713	.....	350	5,036	617	1,120	
unajpur	1,29,097	147	475	14,736	2,138	7,000	Manbhumi	1,12,455	882	67	1,444	21,887	3,165	12,633	
alpaiguri	1,15,133	7	378	20,550	3,581	1,470	Singhbhum	37,330	2,496	68	70	7,793	310	5,215	
arjeeling	82,478	125	159	12,316	2,203	12,040	Total of Chota Nagpur	1,80,548	3,381	125	1,873	35,616	4,092	18,970	
angpur	3,39,286	.....	316	497	28,040	4,466	5,495								
ocra	2,04,540	16	164	1,386	512	5,215	Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	1,04,34,372	55,150	10,581	24,756	6,71,861	3,06,632	1,713,111	
abua	3,58,833	.....	501	106	11,042	22,671	3,620								
ooch Behar	34,808	.....	.....	154	.....	32	595								
acca	9,42,421	3,094	15	.....	36,976	75,762	4,160								
yemensingh	3,30,679	.....	234	.....	20,098	6,668	.....								
ridipur	2,55,813	.....	882	626	20,991	7,993	10,465								
ckergunge	2,45,005	2,414	.....	.....	30,419	7,672	13,590								
opera	1,38,600	.....	524	.....	8,976	756	350								
oakhal	1,19,805	.....	843	.....	2,950	440	455								
ittagong	1,96,487	.....	509	.....	700	13	9,020								
Total of Bengal	59,81,442	32,335	18,070	6,532	3,62,489	2,63,918	639,036	OTHER PROVINCES.	13,99,098	3,557	54	33,799	21,210	21,900	
BIHAR.	4,93,909	4,665	287	750	17,186	7,909	200,690	Assam	18,85,194	5,025	1,933	332	37,126	32,382	171,990	
ma	1,17,700	5,684	25	385	17,482	1,613	29,295	Punjab	8,91,942	9,209	205	115	11	10,065	45,800	
ahabad	2,55,504	196	72	748	18,855	390	20,650	Central Provinces	40,792	4,459	241	49	4,196	156,485	
an	3,51,829	5	136	19,373	666	53,556	Kashmir's Territory	58,748	784	97	356	420	
amparan	4,89,720	594	18,180	2,694	23,088	Bihar	157	62,895	
taffarpur	4,98,960	.....	96	23,152	2,786	45,360	Madras	23,088	1,996	151	158	448	33	1,612,085	
rhangha	4,68,665	.....	173	29,516	3,354	130,080	Pondicherry	21,114	43	158	448	448	448	602,600	
ghy	2,38,704	147	5	793	12,235	2,319	147,545	Burma	1,93,340	267	1,133	3,937	5,000		
alpur	4,15,586	8,526	196	1,121	26,200	3,116	171,339	Other places	13,224	100	29	23	153	522,400		
me	5,61,277	196	42	3,785	51,300	3,994	10,160						26	10,723,500		
da	1,00,098	47	70	2,075	2,285									
thal Parganas	2,10,207	122	2,096	20,532	3,781	54,215									
Total of Bihar	42,02,282	19,414	691	10,747	2,58,036	32,702	903,005	Grand Total of Exports in Oct.	1,49,65,417	77,039	26,833	29,575	7,42,707	3,75,521	15,636,366	

v.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of October 1896 was as follows:-

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of October 1896 :—

LOCATION OF ROUTES—		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	
Country basis	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,51,320	6,125	1,625	.....	1,32,800	82,073	95,265
Per steamers	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	20,02,572	.....	6,348	304	62,633	1,15,318	76,370
East Indian Railway	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	76,53,307	60,794	3,954	15,034	8,89,953	93,821	1,60,4,610
Eastern Bengal State Railway	.. .. .. .. .. .. ..	44,74,208	441	12,120	4,361	1,38,582	1,20,001	230,070
..	2,68,549	7,512	578	3	3,849	7,688	3,990	1,60,4,610	
..	8,45,461	2,167	2,233	9,873	14,020	6,610	13,619,650		
Grand Total of Exports in October	1506	1,40,65,417	77,039	26,888	29,375	7,42,707	3,75,531	15,636,386
..	1895	1,11,20,582	45,056	19,975	32,178	6,82,689	2,82,266	17,584,643	

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 12th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICS OF THE FOOD-GRAIN TRAFFIC OF THE LOWER PROVINCES CARRIED BY RAIL.

No. 393 Statistics.—The following memorandum and statements are published for general information.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
• The 16th February 1897.

M. FINUCANE,
Secty. to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.

THE consolidated provincial statements of rail-borne traffic in food-grains for the month of November 1896, as compared with the figures for 1895, are published below, with a brief review of the salient points.

The following statement compares the total quantity of food-grains carried by rail to and from these provinces during the month of November 1895 and 1896:—

Food-grains.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.		1896.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	4,92,277	4,22,016	5,73,151	6,04,376
Paddy	83,300	2,14,171	84,516	2,39,858
Wheat	2,44,863	70,138	1,21,226	52,957
Gram and pulses	3,06,231	1,95,398	2,76,344	5,68,759
Other food-grains	2,62,129	2,44,787	3,83,318	5,50,572
Total	13,88,800	11,46,510	14,38,555	20,16,522

The import trade fell off by 17·44 per cent., but the exports rose considerably, viz., by 40·17 per cent. Compared with 1896, the total rice traffic during the month shows a decrease of 70,261 maunds under imports and an advance of 31,225 maunds under exports. The month of November is not a fair representative month for the rice trade, which is most brisk during the early spring, and is large during all the months from January to September, but the greater activity of the trade shown during this month is attributable to the increased demand that occurred after the premature cessation of the rains. In the case of paddy, the import trade showed an advance of 1,30,871 maunds, and the export trade of 15,53,342 maunds. As regards wheat, there has been a falling off, namely, 1,74,725 maunds under imports and 68,269 maunds under exports. The importation of gram and pulses declined by 1,10,833 maunds, while the exports rose by 2,92,415 maunds. Concerning miscellaneous food-grains, the figures under imports remained nearly the same as in the preceding year, but the export trade showed a large increase of 1,67,254 maunds.

The total trade of the districts in each division is illustrated in the following statement:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Rice.		Paddy.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other food-grains.		Total.		
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Burdwan	Mds. 1895 ... 1896 ...	Mds. 24,032 21,801	Mds. 1,85,625 2,83,668	Mds. 6,486 5,059	Mds. 10,864 72,033	Mds. 2,607 805	Mds. 1,067 146	Mds. 18,649 17,788	Mds. 2,754 4,809	Mds. 512 2,651	Mds. 239 4,480	Mds. 52,286 48,704	Mds. 9,00,519 3,08,135
Presidency	1895 ... 1896 ...	1,31,182 1,10,271	15,736 67,719	20,653 80,349	4,957 46,109	2,18,522 64,478	10,603 8,260	2,31,951 1,24,821	63,035 1,72,987	53,577 71,803	15,243 56,201	6,57,863 4,51,727	1,09,594 3,81,276
Rajshahi	1895 ... 1896 ...	72,535 65,285	49,323 49,323	22,323 48,988	34,851 55,882	67 677	... 203	12,172 13,456	5,376 11,012	16,006 10,473	2,648 13,876	1,23,103 1,38,879	92,133 1,30,303
Dacca	1895 ... 1896 ...	5,275 34,736	11,067 9,892	2,077 27,513	57 610	195 139	46 10	5,990 5,233	2,039 10,900	4,951 2,404	4,865 4,819	18,488 70,205	18,074 20,141
Chittagong	1895 ... 1896 ...	778 7,697	1,067 7,753	... 671	238 871	... 871	... ...	336 413	306 102	...	...	1,114 8,981	1,551 8,726
Orissa	1895 ... 1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	1895 ... 1896 ...	2,12,228 1,47,054	1,20,154 64,258	31,527 48,105	2,475 15,703	21,296 1,886	22,960 12,835	10,624 10,927	68,649 1,65,302	1,77,613 1,47,916	1,96,801 1,93,068	4,53,988 3,55,887	4,11,039 4,51,165
Bhagalpur	1895 ... 1896 ...	25,860 9,252	1,89,551 78,965	233 1,065	31,053 48,255	1,012 578	86,541 30,607	8,574 10,725	1,32,882 2,01,781	8,689 8,825	1,63,507 2,75,550	44,373 31,345	6,03,334 6,35,245
Chota Nagpur	1895 ... 1896 ...	18,387 25,920	451 9,888	16 721	21 395	1,164 1,595	9 806	17,935 12,035	1,803 1,859	783 711	35 2,678	38,285 40,982	2,229 15,536
Total	1895 ... 1896 ...	4,92,277 4,22,016	5,73,151 6,04,376	83,300 2,14,171	84,516 2,39,858	2,44,863 70,138	1,21,226 52,057	3,06,231 1,95,398	2,76,344 5,68,759	2,62,129 3,83,318	13,88,800 11,46,510	14,38,555 20,16,522	

The total quantity of these grains imported into, and exported from, the Lower Provinces, from and to other parts of India, is shown below :—

Food-grains.	Imports into Bengal from other Provinces in India.		Exports from Bengal to other Provinces in India.	
	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.	1895. Mds.	1896. Mds.
Rice	3,268	17,142	84,142	1,93,502
Paddy	91	427	1,307	26,114
Wheat	1,65,461	30,125	41,824	12,944
Gram and pulses	85,278	8,610	55,391	3,81,971
Other food-grains	4,298	10,060	1,25,478	3,15,845
Total	2,58,376	66,364	3,08,142	9,36,376

The quantities received into Bengal showed a decline of 74.31 per cent., while the despatches from the Bengal districts increased more than three times in comparison with the preceding year. By far the largest quantity, aggregating 8,57,352 maunds against 2,80,835 maunds in 1895, was consigned to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh alone, as the following statement will show :—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS TO THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH			TOTAL	
	From Bengal Proper.	From Bihar.			
		Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division		
1	2	3	4	5	
Rice ...	Mds. 26,806 1,20,787	Mds. 21,706 27,091	Mds. 28,102 14,293	Mds. 76,614 1,62,172	
Paddy ...	Mds. 9,008	Mds. 4,021	Mds. 12,770	Mds. 25,799	
Wheat ...	Mds. 4,164	Mds. 5,008	Mds. 3,742	Mds. 12,914	
Gram and pulses ...	Mds. 338	Mds. 7,660	Mds. 36,090	Mds. 44,088	
Miscellaneous food-grains ...	Mds. 63,495	Mds. 1,32,417	Mds. 1,58,841	Mds. 3,54,753	
Total ...	Mds. 31,075	Mds. 95,004	Mds. 1,75,608	Mds. 3,01,687	
	Mds. 27,144 2,28,530	Mds. 97,161 2,63,541	Mds. 1,56,530 3,65,254	Mds. 2,80,835 8,57,325	

The Panjab drew a large quantity of gram and pulses and miscellaneous food-grains, namely, 21,805 maunds and 13,465 maunds, respectively, chiefly from Calcutta, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, and Patna, while a large supply of rice, amounting to 26,519 maunds, against 3,807 maunds in 1895, was shipped for Assam chiefly from Calcutta.

The internal traffic of the Lower Provinces will be considered separately, first, as regards the inter-district trade of Bengal; secondly, with regard to the trade of the Bengal districts with Bihar; and lastly, the circulation of food-grains within the Bihar Province.

The following statement shows the total inter-district food-grain traffic of Bengal Proper, as distinguished from Bihar, during 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895 :—

Food-grains—	1895.		1896.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	2,21,335		2,48,562	
Paddy	28,724		1,14,178	
Wheat	11,659		5,044	
Gram and pulse	68,995		1,17,719	
Miscellaneous food-grains	22,576		47,329	
Total	3,53,289		5,32,832	

The principal importing and exporting districts in connection with the above trade during 1896 will be seen from the table below—

RICE.

<i>Importing districts.</i>	1896. Mds.	<i>Exporting districts.</i>	1896. Mds.
Calcutta ...	66,000	Burdwan ...	1,04,000
Jalpaiguri ...	28,000	Dinajpur ...	41,000
Nadia ...	26,500	Birbhum ...	31,000
Faridpur ...	25,000	Calcutta ...	27,000
Hooghly ...	15,000	Dacca ...	9,000
Manbhum ...	15,000	Nadia ...	5,000
Darjeeling ...	14,000	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	9,000	.....	.....

PADDY.

Nadia ...	59,000	Hooghly ...	33,000
Rajshahi ...	38,000	Calcutta ...	33,000
Calcutta ...	17,000	Burdwan ...	30,000

WHEAT.

Calcutta ...	3,600	Murshidabad...	3,500
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GRAM AND PULSE.

Calcutta ...	85,200	Calcutta ...	9,100
Manbhum ...	2,600	Nadia ...	65,800
		Murshidabad ...	9,500
		Jessore ...	8,500
		Rajshahi ...	7,700

OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.

Calcutta ...	38,100	Nadia ...	23,200
Mymensingh...	2,200	Rajshahi ...	6,500
		Murshidabad ...	2,600
		Dacca ...	2,600
		Dinajpur ...	2,000

The food-grain traffic of Bengal Proper with the districts comprising the Bihar Province during the month of November 1896 is compared below with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895—

ARTICLES.	TRADE OF BENGAL WITH BIHAR.						TOTAL.	
	Imports into Bengal from			Exports from Bengal into				
	Bhagalpur Division.	Patna Division.	Total.	Bhagalpur Division.	Patna Division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Rice	1895 ... 30,211	Mds. 417	Mds. 30,628	Mds. 847	Mds. 8,405	Mds. 9,252	Mds. 39,880	
	1896 ... 8,012	94	8,106	2,193*	55,814	58,007	66,113	
Paddy	1895 ... 646	...	646	99	.....	99	745
	1896 ... 1,049	...	1,049	1,808	1,717	3,525	4,574	
Wheat	1895 ... 45,575	1,028	46,603	...	17	17	46,620	
	1896 ... 25,873	6,710	32,533	187	.....	187	32,720
Gram and pulse	1895 ... 87,352	46,805	1,34,157	384	1	385	1,34,542	
	1896 ... 27,879	19,729	47,608	6,725	572	7,297	54,905	
Miscellaneous food- grains.	1895 ... 32,817	18,198	51,010	236	9	245	51,255	
	1896 ... 25,719	6,544	32,263	1,302	337	1,639	33,902	
Total	1895 ... 1,96,601	66,443	2,63,044	1,666	8,432	9,998	2,73,042	
	1896 ... 88,482	33,077	121,559	12,215	58,440	70,655	1,92,214	

The falling off in the imports into Bengal from Bihar amounted to 1,41,485 maunds, or 53·79 per cent., but the exports to that Province from Bengal advanced by 60,657 maunds, or 606·69 per cent., owing chiefly to larger despatches of rice, paddy, and gram and pulses.

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The following abstract shows the local trade of Bihar in food-grains during the month of November 1895 and 1896:—

ARTICLES.	LOCAL TRADE OF THE BIHAR PROVINCE.				TOTAL.	
	Exports from the Bhagalpur Division.		Exports from the Patna Division.			
	Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Patna Division.	Inter-district or local trade of the Division.	To Bhagalpur Division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rice ...	... { 1895 ... 17,409 ... { 1896 ... 4,975	Mds. 1,13,446 51,676	Mds. 89,337 34,095	Mds. 7,600 444	Mds. 2,27,792 91,190
Paddy ...	... { 1895 ... 124 ... { 1896 ... 151	29,926 34,285	1,510 11,676	15 6	31,575 46,118
Wheat ...	... { 1895 ... 1,004 ... { 1896 ... 383	11,674 749	8,437 1,109	8 8	21,123 2,249
Gram and pulses ...	... { 1895 ... 7,176 ... { 1896 ... 3,220	736 3,089	8,830 7,349	674 608	17,416 14,164
Miscellaneous food-grains.	... { 1895 ... 6,187 ... { 1896 ... 3,325	53,891 62,949	1,21,673 83,746	2,258 3,476	1,84,009 1,53,496	
Total ...	... { 1895 ... 31,900 ... { 1896 ... 12,054	2,09,673 1,52,746	2,29,787 1,37,875	10,555 4,542	4,81,915 3,07,217

* The foregoing figures show that the trade was slack in both Divisions in the Bihar Province.

Detailed statements showing the sources of supply and the places of destination are given below.

Statement showing the quantities of food-grains imported into and exported from each district in the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1896, as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1895.

NAME OF DISTRICTS.	RICE.				PADDY.				WHEAT.				GRAM AND PULSE.				OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				TOTAL.						
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.				
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
BURMAN DIVISION—																											
Burdwan	133	6,038	66,740	1,72,870	25	65	7,373	32,955	2,209	732	1,065	146	13,216	12,942	1,710	2,553	239	308	4,099	2,316	2,316	2,316	2,316	Mds.			
Burdham	8	281	1,18,818	1,10,861	6,461	5,694	2,898	5,633	26	73	2	1,065	4,800	3,447	865	2,208	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	Mds.			
Hooghly	...	...	15,482	15,482	...	...	5,993	33,545	372	...	...	...	1,320	1,320	179	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	
Total	...	...	24,082	21,801	1,85,625	2,86,668	6,486	10,864	...	3,607	805	1,067	146	18,649	17,788	2,754	4,810	239	4,460	52,286	48,704	48,704	48,704	48,704	Mds.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—																											
24-Parganas	7,400	5,036	3,816	3,494	901	1,629	4,65	928	35	64,443	6	99	6,915	1,20,061	9,393	13	344	9,713	8,713	27,972	27,972	4,005	3,941	3,941	Mds.		
Calcutta	1,19,770	68,130	3,713	3,256	3,202	17,379	1,894	40,933	2,18,463	100	4,318	2,930	2,930	223	1,925	66,583	1,905	1,911	1,911	341,215	341,215	16,441	9,345	9,345	Mds.		
Nadia	...	...	28,583	28,583	6,679	6,960	15,970	60,285	288	4,546	24	11	1,004	259	24	583	8	356	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	1,079	Mds.	
Munsidabad	269	269	5,548	5,548	1,908	1,908	737	641	455	336	337	7	9,499	9,499	6	478	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Mds.			
Jessore	877	9,030	1,922	1,859	190	...	79	9,411	65	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	Mds.			
Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.	
Total *	...	1,83,182	1,10,271	18,758	97,719	20,833	30,349	4,937	46,109	2,18,522	64,478	10,603	8,900	2,31,951	1,24,821	63,035	1,72,987	53,375	71,808	15,243	56,301	6,37,863	6,37,863	1,69,574	3,81,276	3,81,276	Mds.
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—																											
Rajshahi	650	960	921	100	10,019	554	554	554	10	26,567	46,407	25	214	1,385	1,385	1,385	12	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	1,934	Mds.		
Dinajpur	149	149	43,331	36,790	107	282	282	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Jalpaiguri	...	...	31,641	31,641	736	992	136	1,454	3,025	550	4,943	6	188	28	188	2	40	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	1,349	Mds.
Darjeeling	...	...	14,745	15,895	162	162	735	7,180	4,533	4,533	7,180	4	114	6,913	6,913	114	99	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	Mds.
Rangpur	...	...	25,318	6,391	26	312	11,233	3,311	4,822	4,822	6,913	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Bogra	...	...	335	631	18	312	11,233	3,311	4,822	4,822	6,913	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Coch Behar	...	...	1,225	10,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Total	...	79,535	65,285	49,238	23,393	49,323	49,323	49,323	903	13,472	5,376	11,010	16,066	13,876	13,876	13,876	Mds.	
DACCA DIVISION—																		130	72	43	10	1,306	2,045	2,045	2,045	Mds.	
Acca	36	109	3,767	9,443	...	323	...	323	...	27,191	3,077	37	34	34	34	34	34	113	8,730	8,730	8,730	8,730	8,730	8,730	8,730	Mds.	
Mymensingh	...	8,890	9,443	25,194	4,877	902	2,417	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
Total	...	5,975	34,736	11,067	9,802	2,077	27,513	57	610	130	46	10	10	5,990	5,233	2,039	10,900	4,601	2,404	4,819	4,819	70,925	18,074	26,141	Mds.		
CHITTAGONG DIVISION—																		130	96	57	10	100	7,024	1,338	1,338	Mds.	
Tippera	100	7,008	694	702	3,578	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	2,908	31	1,457	2,470	2,470	2,470	2,470	109	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	5,670	Mds.		
Northeast	...	678	689	15	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	3,473	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	Mds.		
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	336	413	306	102	102	102	102	Mds.
Total	...	778	7,097	1,007	7,753	871	238	871	871	871	871	871	871	Mds.	

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	IMPORTING											
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	1895 ...	...	...	11,923	11,923	5,802	26,293	1,237	...	...	33,357
	1896 ...	...	132	12,576	12,708	3,822	37,095	12,444	...	1,030	54,391
Birbhum	1895 ...	17	...	9,740	9,757	600	75,876	237	219	...	76,932	
	1896 ...	668	...	2,865	3,533	274	19,804	2,034	25	105	22,532	
Hooghly	1895 ...	3	...	...	3	...	49	...	...	...	49
	1896 ...	3	...	...	3	20	751	1,482	...	...	2,253
	Total	1895 ...	20	21,663	21,683	6,401	1,02,924	1,494	919	...	1,10,558	
		1896 ...	671	132	15,441	16,944	4,116	57,740	15,960	1,055	105	78,976
Presidency Division—												
24-Parganas	1895 ...	...	4	...	4	...	3,799	12	...	...	3,811
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,646	12	...	85	2,743
Calcutta*	1895 ...	34	...	99	133	...	...	979	...	648	...
	1896 ...	80	3	30	113	603	...	8,135	...	4,563	13,496	
Nadia	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	483	...	...	...	483
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	374	...	...	3,313	1,117
Murshidabad	1895 ...	...	...	1,101	1,101	...	4,432	...	...	...	4,804
	1896 ...	...	60	...	60	...	1,476	...	...	...	4,432
Jessore	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	285	...	...	252
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	108	...	83	...	61	1,826
Khulna	1895 ...	...	...	31	31	...	1,107	430	229	...	190
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	68	113	...	9	12,484
	Total	1895 ...	34	4	1,231	1,269	...	9,841	1,766	877	...	
		1896 ...	80	63	50	173	711	4,564	8,343	7,970	1,373	22,961
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi	1895 ...	...	...	20	20	104	...	64	...	...	168
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	279	29	...	323
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,763	38	40	...	3,840
Jalpaiguri	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895 ...	...	...	7	7	...	...	5	...	...	95
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	1,914
Bogra	1895 ...	...	...	221	221	583	294	1,037	...	...	1,324
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,323	...	...	...
Pabna	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1895 ...	...	248	248	687	309	1,385	29	...	2,410
		1896 ...	...	...	...	...	3,76	1,456	40	...	5,259
Dacca Division—												
Dacca	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Mymensingh	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,775
Faridpur	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,709	66	...	...	293
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	2,417
Backergunge	1895 ...	...	...	...	...	312	1,950	155	...	...	364
	1896 ...	...	...	...	...	209	...	155	...	...	7,198
	Total	1895 ...	...	...	...	312	6,659	221	6	...	656
		1896	209	...	447	

* Calcutta comprises the town of Howrah, Sealdah and all stations of the

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of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

DISTRICTS.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.								DACC A DIVISION.								CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
Rajshahi.	Tinsipur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.	Tippera.	Nakhal.	Chittagong.	Total.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,793	1,405	1,673	...	...	...	...	1,669	8,546	...	...	14,398	...	14,298	...	...	...	...
1,202	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
830	869	248	...	...	...	...	...	1,947	...	...	5,515	...	3,515	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	517	...	517	...	...	...	...
1,855	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,685	2,274	1,921	...	...	...	...	1,669	12,549	...	...	18,450	...	18,430	...	...	...	...
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	651	...	651	...	...	...	...
24	24	96	...	...	80	34	256	36	123	593	...	752	...	...	...	...	...
5,187	163	288	59	624	1,089	8,316	74	317	4,695	...	5,086	...	...	40	40	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	854	...	854	...	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,331	8,608	9,598	4	18	474	33,351	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
17,195	11,832	1,784	14	7	6,243	57,098	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
637	99	...	...	...	...	...	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
335	...	239	...	...	...	...	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
162	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	47	...	...	...	14	...	59	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,560	2,123	2,680	...	...	...	...	...	8,673	...	...	513	...	513	...	...	...	...
928	103	184	...	...	...	...	...	1,976	...	...	502	...	562	...	...	...	...
18,086	11,368	12,377	18	18	474	42,969	...	...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,683	12,317	1,968	253	7	6,302	39,614	...	...	564	...	564	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,767	...	...	3,767	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,060	...	...	9,060	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	3,767	...	3,869	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,060	...	...	9,960	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—concluded.

DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.								OTHER PROVINCES.								Grand total of traffic registered.		
Purnea.	Mails.	Sonthal Par-ganas.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Maubhumi.	Singhbhum.	Total.	Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.								Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Bombay.	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49								50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
...	...	224	224	8,913	10,105	2	14,628	63,971	...	1,746	...	682	341	...	66,740							
116	...	578	700	2,366	12,476	2	14,844	1,34,699	...	37,305	...	2	364	...	1,72,870							
...	...	608	608	...	...	...	...	93,089	...	25,023	...	707	...	...	1,18,818						
47	...	716	772	...	133	...	133	46,990	...	63,871	...	...	...	...	1,10,861						
...	60	...	7	...	...	...	...	67							
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2,931	...	6	...	...	...	...	2,937						
...	...	832	832	3,913	10,105	2	14,020	1,57,120	...	26,775	...	1,589	341	...	1,85,625							
163	...	1,295	1,473	2,366	12,609	2	14,977	1,84,620	...	1,01,682	...	2	364	...	2,86,668							
...	3,815	...	1	...	...	...	...	3,816							
...	3,432	...	2	...	...	...	...	3,434							
...	9,778	204	25	9	693	4	...	3,713							
212	...	451	684	...	392	6	398	36,162	23,456	18,732	7,898	...	8	...	86,256							
...	494	...	3	...	...	...	...	497							
...	5,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,679							
...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	5,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,548						
...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	1,572	...	336	...	...	...	...	1,908						
...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	305							
...	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	252							
...	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,859							
...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	190						
212	...	487	720	...	392	6	398	47,287	23,456	19,070	7,898	...	8	...	97,719							
...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	221							
...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	109						
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	33,685	3,103	...	2	...	...	...	56,790						
...	2	2	41,421	1,905	5	...	...	...	...	43,331							
...	736	...	...	...	...	...	...	736							
...	992	...	...	...	...	...	...	992							
...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	162							
...	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	126							
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26							
...	526	928	...	...	...	...	...	1,454							
...	11,321	...	12	...	...	...	...	11,323							
...	3,162	144	...	...	...	...	...	3,311							
...		
...		
...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	46,151	3,103	2	2	...	...	...	49,258						
...	2	2	46,536	2,977	5	...	...	5	...	49,525							
...	3,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,767							
...	9,060	86	...	...	...	...	...	9,146							
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6							
...	4,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,877							
...	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	293							
...	2,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,417							
...	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	364							
...	11,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,067							
...	9,716	86	...	...	...	...	...	9,802							

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

IMPORTING

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadis.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong Division—												
Tippera	1895	...	...	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—												392
Patna	1895	...	...	4	4	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1895	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	5	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	5	5	400	...	...	...	...	...	400
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—												9
Monghyr	1895	...	4	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	14
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	322
Purnea	1895	...	...	17	17	307	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah	1895	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	675	675	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
	1896	...	86	86	6	6	...	...	20	...	...	345
Total	1895	...	4	711	715	328	...	...	15	...	...	40
	1896	...	86	6	92	12	...	...	30	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—												...
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	...	27	...	27	...	...	321	...	...	...	321
	1896	...	79	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895	3,468	...	3,468	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
	1896	79	...	21	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	586
Total	1895	3,495	...	3,405	265	321	...	...	...	...	...	1,33,174
1896	79	...	...	24,052	7,400	1,19,762	4,866	269	877	...	...	1,08,455
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1895	133	8	23,891	24,052	7,400	1,19,770	4,866	269	877	...	...
	1896	4,246	281	15,482	20,009	5,056	66,544	26,583	70	9,050	1,422	...
Other Provinces—								5	...	...	...	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Panjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Central Provinces	1895	1,792	...	1,792	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	1,776
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1895	133	8	23,891	24,052	7,400	1,19,770	4,866	269	877	...	1,33,182
	1896	6,038	281	15,482	21,801	5,056	68,150	26,583	70	9,050	1,422	1,10,971

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Rice trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	PATNA DIVISION.								IMPORTING			
	BHAGALPUR								Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.		
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.				
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		
Chittagong Division—												
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Division—												
Patna	1895	...	554	1,288	35	4	18	4	1,903	71	...	
	1896	...	200	99	3	...	60	38	400	414	16	
Gaya	1895	5,042	...	1,152	3	...	...	...	6,197	...	...
	1896	3,804	...	...	22	...	3	...	3,829	...	...
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...
	1896	71	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	...	...
Saran	1895	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
	1896	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	6,194	...	446	18	6,658	...	...
	1896	173	...	87	6,793	...	556	...	7,609	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	300	1,319	45,227	...	...	...	48,354	...	...
	1896	11	...	845	10,365	...	...	278	11,599	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	1,268	20,377	190	4,372	...	26,207	7,417	11	
	1896	53	...	428	4,629	5	5,461	...	10,556	14	...	
	Total	1895	5,044	914	5,037	71,836	194	4,836	1,476	89,357	7,488	11
		1896	4,121	200	1,459	21,912	5	6,082	316	34,095	428	16
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr	1895	341	...	1,562	...	...	...	...	148	2,051	...	2
	1896	1,051	...	1	...	...	...	...	90	1,151	...	...
Bhagalpur	1895	1,426	...	3,780	38,166	...	31,665	34,675	1,09,712	14,710	...	...
	1896	361	...	921	27,317	171	11,140	8,221	48,181	4,099	...	...
Purnea	1895	...	...	133	540	...	10	115	798	...	...	0
	1896	...	...	49	...	...	37	...	86	...	...	0
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonital Parganas	1895	85	6	788	6	...	...	...	...	885	479	...
	1896	50	...	2,240	...	18	...	...	...	2,308	310	15
	Total	1895	1,852	6	6,263	58,712	...	31,675	34,938	1,13,446	15,189	29
		1896	1,462	...	3,211	27,317	189	11,177	8,320	51,676	4,409	21
Chota Nagpur Division—												
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	343	...	...
	1896	...	...	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Manbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	976	...	...
	1896	679	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,598	...	...
	1896	1,254	...	344	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...
	Total	1895	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,917	...	...
		1896	1,933	...	687	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1895	8,989	925	17,606	1,10,548	194	36,512	36,414	2,11,188	22,683	182	235
	1896	32,665	1,265	25,504	54,264	267	18,992	8,637	1,41,594	4,873	...	...
Other Provinces.										1,040	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1895	62	...	31	944	3	...	...	...	952	...	...
	1896	179	...	198	524	50	1	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	1,608	713	1,646	...	185	356	...	4,508	820	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1895	9,951	925	17,637	1,11,492	197	36,512	36,414	2,12,228	22,683	182	235
	1896	34,452	1,978	27,348	54,788	502	19,349	8,637	1,47,054	5,693	...	...

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.—continued.

DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT							
	BURDWAN DIVISION.			PRESIDENCY DIVISION.				
	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	1895	...	4,093	4,093	414	2,866	...	...
	1896	...	5,594	5,594	1,496	13,839	8,091	...
Birbhum	1895	...	2,161	2,161	...	...	...	737
	1896	14	...	14	39	...	1,556	641
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	494	...
	1896	...	...	...	94	3,540	17,860	...
Total	1895	...	6,254	6,254	414	2,863	494	737
	1896	14	5,594	5,608	1,629	17,379	27,507	641
Presidency Division—								
24-Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	158	287	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	238	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	21,102	171
	1896	...	...	...	24	...	...	60
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	396	...
	1896	...	...	...	59	...	...	27
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	337	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	74
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	83	169	3,726	...	154
	1896	...	...	...	...	21,677	...	198
Rajshahi Division—								
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	65	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	7,122	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	5,801	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	124	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	819	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	104	...	4,261	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	2,911	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	104	...	11,572	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	9,581	...	...
Dacca Division—								
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	610	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	57	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	610	...
Chittagong Division—								
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, Port

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 415

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

ING DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT											
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION			PATNA DIVISION.								
	Tippera.	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Surat.	Champaran.	Muraffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
Burdwan Division—				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...{1896	...	...	...	343	325	...	...	...	...	668
Birbhum ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1896	...	...	343	325	...	...	...	...	...	668
Presidency Division—												
24-Parganas ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta* ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta* ...	...{1896	...	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
Nadia ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1896	...	...	1,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—												
Faridpur ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—												
Noakhali ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali ...	...{1896	437	...	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...{1896	403	...	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera ...	...{1896	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...{1896	840	31	871	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, Port

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 417

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of Nov. 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.					OTHER PROVINCES.			
Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal Par-ganas.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Total.	Grand total under the Provinces of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.			Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Uadh.	Grand Total.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	7,373	...	...	7,373		
307	307	...	721	721	32,616	...	339	32,955	
...	2,898	...	...	2,898		
...	337	...	420	757	...	...	...	3,007	...	2,526	5,533		
...	...	99	...	99	...	...	...	593	...	...	593		
...	33,545	...	...	33,545		
...	...	99	...	99	...	...	...	10,864	...	...	10,864		
307	337	...	420	1,064	...	721	721	69,168	...	2,865	72,033		
...	445	...	...	445		
...	238	...	...	238		
...	16	...	16	1,394	...	...	1,394		
...	34,834	315	5,774	40,923		
...	252	...	...	252		
...	4,546	...	...	4,546		
...	455	...	...	455		
...	337	...	...	337		
...	2,411	...	...	2,411		
...	16	...	16	65	...	...	65		
...	4,957	...	...	4,957		
...	744	...	744	40,020	315	5,774	46,199		
...	554	...	...	554		
...	26,567	...	...	26,567		
...	744	...	744	46,407	...	...	46,407		
...	550	...	...	550		
...	4,943	...	...	4,943		
...	7,180	...	...	7,180		
...	4,532	...	...	4,532		
...	744	...	744	34,851	...	...	34,851		
...	55,882	...	...	55,882		
...	57	...	...	57		
...	610	...	...	610		
...	57	...	...	57		
...	610	...	...	610		
...	437	...	...	437		
...	403	...	...	403		
...	258	...	...	258		
...	51	...	...	51		
...	238	...	...	238		
...	871	...	...	871		

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade of

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT.								
	BURDWAN DIVISION.			PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
	Burdwan.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Patna Division—									
Patna ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division—									
Monghyr ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...{1895	...	186	186	...	166	111	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	910	...	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	...{1895	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...{1895	25	186	211	...	166	111	...	...
	{1896	25	...	25	...	...	910	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—									
Hazaribagh ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...{1895	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...{1895	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.—	...{1895	25	6,461	6,486	601	3,201	15,960	737	134
	{1896	65	5,594	5,659	1,629	17,379	60,285	641	306
Other Provinces—									
N.W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces	...{1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...{1895	25	6,461	6,486	601	3,201	15,960	737	134
	{1896	65	5,594	5,659	1,626	17,379	60,285	641	306

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, Port

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 419

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of Nov. 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Paddy trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT-											
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.				PATNA DIVISION.							
	Tippera. ¹	Chittagong.	Total.	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna Division—												
Patna	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
Saran	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	34	226 539
Champaran	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	48	100 527
Muzaffarpur	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	11	...	635 2,574
Darbhanga	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	902	850	8,531
Total	... 1895 1896	...	...	8	...	...	1,148	...	34	328	1,510
							9,077	913	898	780	11,676	
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 16
Bhagalpur	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,411	...	1,194	20,046 29,651
Purnea	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,805	782	3,101	19,378 34,066
Sonthal Parganas	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	259 259
Total	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	8,441	...	1,194	20,521	29,926
							6	10,805	782	3,101	19,591 34,285	
Chota Nagpur Division —												
Hazaribagh	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	1895 1896	840	31	871	1,400	325	6	9,559	1,228	20,649	31,436	
								19,882	1,695	3,999	20,371 4,7675	
Other Provinces—												
N.W. Provinces and Oudh	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...	91
Total of other Provinces	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	...	427
GRAND TOTAL	... 1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	9,650	...	1,228	20,649	31,527
		840	31	871	1,400	325	6	29,369	1,695	3,999	20,371 48,115	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 421

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of Nov. 1895 and 1896—concl.

ING DISTRICTS.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			Grand total under the Provinces of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.		Grand Total.
Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal Parbhans.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Marathum.	Total.		Assam.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	347	347
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1,475	1,483
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	423	459
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	554	...	...	514
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527	...	9	536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	603	894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,574	...	...	2,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	680	...	...	680
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	8,537	...	2,114	10,651
...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	1,525	...	950	2,475
...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	11,682	...	4,021	15,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...	...	178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,651	...	...	29,651
132	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	34,512	...	12,770	47,082
...	...	...	...	124	124	...	...	1,004	...	...	1,004
...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	954	...	...	954
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	357	382
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41
...	...	...	124	124	...	...	...	30,696	...	357	31,053
142	9	...	...	151	...	...	...	35,485	...	12,770	48,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	360	378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	369	395
...	15	99	194	238	16	...	16	83,209	...	1,307	84,516
449	552	744	420	1,965	...	721	721	2,13,744	315	25,799	2,39,858
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	...	...	427
...	15	99	194	238	16	...	16	83,300	...	...	83,300
449	352	744	420	1,965	...	721	721	2,14,171	...	...	2,14,171

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.						
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan Division—											
Burdwan { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,015	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,015
Birbhum { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Hooghly { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,015	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,015
Presidency Division—											
24-Parganas { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Calcutta* { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	21	... ...	... ...	... ...	21
Nadia { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	35	969	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,004
Murshidabad { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9,499	... ...	... ...	... ...	9,499
Jessore { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6
Khulna { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	35	10,468	21	... ...	... ...	10,524
Rajshahi Division—											
Rajshahi { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Dinajpur { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Jalpaiguri { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Darjeeling { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Rangpur { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Bogra { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Pabna { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Cooch Behar { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Dacca Division—											
Dacca { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Mymensingh { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Faridpur { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3	... ...	... ...	3
Backergunge { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3	... ...	... ...	3
Chittagong Division—											
Noakhali { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Chittagong { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Total { 1895 1896	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	PATNA DIVISION,								BHAGALPUR DIVISION.							
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malds.	Sonthal Par-	Ganias.	Total.	
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44		
Burdwan Division—																
Burdwan	1895	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division—																
24-Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rajshahi Division—																
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	183
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—																
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—																
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORTING													
	PATNA DIVISION.							BHAGALPUR DIVISION.						
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Malda.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Patna Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	{ 1895	...	...	945	...	...	...	945	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Gaya	{ 1895	23	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	{ 1896	216	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	3
Shahabad	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1896	514	...	...	...	...	...	514	...	...	...	...	4	4
Baran	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baran	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1895	...	...	...	1,384	...	74	1,458	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1896	...	...	...	155	...	60	215	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1895	...	...	...	3,645	51	...	292	5,988	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1896	4	...	...	160	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	{ 1895	...	...	115	1,541	...	327	...	2,024	...	5	...	...	5
Darbhanga	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	63	...	1,060	6,570	51	401	292	8,437	3	5	...	...	8
Total	{ 1896	734	...	...	315	...	60	...	1,109	...	4	...	4	8
Bhagalpur Division—														
Monghyr	{ 1895	1,580	10	5,904	...	...	7	23	7,614	...	...	...	241	241
Monghyr	{ 1896	197	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	23	...	...	234	25*
Bhagalpur	{ 1895	1,054	...	377	672	...	...	1,930	4,033	278	...	...	...	278
Bhagalpur	{ 1896	...	...	25	...	3	...	524	552	...	...	...	126	126
Purnea	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	{ 1895	...	...	18	...	...	9	...	27	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	2,634	10	6,389	672	...	16	1,953	11,674	278	...	...	726	1,004
Total	{ 1896	197	...	25	...	3	...	524	749	...	23	...	360	383
Chota Nagpur Division—														
Hazaribagh	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	{ 1895	2,697	10	7,449	7,242	51	427	2,252	20,128	281	5	...	726	1,012
	{ 1896	931	...	25	315	3	60	524	1,858	4	210	...	364	578
Other Provinces—														
Assam	{ 1895	677	...	333	98	...	...	...	...	1,168	...	...	...	...
Assam	{ 1896	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
N.W.P. and Oudh ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W.P. and Oudh ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of the other Provinces	{ 1895	677	...	393	98	...	...	...	1,168	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	{ 1895	3,374	10	7,842	7,340	51	427	2,252	21,296	281	5	...	726	1,012
	{ 1896	941	...	35	323	3	60	524	1,886	4	210	...	364	578

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

DISTRICTS.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				OTHER PROVINCES.															
Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhunam.	Total.	Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.			Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh."		Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	Berar.	Nizam's Territory.	Bombay.	Madras.	Mysore.	Sind.	Grand Total.
45	6	47	48	40	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61			
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	1,065	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	
... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	2	... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	... 2	... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	... 2	... 98	... 48	... 146	... 2	
... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	1,067	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	... 33	
... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	1,067	... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	1,067	... 98	... 48	... 146	... 146	1,067	... 98	... 48	... 146	1,067	
... 99	... 51	... 120	... 1,004	259	... 99	... 51	... 120	... 1,004	259	... 99	... 51	... 120	... 1,004	259	... 99	... 51	... 120	1,004	
... 51	... 49	... 30	... 4,164	9,499	... 51	... 49	... 30	... 4,164	9,499	... 51	... 49	... 30	... 4,164	9,499	... 51	... 49	... 30	9,499	
... 120	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	3,582	... 120	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	3,582	... 120	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	3,582	... 120	... 30	... 4,164	3,582	
... 1,004	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	6	... 1,004	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	6	... 1,004	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	6	... 1,004	... 30	... 4,164	6	
... 259	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10,554	... 259	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10,554	... 259	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10,554	... 259	... 30	... 4,164	10,554	
... 9,499	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	4,066	... 9,499	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	4,066	... 9,499	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	4,066	... 9,499	... 30	... 4,164	4,066	
... 3,582	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	18	... 3,582	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	18	... 3,582	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	18	... 3,582	... 30	... 4,164	18	
... 6	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	2	... 6	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	2	... 6	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	2	... 6	... 30	... 4,164	2	
... 183	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	203	... 183	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	203	... 183	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	203	... 183	... 30	... 4,164	203	
... 43	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 43	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 43	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 43	... 30	... 4,164	10	
... 3	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	46	... 3	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	46	... 3	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	46	... 3	... 30	... 4,164	46	
... 10	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 10	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 10	... 30	... 4,164	... 4,164	10	... 10	... 30	... 4,164	10	

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Wheat trade of

NAMES OF IMPORTING

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	BURDWAN DIVISION.					PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	S& Parganas.	Calcutta.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Patna Division—													
Patna	1895	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	1,024	
Patna	1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	719
Gaya	1895	...	...	...	...	...	719	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344
Shahabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	1896	...	...	...	...	...	5,647	...	...	...	...	5,647
Saran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	4	...	...	4	...	1,024	...	...	...	...	1,024
Total	1896	...	...	...	...	...	6,710	...	...	...	...	6,710
Bhagalpur Division—													
Monghyr	1895	2,196	...	...	2,196	...	6,118	...	...	...	...	6,118
Monghyr	1896	70	...	...	70	...	7,014	...	...	...	...	7,014
Bhagalpur	1895	...	5	372	372	...	21,382	...	...	...	...	21,382
Bhagalpur	1896	...	...	...	...	...	8,703	...	...	...	...	8,703
Purnea	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Malda	1896	...	...	...	...	...	14,833	...	...	...	...	14,833
Sonthal Parganas	1895	...	21	...	21	...	9,245	...	...	...	...	9,245
Sonthal Parganas	1896	8	73	...	81	...	42,353	...	...	...	...	42,353
Total	1895	2,196	26	372	2,607	...	25,085	...	...	...	...	25,085
Total	1896	78	73	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division—													
Hazaribagh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	1896	241	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1895	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1896	241	...	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,899
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.	1895	2,209	26	372	2,607	35	54,840	24	...	...	...	54,849
	1896	519	73	...	392	6	55,454	11	...	7	11	55,459	
Other Provinces—													
Assam	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,273	...	...	...	...	1,45,273
N.W.P. and Oudh ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,840	...	...	...	12,840
N.W.P. and Oudh ...	1896	...	...	...	...	...	7,041	...	...	...	...	9,041
Punjab	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	938	...	...	...	938
Punjab	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,027	...	...	...	11,027
Central Provinces ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,211	...	...	...	15,211
Central Provinces ...	1896	413	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	...	...	282
Berar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	1896	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,623	...	...	...	...	1,63,623
Total of the other Provinces	1895	...	...	...	...	...	28,989	...	...	...	...	28,989
	1896	413	413	...	6	64,443	11	...	7	11	64,478
GRAND TOTAL	1895	2,209	26	372	2,607	35	9,18,463	24	...	7	11	9,18,529	
	1896	732	73	...	805	6	64,443	11	...	7	11	64,478	

het Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895, and 1896—concluded

DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT											
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	4	4	236	...	...	...	...	236
	1896	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	80
Birbhum	... ... ... { 1895	190	...	...	190	337	...	...	...	...	337
	1896	41	...	55	96	...	...	...	12	...	12
Hooghly	... ... ... { 1895	140	...	...	140	30	...	...	...	...	30
	1896	43	...	...	43	5	...	...	...	...	5
Total	... ... ... { 1895	330	...	4	334	612	...	...	...	...	612
	1896	84	...	55	139	85	...	14	...	...	97
Presidency Division—												
24-Parganas	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	128	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	... ... ... { 1895	312	12	259	583	405	...	164	24	466	41,100
	1896	4,535	...	71	4,606	73	...	80	499	...	702	
Nadia	... ... ... { 1895	402	...	...	402	71	41,304	...	...	...	41,477
	1896	1,457	111	376	1,944	388	59,802	...	...	...	60,190
Murshidabad	... ... ... { 1895	232	391	...	623	...	5,211	...	...	...	5,211
	1896	165	703	365	1,173	...	7,655	...	...	...	7,695
Jessore	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	189	1,178	...	...	...	...	1,367
	1896	...	...	...	2,454	6,047	...	...	...	40	8,541
Khulna	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	434	79	...	...	...	513
Total	... ... ... { 1895	946	403	259	1,608	665	47,783	164	24	478	41,155
	1896	6,225	814	812	7,851	2,915	73,978	159	499	...	77,641	
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	959	50	...	...	1,009
	1896	...	...	...	...	3,731	...	...	...	...	3,731
Dinajpur	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	29
Pabna	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	959	50	...	...	1,009
	1896	...	...	...	...	3,760	...	...	...	...	3,760
Dacca Division—												
Dacca	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	342
Mymensingh	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12
Faridpur	... ... ... { 1895	45	...	...	45	...	679	9	...	...	688
	1896	89	...	...	89	...	6,937	1,064	...	...	8,001
Backergunge	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	97
Total	... ... ... { 1895	45	...	...	45	...	679	9	...	...	688
	1896	89	...	...	89	...	7,588	1,064	...	...	8,452
Chittagong Division—												
Tippera	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... ... ... { 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

ING DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	PATNA DIVISION.												BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					NAME OF IMPOT										
	C				Champaran.				Muzaffarpur.				Darbhanga.				Total.		Monghyr.		Bhagalpur.		Purnea.		Sonthal Par-		Total.	
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54				
Burdwan Division—																												
Burdwan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54	
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	65	65	
Birbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	448	617	...	...			
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54	
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	513	682	...	...			
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	513	682	...	...			
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division—																												
24-Parganas	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta*	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	71	...	4	2	27	...	...		
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	143	309	...
Murshidabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	51	3,692	4,639	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khulna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	143	309	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	71	896	55	3,694	4,716	...	...		
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—																												
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	359	369	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	624	624
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	983	993	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—																												
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	319
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	319
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Division—																												
Tippera	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta, all stations

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.					Grand Total.
Hazaribagh.	Maubhumi.	Singhbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
... 1,244	... 172	... 1,416	... 1,710	... 2,553	... 338	... 1,126	... 338	... 1,126	... 338	... 1,710
... 2,028	... 380	... 2,408	... 2,553	... 527	... 338	... 1,126	... 338	... 1,126	... 338	... 2,553
... 1,082	... 1,082	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 865
... 179	... 179	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 2,208
... 48	... 48	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 179
... 1,244	... 172	... 1,416	... 2,416	... 2,416	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 2,754
... 2,028	... 380	... 2,408	... 3,683	... 3,683	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 1,126	... 4,809
...
... 168	... 168	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 168
... 3,728	... 3,728	... 5,595	... 5,595	... 5,595	... 5,595	... 5,595	... 9,323
2 481 483	... 9,227	... 9,227	... 2,550	... 54,120	... 9,433	... 9,433	... 9,433	... 75,539
... 46,206	... 46,206	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 46,206
... 65,809	... 65,809	... 407	... 306	... 306	... 306	... 306	... 66,589
... 6,139	... 6,139	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 6,139
... 14,257	... 14,257	... ...	... 6,935	... 680	... 680	... 680	... 21,849
... 1,367	... 1,367	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,367
... 8,541	... 8,541	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 8,541
...
... 515	... 515	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 515
... 57,440	... 57,440	... 5,595	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 63,035
2 481 483	... 98,457	... 98,457	... 2,966	... 61,421	... 10,113	... 10,113	... 10,113	... 1,72,987
... 5,324	... 5,324	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 5,324
... 7,713	... 7,713	... ...	... 209	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 8,012
... 12	... 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 12
... 1,038	... 1,038	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 1,038
...
... 146	... 146	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 146
... 40	... 40	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 40
... 31	... 31	... 100	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 131
...
... 419	... 419	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 419
...
... 624	... 624	... ...	... 340	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 964
... 309	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 309
... 5,376	... 5,376	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 5,376
... 9,971	... 9,971	... 100	... 948	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 11,919
... 1,306
... 2,045	... 2,045	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2,045
...
... 12	... 12	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 12
... 733	... 733	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 733
... 8,409	... 8,409	... ...	... ...	... 321	... ...	... ...	... 8,730
...
... 113	... 113	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 113
... 2,059	... 2,059	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 2,059
... 10,579	... 10,579	... ...	... ...	... 321	... ...	... ...	... 10,900
... 506	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 506
... 57	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 57
... 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 10
... 35	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 35
... 306	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 306
... 102	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 102

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Paise trade

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT											
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Burhun.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.*	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna Division—												
Patna	1895 ... 1896	1,824 256	...	2	1,826	28,825	...	...	...	...	28,825
Gaya	1895 1896	...	...	...	256	11,719	...	...	...	...	11,719
Shahabad	1895 1896	39 333	655	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	8,580
Saran	1895 1896	...	...	...	1,024	8,580	...	...	...	...	2,057
Champaran	1895 1896	...	...	5	460	2,057	...	...	...	...	299
Muzaffarpur	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	968
Darbhanga	1895 1896	1	...	...	1	2,436	...	...	...	...	4,100
Total	1895 1896	2,164 755	685	2	2,851	43,087	...	...	...	...	18,181
Bhagalpur Division—						18,181	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	1895 1896	2,073 4,184	...	2	2,075	16,570	...	...	...	...	5,584
Bhagalpur	1895 1896	56 ...	188	9	4207 253	5,584	...	...	...	...	18,906
Purnea	1895 1896	3	...	...	48	2,265	...	...	...	...	2,005
Malda	1895 1896	...	...	...	3	1,005	...	...	...	...	1,905
Sonthal Parganas	1895 1896	2,679 919	3,518 2,562	357	6,554	25,663	...	...	...	...	25,663
Total	1895 1896	4,811 5,103	3,706 3,633	368	8,885	62,153	...	...	...	...	62,153
Chota Nagpur Division—						9,193	...	...	...	...	9,193
Hazaribagh	1895 1896	389 130	...	...	389 150	558	...	...	...	...	558
Manbhum	1895 1896	291 ...	6	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895 1896	680 130	6	...	686 652	658	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCES UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL	1895 1896	8,976 12,586	4,890 3,447	633 1,399	14,409 17,232	665 2,915	1,55,831 1,12,585	223 1,223	24 533	478 ...	41 90	
Other Provinces—												
Assam	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. P. and Oudh	1895 1896	1,397 373	...	...	1,397 373	37,022	...	...	...	...	37,022
Panjab	1895 1896	346 ...	...	...	346	2,368	...	...	...	...	2,368
Central Provinces	1895 1896	2,497 129	...	...	2,497	35,819	...	...	...	...	35,809
Rajputana and Central India	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Berar	1895 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces	1895 1896	4,240 556	...	...	4,240 556	74,689 7,475	...	...	...	...	7,475
GRAND TOTAL	1895 1896	15,216 12,942	4,800 3,447	633 1,399	18,649 17,788	675 9,915	2,50,520 1,20,060	223 1,223	24 533	478 ...	41 90	

* Calcutta comprises town of Calcutta, all stations of the

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—continued.

ING DISTRICTS.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the Gram and Pulse trade of

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT													
	PATNA DIVISION.								BHAGALPUR DIVISION.					
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.	Purnea.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.	
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
Patna Division—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna	{ 1895	...	2,527	5	362	3	...	...	2,897	212	...	...	346	558
... { 1896	...	3,727	29	4	5	9	100	3,869	372	4	...	40	416	
Gaya	{ 1895	5,069	...	...	801	...	24	...	5,891	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	1,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,540	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	{ 1895	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	6	...	6
... { 1896	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	14	...	14
Saran	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	473	34	16	...	...	50
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	220	537	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	{ 1895	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	551	...	8	...	8	...
Darbhanga	{ 1895	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	76	...	...	20	96
... { 1896	25	...	...	344	...	24	...	393	60	65	...	...	134	...
Total	{ 1895	5,075	2,544	5	1,168	14	24	...	8,830	288	14	6	366	674
... { 1896	1,657	3,727	29	348	...	744	744	7,249	475	93	...	40	608	...
Bhagalpur Division—														
Monghyr	{ 1895	117	53	24	...	...	7	35	236	...	...	53	1,615	1,568
... { 1896	367	...	...	175	...	167	1,230	1,948	...	27	...	475	682	...
Rhagalpur	{ 1895	...	342	148	...	...	...	...	490	167	...	6	5,234	5,407
... { 1896	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	55	...	36	855	946
Purnea	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	81
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	905	905
Malda	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	{ 1895	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	120	...	120
... { 1896	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	395	293	...	687
Total	{ 1895	117	395	182	...	...	7	35	736	167	...	178	6,850	7,126
... { 1896	1,506	...	...	175	...	167	1,230	3,087	55	602	398	2,235	3,220	...
Chota Nagpur Division—														
Hazaribagh	{ 1895	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	25
... { 1896	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	3	...	...	12	15
Manbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	...	...
Total	{ 1895	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	28
... { 1896	270	...	346	...	...	...	...	...	553	3	...	...	12	15
GRAND TOTAL OF PROVINCE UNDER THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL	{ 1895	5,192	2,930	187	1,169	14	31	35	9,567	455	14	344	7,421	8,234
	{ 1896	3,370	3,727	394	523	...	911	1,983	10,908	923	1,770	383	7,477	10,553
Other Provinces—														
Assam	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.W. P. and Oudh ...	{ 1895	25	790	210	32	...	...	...	...	1,057	340	...	...	...
... { 1896	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	146	...	26	172
Punjab	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces ...	{ 1895	25	790	210	32	...	...	...	1,057	340	...	...	...	340
	{ 1896	5	...	14	...	...	...	...	19	...	146	...	26	172
GRAND TOTAL ...	{ 1895	5,217	3,729	397	1,201	14	31	35	10,624	795	14	344	7,421	8,574
	{ 1896	3,375	3,727	408	523	...	911	1,983	10,927	923	1,916	83	7,503	10,725

the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—concluded.

ING DISTRICTS.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	OTHER PROVINCES.						Grand Total.
Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singbhum.	Total.		Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.		
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
448	167	93	708	34,955	...	4,579	...	1,023	3,228	43,785	
67	215	9	291	16,898	...	86,311	2,137	...	2,777	1,08,123	
...	...	...	...	5,894	...	559	...	...	429	6,882	
...	...	12	12	1,579	...	2,930	...	...	...	4,509	
...	...	...	...	9,645	...	2,409	...	...	...	12,744	
...	...	...	...	2,748	...	37,003	385	...	...	41,126	
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	
...	...	...	...	822	...	2,328	...	...	...	3,150	
...	...	...	...	968	...	...	...	...	...	968	
...	...	...	...	542	...	...	...	...	...	512	
...	...	...	...	2,294	...	23	...	...	...	2,0317	
...	...	...	...	365	...	529	...	...	...	894	
...	...	...	...	2,539	...	...	...	...	...	2,539	
...	5	...	5	4,632	...	2,326	...	...	...	6,958	
448	167	93	708	56,509	...	7,660	...	1,023	3,657	68,649	
67	220	21	308	27,586	...	1,32,417	2,522	...	2,777	1,65,302	
2,584	7,568	400	...	31,535	...	5,404	...	...	...	36,939	
1,108	5,478	459	7,045	19,698	...	38,025	4,441	59	...	62,823	
161	16	...	...	27,675	...	30,686	...	638	340	59,389	
...	...	...	...	4,104	...	25,800	345	...	...	30,249	
...	...	...	...	2,766	...	...	...	...	...	2,766	
...	...	...	...	2,961	...	...	...	...	...	2,961	
...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61	
...	
169	122	...	...	33,227	...	...	...	...	...	33,227	
406	23	...	429	7,769	...	94,416	3,563	...	...	1,05,748	
2,914	7,706	400	11,020	95,264	...	36,090	...	688	340	1,32,382	
1,514	5,501	459	7,474	54,532	...	1,58,841	8,349	59	...	2,01,781	
...	144	...	144	1,117	...	...	...	...	...	1,117	
...	259	20	279	631	...	...	...	...	...	631	
...	...	386	386	686	...	...	...	...	...	686	
...	...	693	693	693	...	...	...	11	...	704	
...	
...	2	...	2	524	...	...	...	...	...	524	
...	144	386	530	1,803	...	...	...	...	...	1,803	
...	261	713	974	1,848	...	...	...	...	11	...	1,859
3,362	9,261	1,031	15,674	2,20,953	5,595	44,088	...	1,711	3,997	2,76,544	
1,583	8,491	1,573	11,647	1,86,788	13,066	3,54,755	21,305	70	2,777	5,68,759	
...	
1,030	1,117	...	2,147	43,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,932	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,088	...	1,088	37,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	394	632	1,026	3,941	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	133	256	388	5,014	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,930	2,599	632	4,261	85,278	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	159	256	388	8,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,392	11,860	1,683	17,935	3,06,931	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,583	8,623	1,829	12,055	1,95,598	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other Food-grains trade*

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT											
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24-Parganas.	Calcutta.†	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan Division—												
Burdwan	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 27	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	27
Birbhum	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...
Hooghly	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...
Total	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	27	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	27
Presidency Division—												
24-Parganas	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	344	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	344
Calcutta†	... 1895 1896	20	1 20 20	... 21 20	... ... 2	... ... 356	1,095 1,909	... ... ...	4 20 20	3 2 2	1,102 580 1,909
Nadia	... 1895 1896	... ... 241	... ... 241	... ... 241	... ... ...	22,623	...	...	21	...	22,644 11,073
Murshidabad	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	11,073 2,559	...	...	...	...	2,559
Jessore	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 69	391	...	...	...	...	460
Total	... 1895 1896	20	1 20 261	... 21 261	... 21 71	13,326 25,573	1,095 356	... ...	4 41	3 4	14,428 26,045
Rajshahi Division—												
Rajshahi	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	231	...	...	...	...	231
Dinajpur	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 183	...	6,310 402	...	...	...	6,310 12 535
Jalpniguri	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	223	...	...	...	...	223
Bogra	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	3,545	...	...	...	...	3,545
Cooch Behar	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	12 133	231 10,480	...	...	...	...	243 10,613
Dacca Division—												
Dacca	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	398	...	...	...	...	398
Faridpur	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1,690	...	...	...	...	1,690
Total	... 1895 1896	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	2,088	...	...	...	...	2,088

* Consisting of barley kodo, shama,
† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897. 439

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896.

ING DISTRICTS.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.												DACC A DIVISION.											
Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Darjeeling.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Cooch Behar.	Total.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Backergunge.	Total.										
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26										
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.										
337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337	337										
105	117	4	149	66	137	...	578	578	...	...	...	...	...					
85	206	157	8	153	78	92	259	259	...	...	...	...	...					
103	206	206	2	...	...	...	401	401	...	...	...	...	...					
105	117	4	149	66	137	...	578	578	...	...	...	...	...					
85	309	453	8	135	78	92	1,160	1,160	...	...	...	...	...					
24	476	546	6	...	...	...	1,028	1,028	...	...	...	...	...					
130	490	116	6	237	...	...	286	286	...	...	...	...	...					
246	449	146	650	...	...	...	979	979	...	...	...	...	...					
30	4	283	...	...	...	...	1,491	1,491	...	...	...	...	...					
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...					
30	610	490	945	12	257	...	2,324	2,324	...	...	...	...	...					
1	246	449	408	...	650	...	1,778	1,778	...	...	...	...	...					
478	3	...	...	...	...	...	481	481	...	...	...	...	...					
478	5	...	...	...	...	...	481	481	...	...	...	...	...					

corn, oats, millets, &c.
Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other Feed-grains trade*

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICT.	PATNA DIVISION.									NAME OF IMPORT					
	Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36					
Burdwan Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division—															
24-Parganas...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta†	1895	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	64
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division—															
Rajshahi	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooch Behar	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	378
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca Division—															
Dacca	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Consisting of barley, kodo, etc.

† Calcutta comprises the town of Cal

of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.					OTHER PROVINCES.					GRAND TOTAL.
Purnea.	Malgas.	Santinagar.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Mankhum.	Singlum.	Total.	Grand total of the provinces under Lieutenant-Governor.	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...	...	223	223	...	16	...	16	239	...	...	...	...	...	239
...	4	...	4	368	...	...	...	...	...	368
...
...	4,099	...	...	...	4,099
...
...	13	...	...	...	13
...	...	223	223	...	16	...	16	239	...	...	...	...	...	239
...	4	...	4	368	...	4,112	...	...	...	4,480
...
...	344	...	...	...	...	...	344
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1,793	118	...	...	...	...	1,911
...	1,220	10	24,841	1,892	9	...	27,972
...	1,909	...	...	...	...	...	1,909
...	23,286	...	395	...	...	...	23,681
...	11,079	...	...	...	...	...	11,079
127	127	...	...	...	...	2,686	...	1,400	...	...	...	4,086
...	460	...	...	...	...	...	460
...	...	3	3	...	6	...	6	15,125	118	...	...	...	...	15,243
127	127	...	...	18	18	27,654	10	26,636	1,892	9	...	56,201
...	1,259	...	...	...	...	...	1,259
...	378	...	...	...	...	6,974	...	...	...	...	...	6,974
0	10	...	...	...	...	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	1,001
...	...	436	679	...	...	...	...	2,705	...	...	...	...	...	2,705
...
...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	101
...	71	...	...	...	...	...	71
...	223	...	...	...	...	...	223
...	317	...	...	...	...	...	317
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	3,545	...	...	...	...	...	3,545
...	327	...	...	...	327
10	10	...	...	...	...	2,577	71	...	...	...	...	2,648
...	...	537	1,158	...	...	...	...	13,549	...	327	...	...	...	13,876
...	4,865	...	...	...	...	...	4,865
...	2,648	...	...	...	...	...	2,648
...
...	2,171	...	...	...	...	...	2,171
...	4,865	...	...	...	...	...	4,865
...	4,819	...	...	...	...	...	4,819

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other food grains trade*

NAMES OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF IMPORT											
	BURDWAN DIVISION.				PRESIDENCY DIVISION.							
	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hooghly.	Total.	24 Parganas.	Calcutta †	Nadia.	Murshidabad	Jessore.	Khulna.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Patna Division—												
Patna ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	15,636	...	...	...	...	15,636
	{ 1896	43	...	...	43	3,174	...	...	...	...	3,174
Gaya ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	39	...	...	39	370	...	...	...	...	370
Shahabad ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	750
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	276	...	...	...	...	276
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	1,719	...	...	...	...	1,719
Muzaffarpur ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	1,120
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	468	...	...	...	...	468
Darbhanga ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	779	...	...	...	...	779
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	18,193	...	...	...	...	18,193
	{ 1896	82	...	...	82	6,099	...	...	...	...	6,099
Bhagalpur Division—												
Monghyr ...	{ 1895	45	...	...	45	1,807	...	...	...	...	1,807
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	6,204	...	...	...	...	6,204
Bhagalpur ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	15,016	...	...	...	...	15,016
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	5,639	...	...	...	...	5,639
Purnea ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	1,094	...	...	...	...	1,094
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	{ 1895	410	...	26	436	1,058	...	...	...	...	1,058
	{ 1896	10	46	...	56	7,162	...	8	...	...	7,170
Total ...	{ 1895	455	...	26	481	18,975	...	...	...	...	18,975
	{ 1896	10	46	...	56	19,005	...	8	...	...	19,015
Ghota Nagpur Division—												
Hazaribagh ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	2,224	...	...	2,224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	{ 1895	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ 1895	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 1896	2,224	...	4	2,224	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. ...	{ 1895	484	1	26	511	50,725	1,095	...	4	3	51,839	
	{ 1896	2,316	46	261	2,623	63,272	356	8	41	4	63,885	
North-Western Province and Oudh. ...	{ 1895	1	...	...	1	356	...	...	...	...	356
	{ 1896	...	28	...	28	133	...	...	...	...	132
Panjab ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	1,019	...	...	...	...	1,019
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	7,610	...	...	...	...	7,610
Central Provinces ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	360
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	171
Rajputana and Central India ...	{ 1895	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	{ 1896	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Total of other Provinces ...	{ 1895	1	...	...	1	1,736	...	...	4	3	1,736
	{ 1896	...	28	...	28	7,923	...	...	41	4	7,923
Grand total ...	{ 1895	485	1	26	512	52,461	1,095	...	4	3	53,575	
	{ 1896	2,316	74	261	2,651	71,195	356	8	41	4	71,808	

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shambha, etc.

† Calcutta comprises the town of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

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of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896—contd.

ING DISTRICTS.

Indian corn, oats, millets, &c.
Port Trust Railway, Howrah, Sealdah and Chitpur.

Statement showing the sources of supply and the places of destination in respect of the other food-grain trade

NAME OF EXPORTING DISTRICTS.	NAME OF IMPORT									
	PATNA DIVISION.						BHAGALPUR			
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Total.	Monghyr.	Bhagalpur.
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Patna Division—		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna ...	1895	...	2,016	1,188	...	...	...	3,204	101	...
	1896	...	3,777	32	...	...	...	3,809	658	...
Gaya ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
	1896	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	1895	...	...	...	776	1,012	96	1,884	130	19
	1896	...	...	...	56	1,594	7	1,657	...	102
Champaran ...	1895	8	288	...	7,065	...	2,855	42	9,260	...
	1896	508	442	75	5,338	...	10,288	35,929	...	96
Muzaffarpur ...	1895	24	...	362	24,989	266	...	4,722	19,329	621
	1896	...	679	123	13,475	330	...	72,548	1,082	761
Darbhanga ...	1895	64	...	72	63,236	80	9,096	...	49,642	1,910
	1896	1,473	340	677	35,195	630	11,327	...	...	125
Total ...	1895	96	2,504	1,622	95,290	1,122	10,845	10,394	1,21,673	1,313
	1896	2,030	5,238	907	54,008	1,016	15,776	4,771	33,746	3,189
Bhagalpur Division										
Monghyr ...	1895	99	1,819	503	586	...	20	5,546	8,573	...
	1896	4,311	1,064	1,558	3,279	...	1,848	4,515	16,575	875
Bhagalpur ...	1895	4	4,986	3,458	5,998	...	3,935	23,014	41,395	1,028
	1896	122	3,881	2,023	11,233	...	8,341	18,763	44,369	501
Purnea ...	1895	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	38	12
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	1895	...	3,547	338	...	...	...	...	3,885	1,945
	1896	15	341	1,550	...	...	...	99	2,005	7
Total ...	1895	103	10,352	4,337	6,584	...	3,955	28,560	53,891	2,985
	1896	4,448	5,286	5,131	14,518	...	10,189	23,377	62,949	508
Chota Nagpur Division—										
Hazaribagh ...	1895	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
	1896	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...
Manbhum ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1895	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	...
	1896	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	337	...
Grand total of the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	1895	199	12,656	5,966	1,01,874	1,124	14,800	38,954	1,75,573	4,298
	1896	6,815	10,524	6,038	68,526	1,016	25,965	28,148	1,47,932	4,975
N.-W. P. Oudh ...	1895	60	2	2	1,738	6	222	20	2,940	...
	1896	...	...	...	444	...	...	...	444	718
Panjab ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	2	...	437	...	...	...	...	439	...
Central Provinces ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India ...	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of other Provinces ...	1895	50	2	2	1,738	6	222	20	2,040	...
	1896	2	...	437	444	...	...	...	883	718
Grand Total ...	1895	249	12,658	5,968	1,03,612	1,130	15,022	38,974	1,77,613	4,298
	1896	6,817	10,524	6,475	68,970	1,016	25,965	28,148	1,47,915	4,793

* Consisting of barley, kodo, shama.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

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of the Lower Provinces of Bengal carried by rail during the month of November 1895 and 1896 - conld.

ING DISTRICTS.

DIVISION.				CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.				Grand total of the Provinces under Lieutenant-Governor.		OTHER PROVINCES.					
Purnea.	Malgas.	Sonthal Parganas.	Total.	Hazaribagh.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Total.	Assam.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Rajputana and Central India.	GRAND TOTAL.		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	101	...	...	...	...	18,941	...	24,740	...	612	707	45,009	
...	658	...	...	...	...	7,684	...	35,561	4,298	...	...	47,543	
...	88	...	721	...	...	...	809	
...	44	44	...	...	...	370	...	878	...	...	...	1,248	
...	149	...	...	...	...	44	...	11,223	...	...	...	11,267	
...	102	...	...	...	...	2,033	...	1,278	...	...	...	3,311	
...	69	...	...	...	...	2,509	...	16,144	...	...	...	18,653	
...	16	...	...	...	...	8,177	...	135	...	...	...	8,319	
...	96	...	...	...	...	9,665	...	295	...	...	...	9,958	
...	621	...	252	...	252	37,744	...	4,708	...	...	...	42,459	
...	1,843	...	...	...	...	21,329	...	2,546	...	...	...	23,868	
...	2,035	...	...	...	...	74,859	...	21,610	...	...	...	96,469	
...	2,258	...	...	...	...	52,456	...	28,514	...	...	...	80,970	
...	3,476	...	259	...	259	1,42,124	...	53,358	...	612	707	1,96,801	
...	93,766	...	95,004	4,298	...	...	1,93,068	
...	40	40	...	52	...	52	10,517	...	11,352	...	...	21,869	
...	46	921	4	80	...	84	23,784	...	50,053	2,768	674	77,979	
117	...	701	1,846	...	...	...	...	59,329	...	42,723	...	2,076	4,157	1,08,985
...	...	378	879	...	...	...	...	51,844	...	1,18,962	3,816	...	...	1,74,629
...	...	71	83	...	...	...	...	5,087	...	...	...	...	...	5,087
...	...	867	883	...	...	...	...	2,705	...	355	...	...	...	3,060
1,273	4,918	613	96	...	709	17,962	...	9,618	...	345	341	28,266	
635	642	285	30	38	353	13,660	...	6,238	691	...	...	20,589	
2,390	...	812	6,187	613	148	...	761	92,895	...	63,693	...	2,421	4,498	1,63,507	
655	...	1,291	3,325	289	110	38	437	91,993	...	1,75,608	7,275	674	...	2,75,550	
...	
...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	2,578	...	...	...	...	...	2,578	
...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
...	
...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15
1,400	...	1,038	8,681	613	170	...	783	2,57,840	189	1,17,051	...	...	...	9,578
762	...	1,889	8,103	289	366	56	711	2,34,727	10	3,01,687	13,465	683	...	5,50,572	
...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	2,405	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	722	...	...	...	...	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,553	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	4,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	722	...	...	...	...	10,060	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,400	...	1,046	8,689	613	170	...	783	2,62,129	...	...	...	...	...	...
762	...	1,893	8,825	289	366	56	711	2,44,787	...	...	...	...	...	...

corn, oats, millets, &c.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
7th to 13th February 1897.

Month.	Date,	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.				WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.			
1897.																	
Feb.	7th	140.7	6.5	Inches. 29.966	° 76.1	84.6	15.9	68.7	72.6	0.757	70.9	85	S W and calm ...	69	Nil	Partially cloudy, o.	
"	8th	135.7	8.9	.942	77.1	85.8	14.6	71.2	71.5	.700	68.6	77	S W	92	"	Partially cloudy, — .	
"	9th	137.8	9.0	.918	77.2	86.5	16.0	70.5	71.3	.688	68.1	76	N W	112	"	Partially cloudy, o, — .	
"	10th	139.0	9.6	.911	76.8	86.3	19.0	67.3	70.1	.651	66.5	73	N E	71	"	Clear, — .	
"	11th	131.9	7.1	.951	78.9	82.8	15.6	67.2	63.9	.462	56.7	55	N and N N E ..	151	"	Partially cloudy.	
"	12th	129.2	4.7	30.005	70.9	76.4	13.5	62.9	63.4	.485	58.1	65	N N E, N and variable.	141	0.02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.	
"	13th	115.7	1.1	29.995	67.9	74.6	9.6	65.0	64.3	.556	61.9	81	N N W and variable.	57	0.01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.	

Inches.
29.955

The mean pressure of the seven days

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

29.961

Hours.

46.9

The total number of hours of bright sunshine

78.9

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine

o.

The mean temperature of the seven days

74.3

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

71.4

General's Office

23.6

The extreme variation of temperature

86.5

The maximum temperature

Miles.

...

P

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour

°.

73

...

The mean relative humidity

70

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office

Inches.

0.03

The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th February 1897

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's

Office

0.38

Office

1.46

The total fall from 1st January to 13th February 1897

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's

Office

0.99

Office

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed, open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed by the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph and Munro's anemometer and a dial anemometer by L. Casella.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; — dew; d, drizzling rain.

NOTE.—The daily movements of the wind from 7th to 10th are from 8 A.M. to 8 A.M.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 15th February 1897.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 7th to 13th February 1897.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.					HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	
1897.		Inches.	°		°	°	°		Inches.	°	%
February	7th	30.052	77.6	85.9	16.6	69.3	77.6	73.9	.789	72.1	83
"	8th	.025	79.1	87.8	17.5	70.3	77.7	73.6	.775	71.6	82
"	9th	.000	79.5	88.1	17.3	70.8	80.6	74.8	.786	72.0	75
"	10th	29.977	78.1	88.2	20.3	67.9	80.6	75.8	.829	73.6	"
"	11th	30.022	75.6	84.8	18.5	66.3	76.6	72.3	.737	70.2	80
"	12th	.078	70.4	78.0	15.2	62.8	73.4	64.6	.494	.586	"
"	13th	.070	71.2	77.5	12.6	64.9	69.6	64.4	.537	61.0	74
											0.02

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days 30.032 Inches.

The mean temperature of the seven days 75.9 °

The extreme variation of temperature 25.4

The maximum temperature 88.2

The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days 76 %

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th February 1897 0.02

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th February 1897.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 13th February 1897,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1897.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1896.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
Rice and paddy	...	No. 779	Mds. 2,32,283	Rs. 4,097	No. 1,063	Mds. 2,55,165
Jute	...	112	41,925	893	102	40,350
Firewood	...	78	73,975	1,066	105	671
Other articles	...	768	2,32,774	3,637	885	89,275
Total	...	1,737	5,80,957	9,693	2,155	1,254
						2,794
						8,834

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during four weeks and five days ending 31st December 1896, as compared with the same period of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

449

STAPLES.	1895.		1896.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
<i>Spices—</i>	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1.—Betelnuts	17,141	15,422	22,355	19,381	5,214	3,959	...	...
2.—Pepper	2,134	2,033	2,013	2,214	...	181	121	...
3.—Ginger	4,255	1,356	2,273	808	...	...	1,982	548
4.—Chillies	7,261	2,030	10,412	3,187	3,151	1,157	...	...
5.—Cardamoms	1,159	1,733	1,729	1,598	570	...	...	165
6.—Others	1,298	810	1,145	770	...	...	153	49
Stone and lime	4,79,046	72,669	3,30,280	61,659	...	...	1,48,766	10,910
<i>Sugar—</i>								
1.—Refined	17,682	9,053	10,732	3,676	...	...	...	...
2.—Unrefined	4,96,006	78,850	5,11,710	81,587	15,704	2,737	6,950	5,377
<i>Tea—</i>								
1.—Foreign	631	152	...	...	...	...	651	15
2.—Indian	4,429	2,401	4,277	2,147	...	...	152	254
Timber	1,15,051	17,094	1,21,967	22,089	6,916	4,995	...	...
Tobacco	39,147	24,503	43,490	27,157	4,343	2,654	...	...
Wool, raw	2,342	2,708	3,047	2,240	705	...	...	468
<i>Wool, manufactured—</i>								
1.—Piece-goods, European	67	70	389	747	322	677	...	...
2.—Indian	3,235	4,231	4,395	5,715	1,160	1,484	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	41	97	41	97	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	29,815	1,519	25,505	4,042	...	2,523	4,511	...
2.—Indigo seed	16,930	5,025	14,974	3,235	...	...	1,938	1,790
3.—Mowah flower	15,704	2,544	28,813	6,024	13,019	3,480	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	30,855	5,048	55,030	13,670	24,175	8,622	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	15,791	3,723	23,604	5,482	7,713	1,757	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	95,556	30,165	92,661	24,004	...	...	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	16,513	6,843	16,476	7,062	...	...	2,924	6,161
8.—Others	7,88,973	2,21,566	10,05,174	3,13,307	2,19,201	91,751	37	...
Total	1,35,12,636	32,69,657	1,63,66,183	37,95,999	28,53,547	5,26,342	...	...
Military stores	...	12,660	14,204	16,104	27,756	3,444	12,552	...
Coal for railway	9,98,442	73,455	8,73,769	64,398	...	...	1,24,673	9,087
Railway materials	14,69,631	53,148	17,72,016	51,893	3,02,385	...	...	1,255
Live-stock	...	33,732	...	32,423	...	...	...	1,309
Total	1,59,93,369	34,44,226	1,90,28,072	30,71,469	30,34,703	5,27,243	...	...

C. W. CLARKE, Assistant Auditor.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, the 8th February 1897.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 1,699·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*308,791	Rs. A. P. *3,88,522 7 0	Mds. S. 41,95,445 30	Rs. A. P. 9,02,710 4 0	Rs. A. P. 19,922 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,61,154 11 0	92,104	155,251	247,355
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	199 2 8	.....	531 1 7	11 11 6	741 15 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half- year ...	947,822	10,04,414 14 0	1,33,04,167 30	26,86,776 8 0	67,072 0 0	37,58,263 6 0	297,997	470,239	768,236
Total for 4½ weeks ...	1,256,613	13,42,937 5 0	1,74,99,613 20	35,89,486 12 0	86,994 0 0	50,19,418 1 0	390,101	625,490	1,015,591
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	335,937	3,79,194 2 2	30,70,054 0	8,22,987 7 11	18,576 14 6	12,20,758 8 7	84,943	151,813	236,256
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	223 1 6	.....	484 3 2	10 14 10	718 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,469,056	16,82,506 14 6	1,65,46,918 20	35,43,511 8 7	80,804 4 1	53,06,822 11 2	[386,202]	655,624	1,041,826

* The decrease is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic and to the running of two postal special and three troop trains in the corresponding period of 1896.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 1,699·70 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	*375,492	Rs. A. P. *4,26,482 2 0	Mds. S. 39,95,489 10	Rs. A. P. 8,16,204 4 0	Rs. A. P. 20,925 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12,62,711 6 0	97,614	162,257	259,271
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	250 14 8	.....	450 3 3	11 12 6	742 14 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half- year ...	1,256,613	13,42,937 5 0	1,74,99,613 20	35,89,486 12 0	86,994 0 0	50,19,418 1 0	390,101	625,490	1,015,591
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,632,105	17,69,419 7 0	2,14,95,102 30	44,05,691 0 0	1,07,019 0 0	62,82,129 7 0	487,115	787,747	1,274,862
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	346,509	4,04,496 12 10	38,17,536 30	7,88,017 12 9	20,006 3 9	12,12,520 13 4	82,665	157,729	240,394
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	237 15 9	.....	463 9 11	11 12 4	713 6 0	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	1,805,566	20,87,003 11 4	2,03,54,455 10	43,31,529 5 4	1,00,810 7 10	65,19,343 8 6	468,867	813,353	1,282,220

* The increase is due to pilgrim traffic and to a remount special.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,244	Rs. A. P. 5,227 1 0	Mds. S. 16,186 20	Rs. A. P. 648 8 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0	Rs. A. P. 5,823 9 0	1,101	87	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	235 2 2	.....	29 2 9	0 5 9	264 10 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half- year ...	65,712	15,826 8 0	48,109 20	1,019 2 0	27 0 0	17,772 10 0	3,608	308	3,916
Total for 4½ weeks ...	86,956	21,053 9 0	64,296 0	2,567 10 0	35 0 0	23,656 3 0	4,709	395	5,104
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,574	6,653 0 0	15,471 20	517 12 0	15 11 0	7,186 7 0	1,120	68	1,186
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ...	.....	299 4 6	.....	23 4 8	0 11 3	323 4 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	1,01,742	24,705 2 8	63,366 10	2,128 12 0	46 8 6	26,880 7 2	5,107	340	5,466

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 22·23 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	21,375	5,332 11 0	13,792 0	537 13 0	7 0 0	5,877 8 0	1,090	89	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	230 14 2	.....	24 3 1	0 5 1	264 6 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	86,956	21,053 9 0	64,226 0	2,587 10 0	35 0 0	23,656 3 0	4,700	395	5,104
Total for 5½ weeks ...	108,331	26,386 4 0	78,088 0	3,105 7 0	42 0 0	20,533 11 0	5,808	484	6,292
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	24,229 ½	6,097 1 5	12,670 10	489 4 0	13 15 0	6,600 4 5	1,095	93	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	274 4 4	.....	22 0 2	0 10 0	296 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	125,972	30,802 4 1	76,036 20	2,613 0 0	60 7 6	35,480 11 7	6,203	442	6,644

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 161·40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	16,307	11,726 7 0	74,496 30	10,375 6 0	73 0 0	22,174 13 0	6,556	2,937	9,493
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	72 10 6	.....	64 4 6	0 7 3	137 6 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	49,951	41,353 0 0	2,03,487 30	28,212 6 0	212 0 0	69,777 6 0	21,923	10,087	32,010
Total for 5½ weeks ...	66,348	53,079 7 0	2,77,984 20	38,587 12 0	285 0 0	91,952 3 0	28,479	13,024	41,503
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	22,044	12,153 6 3	71,534 10	9,478 7 0	44 0 6	21,675 13 9	6,522	3,394	9,916
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	75 4 10	.....	58 11 7	0 4 4	134 4 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 4½ weeks of previous year ...	86,519 ½	59,784 2 7	3,47,705 10	42,700 8 0	236 15 6	1,02,721 10 1	30,334	14,902	45,206

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th February 1897, on 161·40 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	17,641	13,229 9 0	64,592 0	8,802 9 0	77 0 0	22,109 2 0	6,665	3,941	10,606
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	81 15 6	.....	54 8 7	0 7 8	136 15 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year ...	66,348	53,079 7 0	2,77,984 20	38,587 12 0	285 0 0	91,952 3 0	28,479	13,024	41,503
Total for 5½ weeks ...	83,989	66,300 0 0	3,42,576 20	47,390 5 0	362 0 0	1,14,061 5 0	35,144	16,935	52,109
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,466	12,567 10 8	62,505 20	7,638 5 0	56 0 6	20,162 0 2	6,664	3,917	9,583
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	77 13 10	.....	46 11 4	0 5 7	124 14 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	103,973 ½	72,351 13 3	4,10,300 30	50,238 13 0	293 0 0	1,22,883 10 3	36,998	17,881	54,879

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 814 miles open.

C	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	194,900	1,08,810 0 0	6,44,920 0	99,400 0 0	5,060 0 0	2,13,270 0 0	31,700	31,606	63,366
Or per mile of railway ...	240	134 0 0	792 0	122 0 0	1 0 0	*257 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	828,370	4,52,050 0 0	31,51,180 0	5,31,640 0 0	55,230 0 0	10,38,920 0 0	134,090	132,920	267,010
Total for 5 weeks ...	1,023,330	5,60,860 0 0	37,96,100 0	6,31,040 0 0	60,630 0 0	12,53,190 0 0	165,790	164,526	330,316
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	230,773	1,16,760 0 0	7,98,744 0	1,30,662 0 0	10,556 0 0	2,57,978 0 0	31,000	31,292	62,292
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	284	144 0 0	982 0	161 0 0	2 0 0	307 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,174,100	5,89,093 0 0	41,29,710 0	6,97,236 0 0	79,470 0 0	113,65,799 0 0	173,191	170,074	343,265

* Excluding steam-boat earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,182	13,062 0 0	59,449 0	3,713 0 0	51 0 0	16,826 0 0	4,633	2,065	6,698
Or per mile of railway ...	273	105 0 0	476 0	30 0 0	.....	135 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	147,321	55,013 0 0	3,10,006 0	18,505 0 0	660 0 0	74,178 0 0	17,420	7,555	24,975
Total for 5 weeks ...	181,503	68,075 0 0	3,69,455 0	22,218 0 0	711 0 0	91,004 0 0	22,053	9,620	31,673
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	37,375	12,489 0 0	68,703 0	4,238 0 0	52 0 0	16,779 0 0	3,850	1,822	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	299	100 0 0	550 0	34 0 0	.....	134 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	183,580	65,633 0 0	3,45,381 0	20,580 0 0	1,313 0 0	87,576 0 0	21,895	9,852	31,747

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 6th February 1897 on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	22,010	6,360 0 0	23,440 0	2,450 0 0	60 0 0	8,870 0 0	2,502	894	3,396
Or per mile of railway ...	256	74 0 0	273 0	28 0 0	1 0 0	103 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year ...	90,020	26,660 0 0	83,180 0	8,710 0 0	800 0 0	36,170 0 0	10,805	3,225	14,030
Total for 5 weeks ...	112,030	33,020 0 0	106,620 0	11,160 0 0	860 0 0	45,040 0 0	13,307	4,119	17,426
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	27,256	9,101 0 0	21,332 0	2,718 0 0	108 0 0	11,927 0 0	2,987	737	3,234
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	317	106 0	248 0	32 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	183,511	43,502 0 0	1,50,507 0	14,160 0 0	1,713 0 0	59,384 0 0	13,927	4,233	18,150

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

(CHITTAGONG SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th January 1897 on 274 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 12 miles for Goods Traffic only.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	19,353	Rs. A. P. 11,381 0 0	Mds. S. 1,78,366 0	Rs. A. P. 8,121 0 0	Rs. A. P. 392 0 0	Rs. A. P. 10,894 0 0	Rs. A. P. 3,605	Merchandise. 7,350	Total. 11,255
Or per mile of railway ...	70'63	41'54 0 0	623'66 0	28'40 0 0	1'37 0 0	71'31 0 0	14'25	25'70	39'95
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	58,719	31,845 0 0	6,61,716 0	28,818 0 0	1,155 0 0	61,818 0 0	12,718	19,948	32,666
Total for 4½ weeks ...	78,072	43,226 0 0	8,40,082 0	36,939 0 0	1,547 0 0	81,712 0 0	16,623	27,298	45,921
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	11,439	6,463 0 3	2,03,557 0	8,117 15 3	118 8 0	9,699 7 6	2,014	4,739	6,753
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	89'37	50'49 0 0	1,590'29 0	24'36 0 0	'92 0 0	75'77 0 0	15'74	37'03	52'76
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,800	29,093 13 3	10,62,906 0	20,940 12 3	842 1 0	50,876 10 6	8,626	23,491	32,117

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1897.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1896 TO 30TH JANUARY 1897.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JULY 1895 TO 1ST FEBRUARY 1896.			Total increase in 1897.	Total decrease in 1897.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.			
286	Rs. 19,894	Rs. 71'81	Rs. 128	Rs. 9,699	Rs. 75'77	Rs. 286	Rs. 4,91,527	Rs. 2,857'41	Rs. 128	Rs. 2,62,975	Rs. 2,319'41	Rs. 2,23,552	.....

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ending 30th January 1897 on 818 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANTISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings. Rs.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 818 miles open	102,170	Rs. 45,050	Mds. S. 4,06,760	Rs. (a) 57,060	Rs. 14,770	Rs. 1,16,880	Rs. 14,866	(b) 21,855	36,721
Or per mile of railway ...	124'90	55'07	497'26	69'75	18'06	142'88	.....	.....	.....
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year ...	307,390	1,28,710	13,84,890	1,75,820	42,630	3,47,160	51,291	63,966	115,257
Total for 4½ weeks ...	409,560	1,73,760	17,91,650	2,32,880	57,460	4,64,040	66,157	85,821	151,978
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	107,024	45,561	5,45,189	76,028	10,148	1,31,737	14,262	(c) 24,925	39,187
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	142'76	60'27	721'15	100'37	13'42	1,74'26	.....	.....	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	455,717	1,69,571	20,83,933	2,86,247	61,235	5,37,053	63,541	1,06,498	169,639

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic.

(b) Includes 1,054 miles of ballast trains run on open line.

(c) .. 2,086

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate earnings for the week ending 6th February 1897	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896	10,632 0 0
Increase	10,184 9 6
Receipts per mile for the week ending 6th February 1897	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896	26 8 9 6
Increase	199 11 2
Receipts from 1st January to 6th February 1897	Rs. A. P.
Corresponding period of 1896	57,231 0 0
Increase	56,260 0 0
.....	971 0 0

DISTRESS IN PATNA AND CERTAIN OTHER DIVISIONS.

No. 494(Fam.).—The 19th February 1897.—The following papers are published for general information.

M. FINUCANE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 455Agri. (Fam.) dated Calcutta, the 16th February 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Rev. Dept.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Rev. and Agri. Dept.

In continuation of this office letter No. 118Fam., dated the 15th January 1897, I am directed to submit herewith the monthly report required by section 29 of the Bengal Famine Code for the period ending 30th January 1887. The districts most severely affected continue to be the four northern districts of the Patna Division; but since the last monthly report was submitted, reports under Part II of the Famine Code have been received from other districts in which distress requiring relief measures exists, and the particulars required for a general report under section 29 (8) of the Bengal Famine Code have been incorporated in my letter No. Agri. (Fam.) of this date, in which the conditions and prospects of other Divisions are reported in detail. I am, therefore, in this letter to deal only with the Patna Division, submitting, with respect to it, the information required by section 29 (6) of the Bengal Famine Code, together with a copy of the reports of the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 55F.G., dated 20th January and No. 283F.G., dated the 6th February, with enclosures.

2. Rainfall and prospects of the crops.—The month of January was marked

November, December, and January.

	1873-74.	1896-97.	Normal.
Patna	... 0.52	0.87	0.92
Gaya	... 0.92	1.24	1.10
Shahabad	... 0.54	1.38	1.24
Saran	... 0.26	0.65	1.08
Champaran	... 0.27	0.85	0.90
Muzaffarpur	... 0.40	0.48	0.86
Darbhanga	... 0.41	0.75	0.81

NOTE.—The figures shown are the mean totals of the district; the normals are calculated by the Meteorological Department.

compared with the rainfall of the corresponding period of 1873-74, and with the normal. The rainfall in every district was greater than during the corresponding period of 1873-74, and except in Saran and Muzaffarpur, approximated closely to the normal. Mr. Bourdillon is therefore able to report that "crop prospects are good everywhere"; the prospects of *rahar* (*cajanus indicus*), sugarcane, mustard and poppy being especially favourable.

3. Estimates of area and population affected.—In the Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts no change has been made in the estimates of affected area and population since my report of the 16th December.

Shahabad district.—During the period now under report, distress has become acute in the area of the Bhabhua subdivision of Shahabad (400 square miles with a population of 115,000), which was described in paragraph 3 of my letter of 15th January, though at the time that letter was written it was not considered that there was an urgent demand for work in this tract. Mr. Marindin, the Collector, now reports that an additional tract of 60 square miles, with a

by unsettled weather, and the rainfall continued to be of the character described in paragraph 2 of my letter of the 15th January. The marginal table shows the total of rainfall for each district of the division in the three months, November and December 1896 and January 1897,

population of 27,000, being the Chenari outpost in the south-west corner of the Sasaram subdivision, requires relief at once; and that he also anticipates distress in a portion of the sparsely-populated Rhotas plateau, the area of which he estimates at 220 square miles and the population at 2,000 only.

Saran district.—In my letter of the 15th January, the area immediately affected in Saran was provisionally estimated at 880 square miles, with a population of 779,705. There are peculiar difficulties in forming an approximate estimate of the areas affected in this district, because the purely rice-producing tracts are in it much scattered, and do not form, as in the other districts of North Bihar, large homogeneous areas. The detailed scarcity map which was being prepared by the Settlement Department has now been completed; and the result has been to raise the estimate of area affected to 1,426 square miles with a population of 1,341,000; but in this area the amount of distress varies from village to village, even more than is usual. Mr. Earle, the Collector, does not anticipate that distress will spread greatly beyond the area now affected, and his present estimate may therefore be taken as a final one, unless unforeseen developments should occur.

Champaran district.—In my letter of 15th January, the area then immediately affected was estimated at 1,242 square miles with a population of 729,120. The area affected has again increased, as in the previous month, and is now estimated at 1,620 square miles with a population of 972,000.

A revised famine map of the Patna Division is annexed to this letter.

4. Relief-works.—The numbers on relief works have continued to rise in all four districts of North Bihar, the increase having been greatest in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur. Darbhanga had, at the close of the period now under report, the largest number of labourers on relief works. Both in that district and in Champaran the great rush of labourers, which was noticed in paragraph 4 of my letter of 15th January, has been brought under control, and discipline has been restored. The transfer of large works to the charge of the Public Works Department was commenced towards the close of the period under report, and is now actively proceeding. During the month instructions were issued for the guidance of officers engaged in the management of relief works under the Public Works Department which are in details based upon the instructions issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but differ from them, amongst other matters, in the following important particulars. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it was found necessary to exact a task from able-bodied men-diggers only, the numbers of this class being in the proportion of 1 to 3 to the numbers of women, children and weakly persons who are employed as fillers and carriers; but in Bengal these conditions do not prevail, and a task will be exacted not alone from diggers but from the gang as a whole, the task being calculated with due regard to lead and lift. The responsibility of the Collector for the administration of famine relief in his district generally, and the subordination to him, except in matters of purely professional detail, of all officers of every department engaged in administration of it has been maintained as laid down in the Famine Code. I am directed to append a copy of the instructions referred to, which were circulated with the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 420M.P.I., dated the 25th January 1897. They will be followed in carrying out smaller works under the direct control of civil officers also, so far as possible.

The following statement shows the average wages paid to the male unit in each district at the close of the period:—

On task-work.	Irrespective of task.
A. P.	A. P.

Saran	1 2	1 2
Champaran	1 3	1 8
Muzaffarpur	1 4	1 9
Darbhanga	1 5	1 4
Patna	2 4	2 3
Shahabad	1 7	1 7

In Patna the wage given was too high, and the Commissioner's attention has been directed to effecting a reduction of it.

The following statement shows the reported cost per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork :—

Week ending—	5th December.	12th December.	19th December.	26th December.	2nd January.	9th January.	16th January.	23rd January.	30th January.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saran	Rs. A. P. 2 5 10	Rs. A. P. 2 2 0	Rs. A. P. 2 15 2	Rs. A. P. 3 14 10	Rs. A. P. 3 1 7	Rs. A. P. 2 5 6	Rs. A. P. 2 12 4	Rs. A. P. 2 15 5	Rs. A. P. 2 13 4
Champanar	... 1 10 6	... 2 0 11	... 3 5 5	... 5 15 3	... 5 6 3	... 7 12 4	... 6 5 7	... 5 14 8	... 4 14 4
Muzaffarpur	... 1 5 7	... 1 5 1	... 1 4 6	... 1 1 5	... 1 2 1	... 1 0 2	... 1 3 4	... 1 0 10	... 1 1 6
Darbhanga	... 2 4 7	... 2 2 6	... 2 2 0	... 2 7 10	... 4 3 6	... 3 6 3	... 3 0 11	... 2 9 2	... 2 14 7
Patna	... 1 14 3	... 2 1 6	... 1 15 4	... 1 15 9	... 1 15 9	... 2 1 0	... 2 1 7	... 2 1 0	... 1 13 9
Shahabad	... 1 10 8	... 1 9 1	... 1 9 11	... 1 13 0	... 1 12 7	... 1 15 10	... 2 7 8	... 2 15 1	... 3 7 2

It will be seen that at the end of the period under report the cost rate was moderate in all the districts except Champaran where, however, the Collector reports that the relief-works are many of them tanks with long leads, averaging 150 feet. There was a great improvement in Champaran during the last week of the period under report. In Muzaffarpur the rate per 1,000 cubic feet was extremely low and appears to show that the task exacted is excessive. The Collector's attention has been called to the matter.

The number of relief works open at the close of the period under report was 191, and on the 9th February 194.

5. *Private relief works.*—The private works which were mentioned in paragraph 5 of my letter of 15th January, and in paragraph 7 of my letter of 16th December, as being carried on by indigo-planters and zamindars in the Champaran district, have now been mostly closed, and the Government organisation has taken their place; but a few works still remain open. In Saran six works continue to be provided by the Hatwa Raj; and the Maharaja of Darbhanga has relief works open in Muzaffarpur, and on a large scale in the Darbhanga district. The information regarding the private relief-works is still incomplete; but, so far as reports received show, it would appear that about 13,000 people were employed on the Maharaja's works in Darbhanga on Saturday, 30th January. There are also smaller private relief-works open in a few places.

6. *Poor-houses and village relief.*—There were eight poor-houses open under Government at the end of January, and more have since been opened. Private poor-houses and kitchens are reported to have been opened by zamindars and indigo-planters, and relief committees were formed at various places in all the districts except Patna. It has not yet been found necessary to provide artizans with relief in their own house; but stocks of cotton have in Champaran and Darbhanga been laid in, so as to provide work for women.

7. *Charitable relief.*—At the close of the period under report, the number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief was 4,798 in Saran, 4,255 in Champaran, 2,418 in Muzaffarpur, and 41,942 in Darbhanga: in the first named and last named districts the numbers gratuitously relieved were 57·84 and 58·74 per cent., respectively, of the numbers relieved on works. As regards Saran, Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already, in paragraph 4 of my letter of the 15th January, expressed his concurrence with the view of the Commissioner and Collector, that the organization of poor-houses and charitable relief was, in the peculiar circumstances of that district, more important than the provision of relief-works. In Darbhanga, the dependants of labourers on relief-works are fed chiefly in their own homes and not at the works; and the Collector and his officers were so fully occupied in controlling the rush to the relief-works that they had no time to give close attention to the classification and scrutiny of recipients of gratuitous relief. The village organisation for distribution of gratuitous relief is also reported to have been completed earlier in this district than elsewhere.

8. *Physical condition of the people.*—The public health continues to be unusually good, and there is very little fever considering the season of the year. The only sign of deterioration to be found is in the slightly inferior physique of the persons admitted to some of the jails. From Darbhanga it is reported that two beggars died of starvation, and in Saran five deaths among waifs and strays are reported to be due to want of nourishment combined with cold and illness, but, as the Collector remarks, such cases occur in ordinary years.

9. *Loans.*—The liberal offers of Government with regard to loans for village works have not met with a very ready response, although district officers have made them widely known. Only in Saran have many applications for the loans been received. Rs. 88,000 odd have been advanced under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

10. *Food-stocks and importation of grain.*—During the five weeks under report the imports of food-grains into the Patna Division amounted to 7,71,186 maunds, and the exports to 3,75,650 maunds, leaving a balance of 3,96,536 maunds in favour of the Division. There were large imports of Burma rice, which has, it is reported, found its way to almost every large mart in the Division, but the statements submitted do not distinguish it from other kinds of rice. Prices have not risen recently, but show rather a tendency to fall; and the Commissioner now hopes that private trade will not allow stocks to run out.

11. Statements A and B are appended, giving the information required for the districts of the Patna Division; similar statements regarding the distressed districts of the Presidency Division will be submitted to the Government of India with a separate letter as soon as they are received.

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Number on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.						Monthly death-rate		
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Wheat.	Khesari.	Masua.	In the district.	In the affected areas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Patna ...	Sq. m. 2,082	1,772	Sq. m. 220	420	515	72	...	...	527	23	Seers. 8½ to 11½	Seers. 10 to 12	Seers. 10½ to 12	Seers. ...	Seers. ...	Seers. ...	1·93	2·21
Shahabad ...	1,301	2,063	680	144	914	672	1,586	658	574	8	11½	...	1·97	2·31
Saran ...	2,61	2,406	1,426	1,342	3,466	5,283	2,985	978	12,712	7,353	S. CH. 9 2	S. CH. 8 5	...	...	...	S. CH. 10 3	S. CH. 2·41	S. CH. 2·35
Champaran Muzaffarpur ...	3,531 3,605	1,860 2,713	1,620 1,851	972 1,660	11,688 4,853	60,087 3,581	6,806 ...	15,780 ...	97,349 8,434	6,019 318	8 12 9 0	10 11 10 0	10 8 ...	8 5 ...	...	12 0 13 0	2·84 2·57	2·26 2·37
Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,801	2,766	2,234	.....	135,644	...	135,644	62,119	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	S. CH. 12 13	S. CH. 2·1	S. CH. 2·06
Total ...	15,905	13,675	8,572	6,772	21,436	216,478	16,767	256,940	76,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The case is of one woman from the North-Western Provinces. Her death is reported to be due to pneumonia and starvation.

FORM 11.

[See section 27 (ii) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

DISTRICT.	Maximum number for whom employment on relief works is estimated to be required in case of serious famine.	Number for whom relief was provided in last programme of relief works.	Number for whom relief can be provided by works remaining on programme on date of report.	Expenditure since 1st April 1896.					Advance since 1st April 1896 up to end of month under report—			
				On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Patna	30th January 1897	Rs. A. P. 3,144 10 3	Rs. A. P. 26 0 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 20,129 0 0
Shahabad	Ditto	7,345 8 9	283 3 5	5,170 0 0	5,170 0 0
Saran	Ditto	17,209 2 7	8,553 13 2	2,475 0 0	31,962 12 0
Champaran Muzaffarpur	26th January 1897	170,417 9 8	7,973 13 9	300 0 0	26,442 12 0
Darbhanga	30th January 1897	13,577 0 2	1,016 10 8	1,900 0 0	9,775 0 0
Total	Ditto	124,886 15 11	22,439 15 1	....	....
								346,590 15 4	40,303 8 10	9,845 0 0	88,309 8 0

No. 487Agr. (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 16th February 1897.

From—M. FINUCANE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 283-F.G., dated the 6th February 1897, with its enclosures, reporting on famine relief operations in the Patna Division for the second half of January 1897, and in reply to forward a copy of my letter No. 455-Fam., of this date, to the Government of India, and to convey the following observations and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. *Paragraph 4 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that you are now in a position to report that the prospects of crops in the district of Patna are excellent, and that a full average *rabi* crop may be expected in all districts of the Division.

3. *Paragraphs 13 and 14 of your letter.*—The state of the Bhabhua subdivision of the district of Shahabad, in which distress was not felt when you visited it in December last, is now reported to be such as to require immediate measures of relief. Mr. Marindin, the Collector, who has recently spent some time there on tour, finds that considerable deterioration in the condition of the affected tract has, since your visit, set in, of which no intimation had been given by the Subdivisional Officer or the local police. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the failure of the Subdivisional Officer and the police to keep the Collector fully informed of the condition of the people very unsatisfactory, and desires that an explanation be called for from the former and submitted to Government. His Honour has no objection to the affected tracts in the Sasaram subdivision being administered, for purposes of famine relief, as if they were part of the Bhabhua subdivision.

4. *Paragraphs 19 to 21 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the conclusion arrived at by yourself and the Collector that distress will not in all probability largely increase in the district of Saran, and hopes that when the *rabi* crops (which are very important in that district) are harvested, the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief will decline. His Honour thinks that the estimates of the requirements of the district, prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Mills, were very excessive.

5. *Paragraph 23 of your letter.*—The number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief under Government in the district of Saran during the week

* 2nd January ...	... 4,207	ending 9th January is shown at 19,729. I am to
16th " ...	... 3,568	request that an explanation may be submitted of
23rd " ...	... 5,835	the large number in that week compared with the
30th " ...	... 4,486	lower numbers in other weeks.*

6. *Paragraph 36 of your letter.*—The orders of the Government of India on the question of the examination of district accounts have been communicated to you with Government order No. 429(Fam.), dated the 13th February 1897. The Government of India direct that the accounts will be audited in the Accountant-General's office in Calcutta, but Mr. C. W. Sandford will visit the district and subdivisional offices, examine the method of keeping the accounts, advise the responsible officers as to registers and details of classification, and bring to notice any points on which the issue of orders appears to be desirable. This will, it is believed, considerably facilitate the audit of the district accounts by the regular audit officers. The Government of India have accordingly been moved to sanction the deputation of Mr. Sandford to special duty under this Government.

7. *Paragraph 41 of your letter.*—I am to request that you will draw the attention of the Collector of Muzaffarpur to the figures given in column 10 of his statement of gratuitous relief (Form 7), and report to Government whether they represent the average daily dole or the dole given for the whole week. For the week ending the 23rd January, the dole shown is Re. 0-1-6, which can scarcely be sufficient for seven days. On the other hand, if the figures for the other two weeks, Re. 0-3-4 and Re. 0-3-2, represent the average daily dole, they would be clearly excessive.

8. *Paragraph 52 of your report.*—The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you that having regard to the great rush of labourers to relief works, Mr. Carlyle and Mr Macpherson and their officers deserve credit for what they have been able to effect in meeting the rush and for their efforts to restore

9. *Loans.*—The liberal offers of Government with regard to loans for village works have not met with a very ready response, although district officers have made them widely known. Only in Saran have many applications for the loans been received. Rs. 88,000 odd have been advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

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11. Statements A and B are appended, giving the information required for the districts of the Patna Division; similar statements regarding the distressed districts of the Presidency Division will be submitted to the Government of India with a separate letter as soon as they are received.

FORM 10.

[See section 27 (i) of the Code.]

Monthly Famine Statement A for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

DISTRICT.	Area.	Population in thousands.	Affected area.	Estimated population in thousands of area in column 4.	Numbers on relief works on last day of month.					Number on gratuitous relief.	Price of one or more principal food-grains in seers per rupee.						Monthly death-rate— In the district. In the affected areas.	
					Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Class D.	Total.		Rice.	Indian-corn.	Gram.	Wheat.	Khesari.	Masua.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Patna ...	Sq. m. 2,082	1,772	Sq. m. 220	420	515	72	...	...	527	23	Seers. 8½ to 11½	Seers. 10 to 12	Seers. 10½ to 12	Seers. ...	Seers. ...	Seers. ...	1·93	2·21
Shahabad ...	1,301	2,063	680	144	914	672	...	...	1,586	688	8	...	...	...	11½	...	1·97	2·31
Saran ...	2,61	2,406	1,426	1,342	3,466	5,283	2,985	978	12,712	7,353	S. CH. 9 2	S. CH. 8 5	...	...	...	S. CH. 10 3	2·41	2·35
Champaran ...	3,531	1,860	1,620	972	11,688	60,887	6,866	15,780	97,349	6,019	8 12	10 11	10 8	8 5	...	12 0	2·84	2·6
Muzaffarpur ...	3,605	2,713	1,851	1,660	4,553	3,581	...	...	8,434	318	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	2·37	2·37
Darbhanga ...	3,335	2,801	2,766	2,234	.....	135,644	...	135,644	62,119	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	S. CH. 12 13	2·1	2·06
Total ...	15,905	13,675	8,572	6,772	21,436	216,478	16,767	256,940	76,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The case is of one woman from the North-Western Provinces. Her death is reported to be due to pneumonia and starvation.

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Monthly Famine Statement B for the five weeks ending Saturday evening, the 30th January 1897.

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				On large works.	On small works.	On large works.	On small works.	Date up to which account is made up.	On relief works.	On gratuitous relief.	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists' Loans Act.
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 To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

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4. *Paragraphs 19 to 21 of your letter.*—The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the conclusion arrived at by yourself and the Collector that distress will not in all probability largely increase in the district of Saran, and hopes that when the *rabi* crops (which are very important in that district) are harvested, the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief will decline. His Honour thinks that the estimates of the requirements of the district, prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Mills, were very excessive.

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order and insist on task work being exacted; but His Honour does not understand why the staff in Darbhanga should be so bad as it is described to be in paragraph 12 of the Collector's report No. 809G., dated the 2nd February 1897.

9. *Paragraph 53 of your letter.*—As regards the large numbers shown on gratuitous relief in Darbhanga, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that they are justified by the circumstances stated in paragraph 5 of Mr. Carlyle's report, viz.—

- (1) that the great rush of labourers to relief works made it impossible for the Collector and the Charge Superintendents to give the matter all the attention it deserved;
- (2) that there are practically no dependents on the relief works in Darbhanga, as the dependents of the relief workers receive gratuitous relief from the Circle Officers at their homes.

10. *Paragraphs 51 and 59 to 63 of your letter.*—The table given in paragraph 59 shows the principal statistics, as regards numbers on relief works, cost-rates, wages and numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief, of the three weeks ending the 30th January, in comparison with those of the fortnight ending the 9th idem. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the reduction in the cost-rate per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork in the district of Darbhanga, as compared with the half-month ending the 9th January. With reference to columns 3 and 11 of the table, His Honour further notices with satisfaction that the average outturn of work per male unit per diem has increased, but there is still room for further improvement, especially in the case of Champaran, where the average task, as observed by you, is smallest. In Muzaffarpur, on the other hand, the rate per 1,000 cubic feet is extraordinarily low, and there is danger that the tests enforced are too stringent. The low outturn of work per unit in Champaran is believed to be due to a large number of dependants and sickly persons being included amongst the relief workers. The Collector should take steps to remedy this in the manner suggested in paragraph 60 of your letter by sending more dependants and sickly persons off the relief works to their villages, or, if kept on the works, by showing them as dependants on gratuitous relief.

As observed in paragraph 61 of your letter, although the average daily wage per male unit now shows greater uniformity than in previous periods, the rate in Patna (Re. 0-2-4) is still very high. I am again to request that you will draw the Collector's attention to this, and ascertain why the rate is so much in excess of that in other districts. The average doles of gratuitous relief in the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, as shown in column 17 of the table, are Re. 0-2-1, Re. 0-2-0 and Re. 0-2-8, respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor does not understand why the doles allowed are so high.

11. *Appendix A.*—No expenditure has been shown in column 16 under the head of bounties for wells. The total grant sanctioned for this purpose for the current year is one lakh. I am to enquire whether nothing has been spent under this head.

12. I am also to draw your attention to the fact that columns 2 to 6 of the Famine Statement B have not been filled up by all of the District Officers in accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government order No. 173(Fam.), dated the 25th January 1897. The result has been that in the statement submitted by this Government to the Government of India, these columns have been left blank. I am to request that when submitting your next and future reports for the second half of the month, you will see that the Famine Statements B accompanying the district reports are filled up strictly in accordance with the instructions of 25th January above referred to.

13. In paragraph 23 of your previous report No. 55F.G., dated the 20th January 1897, it was stated, with regard to Champaran, that there was some misunderstanding between the Collector and his District Engineer, and that the latter did not fully carry out the orders he received. I am to enquire what notice has been taken of the District Engineer's conduct.

No. 283F.—G., dated Bankipore, the 6th February 1897.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith my report under sections 13 and 24 of the Famine Code for the second half of January. The figures are those of the weeks ending 16th, 23rd and 30th January.

PART I.—INTRODUCTION.

2. Since the date of my last report I have made a short tour in the Darbhanga district accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, and by the Collector Mr. Carlyle. Leaving Bankipore on the night of the 24th I reached Darbhanga on the morning of the 25th (Monday), where Mr. Glass joined me *via* Mokameh a few hours later. On that day we visited a tank and a road in the vicinity of Laheria Sarai, and discussed many matters with the Collector. On the 26th (Tuesday) we drove and rode 13 miles out to the Raghaoli tank on the Kamtaul road, where about 3,000 people were at work: Mr. Geneste, Officiating District Engineer, and Mr. Blackwood, Assistant Magistrate, accompanied us. On the 27th (Wednesday) we drove and rode out to Banipati (32 miles in all) *via* Kamtaul and Basaitha, visiting on the way a road and tank at the latter place, and passing for several miles along a road which had been raised and repaired as a relief work. At Basaitha we were met by Mr. H. U. Baker, Superintendent of the Banipati charge, and on reaching the latter place we found Mr. Smither, c.s., Subdivisional Officer of Madhubani, and Mr. R. King, Assistant Manager of the Darbhanga Raj, awaiting our arrival. On the 28th (Thursday) we drove into Laheria Sarai *via* Rahika (32 miles), passing on our way some irrigation works carried out by the Darbhanga Raj as relief works, and travelling along the metalled road from Darbhanga to Rahika, the sides of which are being raised and improved by famine labour. I left Laheria Sarai at midnight of the 28th, and reached Bankipore the next evening after halting for a few hours at Muzaffarpur to consult Mr. Stevenson-Moore, the Settlement Officer, as to the curtailment of Settlement and Survey proceedings, and the deputation of his subordinates to famine relief work. Mr. Glass returned to Calcutta the same day.

3. During this tour we found that the conditions under which work was being carried out were much the same as those stated in my last report as existing in Champaran. Appropriate orders were passed on all points which required them.

PART II.—DISTRICT REPORTS.

4. *Patna*.—There is nothing in the report from this district which need cause anxiety. Prices are stationary, in fact that of rice is falling in some places owing to the importation of Burma rice. Crop prospects are excellent, and it is clear that a full average *rabi* crop may be expected. The *rahur*, which here as elsewhere is a fine crop, will soon be ready for consumption.

5. In the matter of food-grain traffic, the excess of exports hitherto reported has now turned into one of imports. The figures given are those for railway traffic for three weeks, and of boat and steamer traffic for two weeks. It is therefore difficult to compare them with the figures given in previous returns; but taking them as they stand, the Collector's report shows that for the period under review the imports exceed the exports by 9,269 maunds, whereas in my last two reports the excess was 56,433 maunds and 7,984 maunds on the side of exports. Of the imports, more than three-fourths or nearly 90,000 maunds, were rice, and 13,000 maunds were "other food-grains." Of the rice, 11,535 maunds were consigned from Howrah; doubtless Burma rice, and a large proportion of the remainder came from stations in the Burdwan Division. Of the exports, three-fourths were "other food-grains," viz., more than 75,000 maunds.

6. The Collector gives figures for the imports of rice in January of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897; but I do not wait to examine them here, as I hope to do this in a separate memorandum hereafter, when dealing with the whole question of food-grain traffic in the present and past years.

7. No general distress is anywhere reported: the agricultural poor are said to be quite safe; but, as was expected, there is some distress among the dependent poor, the beggars and wanderers. The Collector is having his village lists checked, and will shortly start poor-houses; the former operation should already have been completed, the latter will be taken up in a day or two when Mr. Inglis returns from a prolonged tour in the south of the district.

8. I await his return also to go into the question of relief works with him and the District Engineer. I am not satisfied that they are required, and that work should not be carried on under ordinary conditions. The rates of wages given in Form No. 7 are a good deal above famine rates, and the daily outturn of work per male unit is about twice as much as is expected for famine labourers according to Mr. Glass' calculations.

9. Public health continues good, and the state of health of prisoners admitted into jail is not unsatisfactory.

10. *Gaya*.—Mr. Savage has little to report. The crops are excellent and prices are practically stationary: the stock of food is reported to be ample, and the import and export traffic is still very small, the imports being 4,567 maunds against 3,210 in the previous half-month, and the exports 5,668 maunds as against 7,321. Three-fourths of the imports are "other food-grains," and almost the whole of the exports consist of the same and of Indian-corn.

11. The only part of the district where there are any signs of distress is the Grand Trunk Road with its numerous travellers, mostly, I understand, from the North-Western Provinces. The Mohunt of Bodh-Gaya at Kusa, and a Relief Committee at Aurungabad, are affording relief in the shape of cooked food at kitchens: as these places are about 40 miles apart, I am suggesting to the Collector that kitchens might be opened at other spots along this well-frequented route.

12. Since writing the above, I have been reading the Collector's tour diary for January, and find that he estimates a bumper *rabi* crop all over the Aurungabad subdivision.

13. *Shahabad*.—I regret to say that the Collector's present report shows that distress is increasing in the Bhabua subdivision, and that immediate measures are required to relieve it. This tract has always been the weak spot in the district, but when I was there with the Officiating Collector in December last, the people were not in bad case. Mr. Marindin has now spent some time there on tour, and finds that considerable deterioration has set in, of which no intimation had been given by the Subdivisional Officer or the local police.

14. The whole of the Bhabua subdivision south of the Grand Trunk Road, including the hills, has from the first been considered affected, although I had hoped that it would be possible soon to remove it from that category. Mr. Marindin now reports, however, that this cannot be done, and that distress is becoming acute. He has also added two more areas which are in the Sasaram subdivision. The first of these, though placed second in his report, is that of the Chenari (or Chundaree) outpost, and consists of the low country in the extreme south-west corner of the Sasaram subdivision; its area is 60 square miles and its population 27,000: relief here is wanted at once. The second area is the whole of the hilly tract in the south of the Sasaram subdivision, usually called the Rhotas plateau. This will require relief in May, and, as the *bhadoi* there is insignificant, it will require watching till next December when the winter rice comes in. The area of this tract is 220 square miles, but the population is only 2,000. The Collector proposes to administer both these tracts as if they were part of the Bhabua subdivision; there seems to be no objection to the proposal.

15. In the Bhabua subdivision and the attached tract of the Chenari outpost relief works are required. The Hata-Durgaoti road, which I hoped it might be possible to close, has remained open, and the attendance has steadily increased from 931 male units to 1,300. The number of persons actually present on the 30th January was 2,274. The condition of the labourers is said not to be good, but the Collector and the District Engineer are now on the spot, and are doing what is necessary. A special report has been asked for. The Collector is doubtless right in saying that a large number of those entered as receiving a daily wage irrespective of task,

which has always been high in this district, should have been treated as dependents, and should have received gratuitous relief either on the works or in their homes. I have more than once called attention to this point. The cost per 1,000 cubic feet given in Form No. 7 is extraordinarily low if the measurements are correct. It is remarkable that the wage earned by male units both on task work and irrespective of task should be the same. A relief work has been opened in the Chenari outpost.

16. Gratuitous relief has been given for some time at Bhabua by an unofficial Committee. The Collector has arranged to take over the work and place it on a proper footing by giving cooked food and by sending outsiders back to their villages. I have from the first been urging the Collector to complete his village lists; and as this has now been done, Circle Officers can start at once the administration of gratuitous relief in villages throughout the affected area. It has already been reported that poor-houses and kitchens have been opened at Dehri and elsewhere along the Grand Trunk Road.

17. The Collector's list of charges and circles has not yet been received, but there should be no trouble in setting the organisation to work at once in so limited an area. I am making arrangements for two Charge Superintendents to join at once.

18. The condition of the rest of the district is good. The prospects of the *rabi* are excellent, the showers which have fallen having been beneficial on the whole: the public health is unusually good, and prices are stationary. As regards food-grain traffic, the railway figures, which are for the three weeks ending the 30th ultimo, show that the imports were 46,806 maunds, as against 32,454, and the exports 23,647, as against 16,460: considering the longer period covered, the volume of traffic is about the same, and the balance in favour of the district is 23,159 maunds instead of 15,994. Almost the whole of the imported grain is rice, mostly from the Burdwan Division, and almost the whole of the exports are "other food-grains," but a good deal of this is going eastward in exchange for the rice. The Collector's particular attention has been drawn to the necessity of considering whether the hill tracts in the south of Shahabad should not be specially treated under the permission granted by the letter of the Government of India No. 298F. of the 20th January 1897. Bhabua itself is very inaccessible, and I have to-day, in a separate letter, addressed to the Public Works Department, urged that a telegraph office should be opened there without delay.

19. *Saran*.—The Collector, encouraged by the favourable prospects of the *rabi* crops and by the conclusions at which he has arrived after an examination of the resources of the district, now takes a much more favourable view of the situation.

20. A small change has been made in his computation of the area to be affected, and his estimates may now be taken as complete. In Siwan and Gopalganj some increase of distress is reported, but in the Sadar subdivision Mr. Earle now considers that the zenith of distress has been reached, and that his numbers both on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief, will not materially increase. Indeed, he goes so far as to say that he expects to be able by the 1st April to close relief works in the greater part of the district, and to largely curtail charitable relief.

21. These conclusions are based partly on a consideration of the *rabi* crop which is now estimated at 10 or 12 annas for the district, and partly on an examination of the information available as to imports, food-stocks and consumption. Mr. Earle's note on these subjects is not before me, and I am unable to appraise the value of his deductions. I need only say here that they strongly corroborate the opinion I have held from the first as to the improbability of general distress in this district; but they differ so much from the latest estimates prepared by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Mills, after consultation with the Collector, that I am unable to accept them for the present without further enquiry.

22. Food-grains are pouring into the district, and Mr. Earle reports that Burma rice is now for sale almost everywhere. The fact illustrates once more the security which is afforded to this district by the circumstance that it always imports the greater part of its food stuffs so that its grain-dealers are familiar with every detail of the import trade. The imports by rail in the three

half-months ending 21st December and 15th and 31st January, have been respectively 74,405, 85,907, and 93,351 maunds, while exports have been 5,951, 16,014 and 6,215 maunds respectively: the balance in favour of the district during the last half-month is, therefore, 87,136 maunds, and the total excess of imports over exports since the middle of December has been 2,25,483 maunds, or more than 8,000 tons. The Revelganj figures are far smaller, but show an excess of imports amounting to 5,156 maunds. Lastly, a muharrir posted to register traffic at the principal ghat on the Gandak reports an average of 1,000 maunds a week from the Champaran side; this is probably rice from Nepal. The Collectors of Shahabad, Champaran and Darbhanga all report that grain is going from their districts into Saran.

23. The following abstract statement gives at one view information as to the progress of numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief during the past five weeks:—

Week ending.	No. of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Total.
		Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>A—Under Government Management.</i>						
2nd January	...	10	2,211	199	4,207	6,617
9th "	...	17	3,884	243	19,729	23,956
16th "	...	22	7,162	562	3,568	11,292
23rd "	...	24	8,158	731	5,835	14,774
30th "	...	23	9,185	947	4,486	14,618
<i>B—Under the Hutwah Raj.</i>						
21st January	...	6	1,858	160	931	2,949
28th "	...	6	1,734	186	558	2,478

24. The above figures, which are taken from the statements forwarded by the Collector, differ from those given in the body of his report, but I have no time to obtain an explanation before submitting this report. There seems to be some doubt as to the numbers on gratuitous relief during the week ending the 9th January. Taken as they stand above, they show that the numbers are not excessive, the largest work not having more than about 6,000 persons, and most of them being much smaller than that. The outturn per male unit is very small, being on the average 28, 25, and 29 cubic feet in the three weeks under report. The average wage earned has, however, been kept very low, so that the rate per 1,000 cubic feet (if the measurements have been correct) is only about Rs. 2-13-6, which is wonderfully low. The total number of persons employed in the last week under report was as follows:—Men 25,447, women 32,962, big children 18,492, small children 6,740, total 83,641. In this district the number of men as compared to the women and children is necessarily small for reasons already explained, and this partially explains both the smallness of the outturn and the low average wage per male unit. The number of men on daily wage irrespective of task is large for reasons explained by the Collector. No persons are entered as dependents in Form No. 5: it is clear that the dependents of relief workers are among those relieved in their villages, and in thus treating them, Mr. Earle has adopted the right system. In the Raj relief works the average daily wage and the cost per 1,000 cubic feet were a little higher.

25. The number in receipt of gratuitous relief has again been large; but, as has already been stated in previous reports, the circle organization was early completed in this district, and, in comparison with other districts, many more persons are relieved at their homes instead of on the works. The remarks in Mr. Earle's 16th paragraph are sound.

26. Some small relief is being given in towns, and poor-houses have been opened at 7 places in all, of which 2 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Hutwa Raj, and 1 by the Zamindar of Manjha.

27. *Champaran.*—Mr. Macpherson's report shows that during the period no great change has occurred in the condition of the district, and affairs appear to be proceeding in an even course.

28. The prospects of the crops are somewhat better; showers fell over the greater part of the district on the 15th and 22nd January, giving a rainfall which reached nearly three-fourths of an inch at Bagaha, and nearly half an inch at Bettiah. Prices are steady with a tendency to fall, thanks partly to the improved prospects of the *rabi*, and partly to the increased importation and the expected arrival of Burma rice in the district. In writing of Darbhanga below I notice the amount of grain consigned to Champaran from Semaria Ghat, and Mr. Macpherson's figures confirm the information I received at Samastipur. A careful watch is being kept by the Collector, and by the Charge Superintendent, Mr. Still, on the remote tracts which lie to the west and north of Bettiah; it is satisfactory to learn that grain is coming freely into Chainpattia, which is the principal market to the north of Bettiah, and that prices have fallen a little at Ramnagar and Bagaha.

29. The public health is remarkably good, though the condition of prisoners admitted to Motihari Jail is not so good as in ordinary years.

30. Imports of food-grain have increased and exports decreased, as compared with those of the period comprised in my last report. Mr. Macpherson shows that the average excess of imports in each of the last three weeks was 3,391 maunds as against an average excess of 1,743 maunds for each week of the previous period. The total net importations in the three weeks have been 14,745 maunds, or just double those of the previous fortnight, and the exports were 4,573 maunds. The balance in favour of the district is, therefore, 10,172 maunds against 3,486. Of the imports, paddy accounts for 9,356 maunds, of which 5,354 came from Howrah. The Collector says that Mr. Hill, of Tarkaulia, has been importing largely for his tenants. Most of the exports went to Saran.

31. The following abstract statement shows at a glance the progress of relief works and gratuitous relief during the period under report and the previous fortnight:—

Week ending —	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF MALE UNITS ON—				Total.
		Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents.	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
2nd January	27,349	1,107	1,857	30,313
9th "	...	43	43,163	582	2,404	46,149
16th "	84,373	1,874	3,632	86,779
23rd "	74,977	1,216	4,604	80,697
30th "	...	61	74,264*	1,746	4,730	80,740

* Including 2,153 on major work taken over by the Public Works Department.

32. In my last report it was stated that the rush of persons swarming to the relief works in this district had been so great that for the time being the officials had been overwhelmed. Great efforts were made, however, by all concerned to regain control, and I instructed the Collector that no new works should be opened unless complete arrangements had been made for controlling them, while at the same time he was directed to close for a day or two works where the crowd was too great until tasks could be set out. He was also told to be strict in allowing no more people to come on to a work than it was capable of containing. These orders have been carried out as far as possible, and at the same time the Public Works Department began to take over the larger works in accordance with the policy now decided on. The result has been that the rush has been checked, there has been a small advance in the outturn of work as shown in Form No. 7, and a reduction in the cost per 1,000 cubic feet. I make no detailed comments on the Collector's rates of wage and his remarks, as I am in daily expectation of receiving the modified

version of Public Works Department Resolution No. 420 as regards tasks and wages.

33. The number of persons on private relief works is now comparatively small. The Collector's further report on this subject is awaited.

34. No poor-houses have yet been opened. The Collector will be urged to push on the work of construction.

35. Gratuitous relief, as a reference to Form No. 6 will show, has been given in three ways—partly by the police under sections 12 and 166 of the Famine Code, partly on the works to dependents of relief workers under sections 83 and 84, and partly in the villages under Chapter V of the Code. The second method has been most largely employed. As soon as the local officers find leisure, it will no doubt be best to adopt the last method more and more largely, thus clearing the works as far as possible of all but labourers. At present the circle organization is not in full work, and I am advising the Collector to extend its operations.

36. I agree with the Collector when he urges in his 26th paragraph the importance of deputing trained officers to examine the district accounts, and trust that orders will soon be passed on the subject.

37. I also invite the attention of Government to the allegations in the Collector's 7th paragraph. I have asked him to make a special representation on the subject, and will look into the matter. It was understood at the Sonepur Conference that the Manager and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, would make every concession possible to allow of the freest movements of food stuffs over his line of rail.

38. *Muzaffarpur*.—Matters in this district remain in much the same condition as before, except that larger numbers are now coming on to relief works and for gratuitous relief, and that there has been some falling off in the importation of food-grains.

39. As regards works, there were open on the 31st January 23 works distributed as follows, as against 12 on the 9th January:—Sadar subdivision 13, Sitamarhi 8, Hajipur 2. The average daily number of male units employed in each of the three weeks covered by the present report was 3,014, 11,723 and 7,981 respectively, against 1,582 and 2,322 in the two weeks dealt with in my last report. The numbers on daily wage irrespective of task have advanced to 225, 184 and 217 from 92 and 136, and the average daily number of recipients of gratuitous relief has increased from 151 in the week ending 9th January to 1,035, 4,291 and 1,928. It is explained that in the second week of the present period there was a rush of persons for gratuitous relief, which was subsequently controlled.

40. All these figures show that distress is growing more acute, and this is stated by the Collector in his report. He notes also that in his district the administration of relief works is in a transition state between the Famine Code System and that recommended by the Government of the North-Western Provinces. As final orders on this subject are now under issue, I make no comment on Mr. Hare's remarks, nor have I passed orders on them. I will only note here that the outturn of work per male unit disclosed by his Form No. 7 is extraordinarily high, and his cost per 1,000 cubic feet so low that it is difficult to understand how it has been attained by famine labour. One explanation of the figures lies in the fact that out of a total of 47,886 male units employed on task work during the week ending the 31st January, the number classed as A, or professional labourers, is 28,729, and there are no C or D class workers: again, out of the total of 55,723 labourers of all sorts, the number of males is 35,571, or nearly 64 per cent. I propose to make a tour in Muzaffarpur next week, and will look into these results with the Collector.

41. The average dole given in column 10 of the same Form (No. 7) is probably the average weekly dole. To obtain the daily allowance it should be divided by 7.

42. Private relief works and gratuitous relief are being carried out by the Darbanga Raj in their villages in the Muzaffarpur district, but no reliable information is available. I will endeavour to arrange with Messrs. Hare and Bell that they shall be punctually submitted in future.

43. Two poor-houses have been opened, at Sitamarhi and Shiuhar, besides that at Parihar managed by the Darbhanga Raj, apparently on very liberal terms. Three others are under construction. Mr. Wilson of Pupri

has opened a relief kitchen at which 126 persons were fed on the 30th ultimo. I consider this a crucial test of distress, and have informed the Collector that no objections need be raised to the opening of kitchens under the same conditions by other planters, if they wish to do so.

44. As regards the traffic in food-grains, the net imports into the district have been 55,935 maunds, and the net exports 11,111 maunds, giving a net result in favour of the district of 44,824 maunds: this compares unfavourably with the balance of 43,163 maunds reported last time as the result of a fortnight's operations. Of the imports, 35,192 maunds were rice, including 6,418 maunds from Howrah, mostly Burma rice it is believed, as to which the Collector's remarks should be noted. Of the exports, 6,720 maunds represent rice.

45. The Collector's remarks as to agricultural loans will be separately dealt with.

46. *Darbhanga*.—As in the case of Muzaffarpur, no material alteration has to be reported in this district save in respect of the numbers on relief works, and in the receipt of gratuitous relief.

47. Prices show a tendency to fall slightly under almost all heads. Crop prospects are fairly good, and the Collector estimates a full average rabi crop in the south of the district, an 8-anna crop in the centre, but no more than a 4-anna crop in the north. The public health continues good.

48. Two poor-houses have been opened, and another is in course of construction. The Collector proposes to open several others after consulting his Charge Superintendents; he is now on a tour of visitation to each of them.

49. The tide of food-grain traffic has turned strongly in favour of the district. For the fortnights ending 26th December and 9th January, the excess of exports over imports was 12,596 and 12,158 maunds, respectively; the result of the traffic of the three weeks now under report is an excess of imports equal to 36,792 maunds, the imports having been 50,058 maunds and the exports only 13,266 maunds. Of the former, rice accounts for 20,504 maunds, paddy 15,943 maunds and "other food-grains" 13,387 maunds, and the rice includes 7,036 maunds from Howrah. Two-thirds of the exports come under the head of "other food-grains." When at Samastipur on the 28th ultimo, the station-master reported that he could not send wagons fast enough to Semaria Ghat to carry away the grain coming to it: he stated that it was going in about equal volume up the Bettiah and Chapra branches. He further informed me that Burma rice was selling freely in the Samastipur bazar at the same price as the common country rice, although it was of better quality.

50. As regards relief works and gratuitous relief, the following abstract, taken from Form No. 7 (Famine Statement E), shows clearly the progress in numbers during the last five weeks:—

Week ending—	Number of works open.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBERS OF MALE UNITS ON—				Total.
		Task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Gratuitous relief including dependents.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd January	...	29	16,159	273	9,949	26,381
9th "	...	27	21,165	561	15,183	36,859
16th "	...	47	60,713	234	29,281	90,228
23rd "	...	77	67,582	872	43,316	111,770
30th "	...	83	89,232	2,988	53,228	145,448

51. These figures which purport to include those for the Raj works are, however, very incomplete, inasmuch as for the week ending the 9th instant several returns were not received in time for incorporation, and the figures for Raj works and gratuitous relief are incomplete throughout. In these circumstances, it is difficult to criticise with confidence the figures presented. So far as they go, however, they purport to show that the work done daily by each male unit averaged as follows during each of the five weeks: 21·1 cubic feet, 26·1 cubic feet, 28·9 cubic feet, 34·4 cubic feet and 29·09 cubic feet. The wage earned by each male unit has been kept low throughout, and the reported cost per

1,000 cubic feet has been as follows : Rs. 4-3-6, Rs. 3-6-3, Rs. 3-0-11, Rs. 2-9-2 and Rs. 2-14-7.

52. In this connection I desire to call attention to paragraph 12 of the Collector's report submitted herewith, which contains a simple statement of facts. My visit to this district, which has already been reported above in paragraph 2, showed me very clearly the difficulties with which Mr. Carlyle and his officers have had to contend, and I consider that they deserve credit for what they have been able to effect. As soon as the large works are taken over by the better trained and more numerous staff of the Public Works Department, I have no doubt that the administration will settle down and a full task be exacted.

53. As regards the large numbers on gratuitous relief, attention is also invited to Mr. Carlyle's 5th paragraph, which in my opinion shows that his action is justified by the circumstances of the case.

PART III—CONCLUSION.

54. The leading features in the famine history of the three weeks to which this report refers are four, viz., the considerable increase in numbers in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, some check in the increase of numbers in Champaran, improved prospects in part of Saran, and the report of acute distress in the Bhabua subdivision of Shahabad. This period has also witnessed the further development of the policy by which all but small relief works are to be made over for execution to the Public Works Department.

55. Crop prospects are good everywhere. During part of the time the weather was unsettled, and showers have fallen at several places which have had the effect of freshening the *rabi*, and have done no injury, not even to the poppy crop. *Rahar* and sugarcane are good everywhere, and I never remember to have seen such good crops of mustard. The reports of the poppy crop, which I receive regularly through the courtesy of the Opium Agent, are without exception favourable; and given suitable weather for the next few weeks, the outturn should be most satisfactory, thus bringing into the Division large sums of money for distribution at the beginning of April. I believe I have already reported that Mr. Grierson, in order to assist the cultivators, has this year arranged for a third distribution of advances, which took place in the month just past.

56. Prices are practically stationary, with a tendency to fall. Burma rice has reached most of the large marts in the Division, and is reported as freely sold almost everywhere, though in parts of Muzaffarpur it is stated that a prejudice exists against its use.

57. In food-grain traffic there has been considerable development, as the following table will show:—

DISTRICTS.	IMPORTS,		EXPORTS,		EXCESS—I. OR E.		REMARKS.
	Fortnight ending 9th January.	Three weeks ending 30th January.	Fortnight ending 9th January.	Three weeks ending 30th January.	Fortnight ending 9th January.	Three weeks ending 30th January.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna ...	Mds. 91,330	Mds. 1,68,016	Mds. 98,747	Mds. 7,984	Mds. I. 9,260		
Gaya ...	3,210	4,567	7,321	5,668	E. 4,111	E. 1,101	
Shahabad ...	32,454	46,866	16,460	23,647	I. 15,994	I. 23,159	
Saran ...	74,405	1,87,633	5,778	22,229	I. 65,627	I. 1,65,494	
Champaran ...	7,110	14,745	3,084	4,573	I. 3,486	I. 10,172	
Muzaffarpur ...	58,836	55,935	15,673	11,111	I. 43,163	I. 44,824	
Darbhanga... ...	36,012	57,058	48,170	13,266	E. 12,158	I. 36,792	
Total ...	3,03,426	4,67,760	1,96,409	1,79,241	.....	.....

The figures in Saran are for the half-months ending 5th and 31st January 1897.

58. This statement compares as usual the statistics of the period under report with those of the previous period, but as I am now reviewing the operations of three weeks as against two dealt with in my previous report, it is fair to make a deduction of one-third from the net result in each district. At the time of my last report, Patna, Gaya and Shahabad all showed an excess of exports over imports, now Gaya alone remains in that category; and whereas the total imports have increased more than 50 per cent., the exports have fallen off by 8·74 per cent. These figures imply that private trade is fully alive to the necessity of supplying the depletion of stocks, and seem to me to afford satisfactory evidence that stocks will not be allowed to run out, nor prices to rise to a prohibitive rate.

59. As regards relief works and gratuitous relief, the statement below supplements what has already been said in dealing with the district reports, and presents in tabular form some of the principal statistics connected with the subject :—

DISTRICT.	FORTNIGHT ENDING JANUARY 9TH.								THREE WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 30TH.							
	TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		TASK WORK.				DAILY WAGES IRRESPECTIVE OF TASK.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.	
	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.	Average daily number of male units.	Work done by each per diem.	Wages earned by each per diem.	Cost per 1,000 cubic feet.	Average daily number of male units.	Daily wages earned by each.	Number of adult units in receipt of gratuitous relief.	Average dole.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Patna	398	70½	0 2 3	2 0 4	4	0 2 4	.....	.....	512	72	0 2 4	2 0 1	18	0 2 3	7	0 3 1
Mysa	847	52	0 1 6	1 14 2½	86	0 1 7	.....	.....	1,122	34	0 1 7	2 15 4	396	0 1 7	238	0 1 5
Nahabad	3,047	31	0 1 3½	2 11 6½	271	0 1 2	11,968	0 0 9	8,168	27½	0 1 2	2 15 4	747	0 1 2	4,798	0 0 9
Saran	35,256	11	0 1 4½	6 9 3½	844	0 1 5	2,130	0 0 10	76,153	13½	0 1 3	5 11 6½	1,612	0 1 8	4,255	0 1 4½
Champaran	1,952	75·9	0 1 3½	1 1 1½	114	0 1 10	161	0 2 0	7,573	74	0 1 4	1 1 11	269	0 1 9	2,418	0 2 0
Muzaffarpur	18,602	23·6	0 1 5	3 12 10	417	0 1 2½	12,541	0 2 3½	72,509	31	0 1 5	2 13 6	1,365	0 1 4	41,942	0 2 8
Total	60,162	.....	.....	.....	1,736	.....	26,790	.....	166,037	.....	.....	.....	4,847	.....	53,656	.....

60. It will be seen that the numbers on relief works have gone up everywhere: the increase has been greatest in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur followed by Saran and Champaran, although the actual numbers are largest in the latter district. Both in Darbhanga and Champaran the great rush of labourers has been stopped, and controlled to a greater extent than before. The task exacted is extraordinarily high in Muzaffarpur in spite of the numbers employed having quadrupled in the period under report: even so they are only one-tenth of those employed in the neighbouring districts of Champaran and Darbhanga. As before, the Champaran task is lowest; but, on the other hand, the numbers on receipt of gratuitous relief in this district bear a smaller ratio to those of relief workers than is the case anywhere else: if Mr. Macpherson were able to send more dependents and sickly persons off the works to their villages, his outturn would be better and he will be urged to take this step.

61. The average daily wage per male unit shows greater uniformity than in previous periods, but is too high in Patna.

62. Gratuitous relief is most fully developed in Darbhanga and in Saran in proportion to the numbers on task work, the ratio being 58·74 and 57·84 per cent. in either case, in Muzaffarpur the ratio is 31·92 per cent. It has been explained above why these ratios are so high.

63. The dole appears to have been calculated differently in different districts: but this will be further enquired into.

64. I give in Appendix A a statement showing the expenditure up to date, so far as it can be compiled in my office. I have not yet received any replies from District Officers who were asked to criticise the figures given with my last report, and I have therefore included them without modification in the present statement. Adding the figures of the three weeks under report to those reported on the 20th ultimo, it appears that the expenditure in Champaran and Darbhanga had nearly reached two lakhs, that the total expenditure to date according to this statement aggregates Rs. 4,35,833, of which Rs. 3,10,669 were spent in the three weeks under review.

65. The last point to be noticed is the transfer of all large works to the charge of the Public Works Department, which has practically been decided on during the period under report, and which has already been taken in hand. A commencement was made in Champaran, and Mr. Mills, Superintending Engineer, having started the work there, passed on to Darbhanga. The necessary organisation has been sketched out, and as fast as establishment can be supplied, the works will be given over. Meanwhile the civil officers are making every effort to improve the administration in anticipation of the work being transferred. Just at the close of the period, also, North Bihar was divided into two parts over each of which a Superintending Engineer has been placed. This partition of duties will greatly tend to efficiency.

66. The usual statements and the monthly maps are appended.

APPENDIX A.

District.	RELIEF WORKS.			GRATUITOUS RELIEF.						MISCELLANEOUS.			GRAND TOTAL Total of columns 13 to 16.					
	Paid for task work.	Daily wage irrespective of task.	Dependants under sec- tions 88 and 89.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Poor houses, &c.	Relief of artis- sans.	Relief by grain doles.	Kit- chens.	Miscel- lanous charita- ble relief.	Total of columns 6 to 11.	Establish- ment and contin- gencies.	Tools and plant.	Cash and stores.					
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Patna	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gaya	3,101 0 1	62 13 9	.....	3,163 13 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,159 14 7
Shahabad	5,354 0 1	1,462 7 8	1,462 7 8	6,806 7 8	17,415 4 7	1,238 12 7	1,73,581 11 9	1,73,581 11 9	1,73,581 11 9	183 3 6	8,553 13 2	7,974 5 11	123 5 0	2,740 2 0	1,038 10 8	2,853 7 9	1,94,419 9 5	25,962 1 9
Saran	16,176 8 0	4,859 8 3	4,859 8 3	8,110 13 9	4,414 0	705 11 6	15,474 1 8	15,474 1 8	15,474 1 8	1,096 10 8	1,096 10 8	1,096 10 8	27,966 2 3	763 9 4	420 15 6	8,883 7 4	16,500 12 4	
Champaran	1,65,381 7 9	3,151 12 0	3,151 12 0	1,62,310 0 5	3 5 0	249 3 6	14,702 13 6	14,702 13 6	14,702 13 6	310 0	12,796 5 9	12,796 5 9	12,796 5 9	27,966 2 3	763 9 4	420 15 6	8,883 7 4	1,98,764 10 0
Muzaffarpur	14,763 8 2	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11	1,58,309 1 11
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

J. A. BOURDILLON,
Offy. Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE,

The 7th February 1897.

Circular No. 44 (Fam.), dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1897.

From—E. M. KONSTAM, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Revenue Department,
To—All Commissioners of Divisions.

I AM directed to invite your attention to this Government Public Works Department Resolution No. 420—M.P.I., dated the 25th January 1897, on the “Organisation of Relief Works in Bengal under the orders of the Public Works Department,” and to say that the instructions and principles therein laid down should be followed, so far as possible, in the case of relief works which have not been placed under the officers of the Public Works Department.

2. I am to add that whenever adequate arrangements can be made by the Public Works Department for the supervision of works capable of employing more than 1,000 persons for three months, such works should ordinarily be made over to that Department, and you should communicate with the officers of that Department with a view to having the necessary arrangements made. In deciding what works are to be made over to the Public Works Department, care should, however, always be taken to retain a sufficient number of works under the “Superintendents of charge” and “Circle Officers” to keep them fully employed, if the whole of their time is not required for the efficient administration of gratuitous relief and for the performance of the general duties laid down in the Bengal Famine Code other than the supervision of relief works. No work should be made over to the Public Works Department till that Department is prepared to undertake it.

No. 420M.P.I.

G O V E R N M E N T O F B E N G A L .

P U B L I C W O R K S D E P A R T M E N T .

MIS. PUB. IMPROVEMENTS.

Calcutta, the 25th January, 1897.

Organization of Relief Works in Bengal under the orders of the Public Works Department.

READ—

Resolution by the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, No. 18P.W. of 1896, dated the 5th December 1896.

Note by the Hon'ble J. G. H. Glass, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, dated the 23rd January 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In view of the prevailing scarcity in Bengal and more particularly in the Patna Division, where it has already been found necessary to start relief works on a large scale under the Agency of the Public Works Department, it is deemed advisable to draw up detailed Rules for the guidance of the various Officers engaged in carrying out Relief works. This has been done, and the Rules are attached hereto.

All Commissioners of Divisions.

“ Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles.

Superintendent of Works, Famine Relief Operations, Bihar.

All Inspectors of Works.

Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the Rules referred to be forwarded to the Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance; also to the Judicial, Financial and Revenue Departments of this Government, and to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Scarcity), for information.

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

[Accompaniment to Resolution No. 420 M.P.I., dated the 25th January 1897,
by the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.]

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

THE following rules and orders are issued for the guidance of officers employed on relief works conducted under the provisions of the Famine Code and carried out by the Public Works Department. They generally follow in details the lines laid down in the North-Western Provinces Resolution No. 18P.W., dated Allahabad, the 5th December 1896, but are modified in some important respects especially in regard to the exaction of the task from the gang as a unit to suit local conditions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. G. H. GLASS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 25th January 1897.

THESE instructions are for guidance in conducting the field relief works under the Famine Code in tracts officially recognised as distressed. They are not applicable to works conducted by the Department of Public Works as ordinary works under article 52, Famine Code, or as test works undertaken in districts or tracts under observation, but not officially recognised as distressed. The attention of all officers is directed to section 22 of the Bengal Famine Code, which lays down that officers of all departments employed on famine duty will take their orders from the Collector on all points not strictly professional.

2. The most suitable form of labour on which to employ the people is earthwork on—

- (1) Raising and improving existing roads.
- (2) Constructing new roads either as feeders to existing or projected lines of railway, or through tracts where there are none at present and where it is a public convenience to give means of communication.
- (3) Extension of irrigation works and the construction of new channels or *pynes* as they are locally known.
- (4) Flood embankments.
- (5) Railway embankments.
- (6) Deepening existing tanks and digging new ones at selected sites. The quantity of work available under the above heads has been worked out in sufficient detail for each district in North Bihar, and statements giving full information in regard to them have already been circulated to the several officers concerned.

3. The work which has to be done in the field may be conveniently considered under the several following headings, which are placed more or less in the order in which they will call for attention:—

- I.—Establishment.
- II.—Tools and baskets.
- III.—Funds and supply of coin.
- IV.—Drinking water.
- V.—Food.
- VI.—Field hospitals.
- VII.—Hutting.
- VIII.—Conservancy.
- IX.—Organization of relief labour. The gang.
- X.—The task. Setting out work and getting it done.
- XI.—Wages.
- XII.—Reports and accounts in the field.
- XIII.—Checking work, numbers and payments.

I.—ESTABLISHMENT.

4. The districts of Bihar in which relief works on a large scale are to be carried out will be formed into two Public Works Circles each under the charge of a Superintendent of Works. The districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur will comprise the 1st Circle, and those of Saran, Champaran and Shahabad the 2nd Circle. The Superintendent of Works of the 1st Circle will also be in charge of any relief works, which may be necessary in the Patna district. Both officers will take their orders from the Commissioner, Patna Division, on all matters relating to relief operations which are not of a strictly professional nature. The head-quarters of the Superintendents of Works will be determined by the Commissioner of the Patna Division. Each district will be a Public Works Division, with an Executive Engineer in charge. The district will be broken up into as many subdivisions as may be necessary according to the requirements which have to be met. The subdivision will usually be held by an Assistant Engineer, and the number of upper and lower subordinates attached to it will be determined on a consideration of the relief works which have to be undertaken. Any number of workers, up to 5,000, or at the outside 6,000, will form a 'charge' and will require an 'officer-in-charge,' whose duties are described in article 59 of the Famine Code. If the numbers on a work exceed 6,000, an additional work should be commenced without delay; another part of the same road may suffice, but it must be a separate 'charge.' If the 'charge' contains less than about 3,000 workers, it will be sufficient to give him one sub-overseer to help; but if there are more than that number, he must have two such men.

The duties of the 'officer-in-charge' are of a responsible nature, and it is essential that he should be a person in whom complete confidence can be placed. He will be appointed by the Commissioner of the Division or the Superintendent of Works, and will be a part of the Public Works establishment. He will be posted by the Superintendent of Works on the indents of the Divisional Engineer. He will be the cashier and general supervisor on the spot, and one of his duties is to see that work is really done, or else proper fines actually recovered for short work. It is to be clearly understood that the officer-in-charge has control of the entire staff and operations of the charge. The Sub-overseers are immediately under him and should implicitly obey his orders. He may employ them on any duty connected with the charge which he may think necessary.

5. It is the duty of the sub-overseers to obey the orders of the officer-in-charge. They are required to lay out work in advance, to have profiles ready where necessary, to measure up the work done by each gang of workers, to assess the requisite fines for short work in the manner explained further on, and may be called on to assist in mustering and paying the workpeople. Where there are two or more such men, one of them, if a road is being constructed has to look to the setting out of work ahead, and the other to the proper finishing up of it behind the gangs. One of them is put in charge of all tools on the work. The men will be posted by the Superintendent of Works on indents from the Divisional Engineer, whose duty it is to regulate his indents in

[Accompaniment to Resolution No. 420 M.P.I., dated the 25th January 1897,
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- XIII.—Checking work, numbers and payments.

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accordance with the probable number of workers, and to apply a fortnight in advance of requirements, wherever that is possible, so as to have the officials on the spot in time to prevent the organization being overpowered by a rush of relief workers. When no more Public Works sub-overseers are available, suitable men of the class of overseer, or sub-overseer, should be temporarily engaged by the Superintendent of Works or Divisional Engineer on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 65 per month, on the terms stated in the form of appointment put in as Appendix VII. The Divisional Engineer should keep a list of any suitable local men he can hear of, and appoint them as occasion arises, reporting each such appointment to the Superintendent of Works, with the information required for the purpose of filling in the appointment form in the office of the Superintendent of Works.

6. When there are only three or four separate charges going on in a district, the Subdivisional Officer can look after them himself; but when there are more than that number, he will require the assistance of a Public Works Upper Subordinate, whose services will be obtained by an indent from the Divisional Engineer on the Superintendent of Works. The subordinate will act under the orders of the Subdivisional Officer, and it will be his duty to go round his parties in succession, spending three days with each when possible, to correct all faults in organization, to check the numbers and payments, check the quantity of work and look into its quality, and also assist in aligning new work, or anything else the Subdivisional Officer may require help in. When it is impracticable to depute a Public Works subordinate for these duties, a temporary Officer will be appointed by the Superintendent of Works, ordinarily on a consolidated salary (including travelling allowance) of Rs. 150.

7. Every 'charge' requires the following minor establishment:—

One vernacular clerk qualified to act as sub-cashier under the officer-in-charge. He will ordinarily be appointed by the officer-in-charge, who is responsible for him. Salary, Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

One clerk who can keep accounts in English. May best be appointed by the officer-in-charge, whose assistant he will be. Salary, Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

One muharrir able to read and write for about every 500 to 600 relief workers. These should be reputable men known to some local official as being trustworthy. Salary, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15.

One tools muharrir. Salary, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

The duties of the first two are obvious, they are assistants to the officer-in-charge. The muharris calculate the wages and do the greater part of the actual counting out and disbursing of wages, each for his own gangs. The tools muharrir, or store-keeper, has immediate charge of the tools under one of the sub-overseers, who is responsible for him and should make the appointment.

In addition to these there has to be a foreman of the water arrangements. Salary Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month. Two or more 'mates' on daily wages under him. An experienced 'mate' or 'tindal' for nicking out the work set out by the sub-overseer or work-agent. His gang of 10 to 20 men should all be intelligent professional labourers, accustomed to that sort of work and paid as Class B. There must also be a *jamadar* of sweepers in charge of the sweeper-gang.

For the equipment of each gang in the way of tools, &c., see Appendix VII. Arrangements should at once be made for the supply of all articles therein enumerated.

II.—TOOLS AND BASKETS.

8. For every 1,000 attendants on a relief work, including both workers and their dependants, a supply of 120 digging tools and a first outfit of 600 baskets will be required. The digging tools will ordinarily consist of 10 to 20 per cent. of pickaxes and the rest *kodalis*. The proportions of these tools will vary greatly with the nature of the soil to be dug. It is impossible to give any general directions on this point, and the Divisional Engineer must see to the right kind of tools being provided for the work that has to be done. Ample provision requires to be made for keeping up the supply of

baskets, and clear instructions in regard to the sufficient supply of these articles should be issued by the Divisional Engineer.

9. It sometimes happens that the people rush on to a relief work in the most unexpected manner, and 9,000 or more people may be present on a work four days after it is opened and before there is time to start another one, or get tools. To provide against such accidents, every new work should have a supply of tools for 10,000 persons when it opens. If a rush occurs, it can be met and there will be time to draft off the surplus numbers with a supply of tools, &c., on to a new work opened for the purpose with the Collector's sanction and assistance. If there is no such rush during the first ten days or so, tools for 6,500 persons should be kept on the work and the balance sent to any new work about to open, or any other work which may be in want of them at the time. In every case a newly opened work must open with tools enough to give employment to 10,000 persons (including dependants) in case there is a rush. This is never to be omitted.

10. In all road and embankment work large numbers of wooden *thappis* for breaking up clods will be required : a supply of 4,000 *thappis* should be ready to start with. These will require to be of the pattern in local use, but rather light, and should be made up in advance on the spot or wherever most convenient to start with. A small gang of carpenters should be employed on every work to keep up the supply of these and of tool handles of which latter a supply of 3,000 should always be on hand.

III.—FUNDS AND SUPPLY OF COIN.

11. The credit order is obtained in the usual way through the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, but the problem is to keep the different relief works in funds on the spot without a very large floating balance in process of transit. An imprest of over Rs. 1,000 is forbidden ; it is therefore of no use to give the officer-in-charge an imprest on any large work. He must keep a cash-book, but he may not have a separate credit in the treasury. The following method of keeping the relief works in funds has proved very successful and economical in the North-Western Provinces.

12. The Divisional Engineer, in consultation and with the help of the Collector, selected two or more sub-treasuries as paying centres, and arranged that the official in charge should cash cheques sent him in his name, but for certain pre-arranged officers-in-charge of relief works. The Subdivisional Officer himself started each work and kept the officer-in-charge in funds while there. A few days of open work showed how things were going. When leaving the work, the probable expenditure for the next week was computed, and the officer-in-charge given enough money to keep him going for that time. After that a watch on his daily reports was kept, and before he had run out of funds, his expenditure for the next week was calculated, and a cheque for the amount sent to the sub-treasury officer in the name of that officer, but endorsed 'for' the officer-in-charge to whom the money was intended. The cheque was cashed by the sub-treasury officer and the money sent under guard to the officer-in-charge, who entered it in his cash-book in the usual way.

13. Each 'charge' will require one iron safe about $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}' \times 1\frac{1}{2}'$ high. There must also be two wooden chests, iron bound and tin lined, with two hasps and padlocks. Size of chest, $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2' \times 2'$ high. One of them remains on the work and holds the pice, the other is used in transporting money from the treasury. If the chest is not tin lined, the pice fall through the cracks which occur in green wood.

14. At least three weeks' supply of copper coin should be available in local treasuries to begin with. At first it will mostly soak into circulation and disappear, but after a short time it will begin to flow back in exchange for silver ; and after the works have been going for six or eight weeks, the rupee will be at a premium, and Baniahs will give something more than 16 annas in copper for the silver rupee.

IV.—DRINKING WATER.

15. To keep this pure it is necessary to guard the wells from contamination for some days before a work is started. Select some respectable, cleanly man of good caste who can be trusted to attend to the business, and make him

foreman of the water arrangements. He must have four or five Brahman mates, a Kahar mate, about 20 Kahar carriers, and the same number of Brahman drawers and distributors under him. He will require about 10 iron buckets (*dolis*) of the country shape (with a round bottom) for drawing water, and about 60 kerosine tins for carrying water. This will probably be enough to commence with, but the proportions will of course differ with the distance of the wells from the work ; and in any case the staff and plant will probably have to be increased at one time or another.

16. The kerosine tins require to be strengthened with an iron strap under them and a handle for carrying about. Half of the top should be cut away and hinged on again to prevent water splashing out. The water foremen should take possession of all wells close to the future work a week or so ahead of the workers, and at once put each in charge of a Brahman with one or more assistants, and arrange so that these men shall draw water for any one who requires it : but they must *allow no one else to do so*; or even to come on the well platform. From that time till the workers leave the locality each such well should remain in charge of the same set of men, and they should never allow any other person to dip a *lotu* into it, or to stand on the platform. The rigid preservation of the purity of the water-supply is one of the very few sanitary measures which the people will heartily approve of, and in which they will assist so far as they can do it without taking trouble.

17. The actual distribution is most readily effected by utilizing the old established method of setting up *piaos*, or drinking places, at short distances apart. A large earthen jar, called a *gol*, is purchased for three or four annas and set up, a little aslant, on a low mud platform. By the side of it a narrow trough some five feet long is set up on two stakes, with a slight slope through it and the further end about two feet above the ground. It is important to take care that this trough shall always be of iron, never of wood.

18. The jar is filled from the kerosine tins (earthen *ghárás* must never be used for carrying water in) by the water Kahars, and by them alone ; no one else may touch it. By the side of it sits the distributing Brahman, and when any one comes for water, he fills his brass pot, or *lota*, and pours water into the man's jar, or pot, by means of the trough. He must never pour directly into any man's pot or jar, but always into the trough and thence into the jar, placed below the trough and filled from it. It is important to have the trough well above the ground, so that it may not be touched by the jars or splashed from them. It is important to have the trough of iron, because if it does happen to get infected, it will, what with rust and heating in the sun when dry, almost certainly disinfect itself very soon after. The great jars, *gols*, should never be carried on to a fresh place, but should be broken up, and new ones used at each new *piao*. One such *piao* should be set up at every second furlong stone along a relief work.

19. If there are more wells than need be used, the unused ones should be guarded to keep off the workers, and so also with doubtful or tainted wells. If wells are miles apart and a doubtful one has to be used, it should be disinfected with permanganate of potassium according to Professor Hankin's instructions reprinted as Appendix I. So also if cholera should break out. If water has to be carried a long distance, it will be found best to carry it in casks fitted with brass cocks and loaded two in a cart. Wells should always be drawn on in preference to tanks, if within a practicable distance. All this organization about the water-supply may seem to involve a great deal of trouble over a small matter, but a neglect of it will have sure consequences where large bodies of people are collected together, and especially when they are famine-stricken people. These precautions are of vital importance to the public health.

V.—Food.

20. It is desirable that the quality of the food supplies brought to the works should be looked into very frequently, and immediate action taken against any one found selling unsound food. The food trade on a full sized famine relief charge is greater than that in any ordinary small Indian town, and if special facilities are given to respectable local traders, they will be careful

not to lose them by selling unsound food, or worrying the people with needlessly frequent changes in their prices. Following the principles of article 80, Famine Code, the undermentioned advantages can be offered, among others, in exchange for fair trading:—a small grass hut for a shop situated near a *piao*, and within the range of the treasure or other guards and free carriage of grain from the nearest mart, if the trader is willing to sell at the current rates of that mart; prompt and free exchange of all his copper into silver paid into the local treasury to his credit. It is usually quite easy to find several respectable men who can understand the value of such advantages to their trade, and are willing to give honest goods and reasonably steady prices in exchange for them, so long as they are pretty closely looked after.

But it may occur that a relief work is situated in such a remote locality that private traders are unwilling to go there without other inducements than those noted above. In that case, or in similar cases should they occur or be likely to occur, the Collector of the district should be communicated with promptly, and he will take such measure as are necessary for supplying grain on the works.

VI.—FIELD HOSPITALS.

21. Assistant Surgeons or Hospital Assistants are deputed to these works by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and their arrangements are looked after by the Civil Surgeon of the district. It is the business of the Public Works to construct field hospitals at sites selected by the Civil Surgeon, and on a plan approved by him. The plan must be as simple as possible, and so arranged that the whole can be burnt down when the structure is abandoned for a fresh one; while at the same time there must be provision for the patients to get quickly out of the enclosure if it catches fire while in use. This will be secured by forming one side of the enclosure of a mud, or clod, wall with a gateway in the middle, and kept quite clear of hutting. The other three sides may consist of huts; but if the enclosure is entirely surrounded by hutting, the occurrence of a fire will lead to many patients being burnt to death. All the grass hutting should be whitewashed with a thin mixture of lime and clay.

22. There must always be a spare hospital ahead of the one in use, so as to be ready for an epidemic. An abandoned hospital must be immediately burned to the ground. If it has held patients suffering from any epidemic disease, the site of the burnt hospital should be sprinkled over with about six cubic feet of quicklime sifted evenly over it, and the whole then well sprinkled over with water enough to wet the lime thoroughly.

23. Sufficient attendants, carriers and others should be supplied to the hospital assistant or other officer in medical charge according to the scale laid down by the Civil Surgeon in each case. Relatives of patients should not be allowed to swarm round them, and only so many admitted as the Civil Surgeon directs. No other relatives than those admitted under the Civil Surgeon's regulations should be given even a famine minimum wage so long as they idle at the hospital in pretended attendance on a patient. The hospital water-supply should be worked by its own staff, and not in conjunction with the general supply for the relief workers. This is an important point, and it will require some insistence to keep the two quite separate.

VII.—HUTTING.

24. The workers will ordinarily require no shelter excepting in the hot months and in the rains. There seems to be nothing better on a large scale than screens about 6' long by 4½' wide, made of very open bamboo trellis work, strongly tied and thatched with about 1½" thickness of any thatching grass available. These screens, either in the open or on the side parts of a road under construction, make suitable shelters.

The people are very ingenious in improvising shelter with such screens, and two screens will shelter six to eight persons, counting in little and big. Every work will have a number of men who can be profitably employed in making the screens. The question should be well considered and all due arrangements made: but the actual provision of shelter should be carefully kept down to the lowest requirements, as it is very easy to waste a great deal of

money in providing an unnecessary amount of shelter, which the people will absorb and waste to any extent so long as they have not to pay for it. When shelter becomes necessary the screens must be given out to mates of gangs.

25. Every effort will be made to procure tents enough to shelter the officials connected with the works, but there may be many left unprovided for. These should be huttied in small grass huts with the walls plastered with mud on the inside, and all other surfaces whitewashed, both inside and out, with a thin wash of clay and lime, in about equal proportions, as a protection against fire. An experiment with a bundle of coarse thatching grass washed in this way will show the men what an effective protection it is. The huts should be 9' x 6' with the ordinary pent roof, and made in sections so that they can be readily dismantled and re-erected, and easily carried in an ordinary cart, or by coolies. The whitewash and the mud plaster should be renewed at intervals. The sides need only be 4' high; any extra height wished for can be got by digging out the floor. The local staff of each 'charge' should be generally huttied in this way.

VIII.—CONSERVANCY.

26. The conservancy of every hospital should be carried out by its own staff of sweepers under the directions of the officer in medical charge. For the staff there should be the usual screen and ditch, and the officer in charge should be instructed to have it well looked after for his own sake. Experience has shown that it is not practicable to make any latrine arrangements which the workers can be induced to use. The most that can be done is to post a few stalwart men, under a competent mate of their own class, to insist on the workers going at least 300 yards off the work in their morning walks. They should generally go to the east of the work, but if there is a village near on that side they should be made to go in the other direction. It is of great importance to the health of the workers, and if worried into it for a short time they at last accept it as an admitted custom (*dastur*), and give very little more trouble about it. Any officer in charge who will take the trouble can enforce the system and keep it going.

27. There must always be deaths on these works; if unhappily an epidemic should burst out, there will be numerous deaths, and the disposal of the dead is a matter that must be attended to. The workers will not attend to it properly: in general, they have not the means. At every three or four miles of a relief work there should be a place set apart for the disposal of corpses, one for Hindus and the other for Muhammadans. The two places should, if possible, be on some locally accustomed spot; they should be far apart, and neither should be near a village, nor within half a mile of the work. Each should have a very small appropriate staff.

At the police guard or other convenient place, there should be arrangements for the disposal, free of charge, of every Hindu body which friends do not bind themselves to burn or otherwise dispose of. For the Muhammadan cemetery there should be one or two grave-diggers, preferably of the *gorkand* class, who would keep a certain number of graves ready dug. The graves should be not less than 5 feet deep, and the dead should be completely and decently covered in. Unclaimed bodies should be disposed of by the police.

28. If this organization is got into train from the first, it will be ready against the occurrence of an epidemic, and it can then be extended to any required extent. But if a skeleton organization is not ready, then it cannot be improvised in the rush of an epidemic, and corpses will be thrown into every adjacent stream or *nullah* or left lying about in the fields.

IX.—ORGANIZATION OF RELIEF LABOUR. THE GANG.

29. The classification of the workers is given in article 62, Famine Code, and may be paraphrased as follow:—

- A.—Able-bodied professional labourers accustomed to the kind of work they are engaged on.
- B.—Able-bodied labourers, but not accustomed to that kind of work.
- C.—Able-bodied persons who are not labourers.
- D.—Persons who are weakly, but still fit for light employment.

All the officials in charge of a relief work are working under pressure; and any unnecessary addition to their work reduces the stock of time and energy available for useful work. If he does his duty, the most harassed man of all is the officer in charge, and every complexity of classification is a continual burden to him, and in a less degree to every other official connected with the work.

It is found in practice that the number of workers under class A is inconsiderable, and for that and other reasons the class need not be considered further. The vast majority of the workers are agricultural or other labourers and peasant farmers, and they rightly fall into class B. There is a sprinkling of class C. These persons are very largely utilized in the miscellaneous employments in connection with relief work, where they rightly receive the wage of class B, or in some cases a small addition to it; and the remainder is too small to classify separately. There is a larger proportion of class D (weakly persons), many of whom can work up into class B after a fortnight or so of fair feeding.

Having regard to the facts of the case as noticed above, it is better to omit classes A and C altogether, and to reduce the classification to the following terms:—

Workers—Class B	...	...	Men,* women, children.
Ditto	Do. D	...	Ditto ditto.
Dependants (gratuitous)	...	...	Ditto ditto.

It will be seen from paragraph 47 below that the scale of wages errs, if at all, on the side of excessive liberality.

30. The children have to be divided into four grades for the purpose of giving them fairly proportioned wages. The best grading is in the following terms:—

- I.—Worker—age apparently between 12 and 16 years. Above 16 years counted in as an adult.
- II.—Worker—age apparently between 10 years and 12.
- III.—Gratuitous—age apparently under 10 years.
- IV.—Gratuitous—children in arms.

All children over 10 years of age are to be counted as workers, unless so crippled that there is no likelihood of their filling out and working. All children under 10 years of age are to be counted as "dependants on gratuitous relief."

31. The manner of starting a relief work is as follows. The Collector of the District gives timely intimation to the Divisional Engineer of the locality in which a work is required, the date by which it is to be opened, and the number of persons who may be expected. The Divisional Engineer then arranges with his Subdivisional Officer to have the necessary staff collected at the spot, such as the officer-in-charge, the sub-overseers, and the necessary clerical staff. The work is then marked out, and all points of organization gone through with the officer-in-charge, who receives full instructions from the Subdivisional Officer in regard to the various matters which have to be attended to. There should be a guard for the money chest and to give assistance in other ways. If a police guard cannot be supplied, arrangements should be made for the entertainment of pensioned sepoys for the purpose. The tools are kept in an enclosure near the work, a sort of 'zareeba' with a thorny wall or fence round it, and the storekeeper is huttied in it, with his note-book of issues and receipts ready by him. Somewhere close to the tools dépôt is a large red flag on a tall bamboo, and that is the place to which new comers are told to gather together as they arrive, and here the gangs are made up. The morning is full of work, and gangs are best made up in the forenoon, commencing at about 10 o'clock, and the men started on the work in the afternoon. While the gangs are being made up, the future muharrirs must be present.

32. First select about 70 or more persons from the same or neighbouring villages if possible, then put out the able-bodied men and stand them apart; then tell their women and children to stand with them. There may, perhaps, be also one or two old men too feeble to work, who

* This is for classification only; for wages see paragraph 47.

are dependant on some of the workers, and must be let into that gang. Count out all the children under 10 years of age as non-workers, or 'dependants,' who will receive gratuitous relief, and also the one or two very feeble old men or women who belong to some one and are too weak to work. Select weakly single men (still fit to work), women, or other strays (fellow villagers if possible), till the gang is made up to about 60 workers, in addition to the dependants who are unfit for work.

33. Next, select a 'mate' for that gang from among the relief workers present, a fellow villager if possible, and make the muharrir fill up the muster or nominal roll. This form gives the names and numbers of each class of individuals in the gang, whether workers or dependants in receipt of gratuitous relief, and represents the actual gang as constituted. The several headings are given in English and vernacular. The first page is practically a measurement book for the work done by the gang day by day, and in addition to giving the progress, *i.e.*, the amount of work done, it also shows the actual payments made. On the last page is a detailed abstract showing the numbers employed daily and the wages due after deducting fines which may have been imposed for short work, &c. The nominal roll must be filled up under the eye of the officer-in-charge: the gang must be given a distinguishing number at once: and the gang number, mate's name, and muharrir to whom consigned should be recorded in the note-book of the officer-in-charge at the same time. Each man (or woman or child) of the gang should be given a card-board ticket, the size of a railway ticket, on which is to be written his name, number in the gang (taken from the nominal roll) his class and rate of pay in pice. This ticket is to be retained by him so long as he remains with his gang. From the nominal roll a 'mate's list' is prepared showing the persons in his gang, *vide* paragraph 51. This list should be made over to the mate, who should always have it with him. He should be given a small circular tin case in which to keep it. Each mate will have a small flag of white linen on a pole or bamboo 6 or 7 feet long, and the number of the gang should be shown in red on the flag. The gangs will be numbered from 1 to 100, and the mate should have a badge fastened to his arm with the number of his gang upon it. Ten mates will form a 'party.' The 'party' should be under a 'muharrir,' who should be a man of some intelligence and able to read and write. The muharrir will be numbered from I to X, and each man should have his number on a badge, which he should always have with him. He will have a good sized red flag with his number on it in white for marking his charge. He will be responsible for the management and movement of his 10 gangs, aggregating from 500 to 600 persons. He will help to set out tasks, will keep the muster rolls of his gangs and be responsible for their correctness, and will assist in the distribution of wages. The muharrir sends on the gang with a slip to the storekeeper to deliver certain numbers of tools, baskets and *thappis* to the mate of the gang.

34. Arrivals in the afternoon will be given food in accordance with Famine Code, article 61, and will be made up into next day's gangs.

35. People once formed into a gang must not be allowed to stray into others without special permission. Mates should be chosen with an eye to position among labourers, intelligence, and ability to exercise some sort of authority among their people. During the selection of gangs it is necessary to keep in mind and provide for the requirements of the hour in the way of filling up depleted gangs, and of special labour, such as water-drawers and carriers, water distributors, conservancy patrols, sweepers, &c. The latter must be drafted into the special gangs formed for those purposes.

36. As regards 'dependants' attention is invited to articles 83 and 84 of the Famine Code. The proportion of children under 10 and other dependants will often rise above 10 per cent. where whole families come on relief together. As regards the persons who may be admitted on to these works, see articles 61, 83 and 84. These works are not intended for persons unable to do any work and not dependant on a worker; for such there are the poor-houses. But if any such starving persons apply at one of the works, they should be fed for a day or two until an opportunity occurs of sending them on to a poor-house.

37. The gang is the basis of all organization, and it must be kept as permanent as possible. No mate should be allowed to admit any new persons into his gang of his own authority. As soon as a gang has received its tools, it must be marched on to a previously marked out piece of work, and it will thereafter be always treated as a unit. It will be drafted from one work to another, or from one part to another (as when works are progressing along a road), as a unit, and in accordance with the procedure laid down in article 75 of the Famine Code, and with the gang registers written up to date.

X.—THE TASK. SETTING OUT WORK, AND GETTING IT DONE.

38. The special gangs of water-carriers, hospital attendants, conservancy men and so forth, have their own special duties, and the practical mode of getting value from them is to take care that there are no more of them than the work requires, and that they perform their duties efficiently. But the great mass of the workers are on a different footing. If the arrangements are complete there is any quantity of work for them to do. The problem in working under the Famine Code is to find how much work they should do without being overworked, and to get them to do it.

39. Section 66 of the Code refers to its Appendix IV on the question of quantity, and the Appendix contains rules for modifying tasks in accordance with the 'lift' and the length of 'lead.' The experience of the North-Western Provinces during the recent famine in Bundelkhund is that this is quite unnecessary. It was found there that the people must be taken as they come, and the diggers must be distributed in the proportion they happen to bear to the fillers and carriers. The fillers and carriers were usually far too numerous for the diggers, and, instead of reducing the task because the fillers and carriers might be overworked, experience proved that it was only with a high lift and long lead that the diggers could do enough work to give the others a proper amount of work. Under the system of wages laid down by the Code, a man's income is very greatly increased by bringing all his women and children on to the works. In the North-Western Provinces, therefore, it was found expedient to omit all calculations as to lift and lead in any work done by famine labour under the Code system of wages.

The problem was thus very much simplified. The task depended entirely on what the digger could excavate; whatever that quantity might be, there were always enough fillers and carriers to dispose of it. From this it followed that the effectiveness of the whole gang as an instrument of labour depended entirely on the effectiveness of the digger, and on him alone. If the digger gave a good day's work, the whole gang had to do the same; and if he idled, no possible industry on the part of the remainder could make up for it.

40. It is, however, not considered probable that the same conditions will obtain in Bihar, and certainly will not in Lower Bengal. The returns received up to date of persons on relief works show that the women and children together do not greatly outnumber the men, and if the figures given are to be relied upon, and can be taken as representing what will occur during the continuance of distress, it is evident that the system of exacting a task from the diggers only, that is, from able-bodied men, which was found to answer in the North-Western Provinces, cannot be applied in Bihar advantageously. The system of exacting a task from the gang as a whole, instead of from the individual digger, will, it is thought, give better results, and in its working it will undoubtedly give less trouble and inconvenience to the officer in charge and his staff. Attached to this are tables showing the amount of earthwork which each man, woman and child should perform under various conditions of lead and lift in soft, medium, and hard soils. Taking the case of the typical gang described in paragraph 32, the quantity of work which it should do in a day is arrived at thus. The gang consists of 60 workers, of whom say 20 are strong able-bodied men, 5 weakly men but fit to do as much work as an adult woman, 20 women, 10 children from 12 to 14 years of age, and 5 over 10 years but under 12. Supposing the work on which they are engaged to be the excavation of a tank, that the lift is from 3 to 6 feet, the lead 150

feet, and the nature of the soil medium. Referring to Task Table 2(A) the following shows the task to be exacted from the gang :—

				C. ft.
20 Able-bodied men	...	...	...	at 47 c. ft. = 940
20 Adult women	...	...	...	" 37 " = 740
5 Weakly men	...	...	...	" 37 " = 185
10 Children 12 to 14 years			...	" 28 " = 280
5 Do. under 12 and above 10 years			...	" 18 " = 90
			Total day's work	<hr/> = 2,235

* NOTE.—The task to be allotted to a child under 12 and over 10 years may be taken as one-third of that of an adult male.

41. The above is given as a mere example, but the principle *mutatis mutandis* should be followed in all relief works. Inspection and check.

Gangs will as a matter of course vary in numbers, but the collective task of the gang should be fixed in accordance with the tables, and the Public Works staff should by frequent inspection and close checking take steps to ensure that this important matter is carried out by the officer in charge, who will be primarily responsible that the system is properly worked. The tasks given in the tables are not excessive, and are such as the relief workers can reasonably be expected to perform, and they should, once the people have got accustomed to the work, be rigorously exacted. It may be necessary, in the case of people unaccustomed to this form of labour, to impose a somewhat reduced task for the first week they are on the works. What the extent of the reduction should be must be left to those in charge of the works to decide, but usually it should not exceed 15 per cent. of the task.

42. If the Collector of the District considers the task unsuitable, the Subdivisional Officer will alter it on receipt of orders to that effect from the Collector, but he will at once report the alteration to the Divisional Engineer. The method on which the tasks are worked is the secret of success. The task of each gang should be marked out separately, and the gang should be allowed to start work when they like and to leave off when the work is finished. The amount of work to be done should be clearly explained to the gang. In the case of the typical gang referred to in the preceding paragraph 40, the quantity required from it is given as 2,235 cubic feet. This is represented by a pit $20 \times 37\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ feet. The dimensions representing the task of the gang should be clearly explained to the people, and they should be informed what penalty they are liable to if the full task is not completed. In event of the task not being completed on any day, the mate should be warned and the adults of the gang also. Should the warning be disregarded, the mate should be told that he will be fined one day's pay, or such other amount as may appear reasonable to the officer-in-charge, and that the whole gang will only receive a minimum wage instead of the maximum for such days as the task is incomplete. The general rule should be to punish the whole gang for short work; but if the officer in charge is satisfied that particular individuals are to blame, they should be dealt with as is laid down in paragraph 48.

43. All laying out of work should be planned with three objects as regards the workers: (I) to give each gang its task; (II) to give as many days' work as possible in one place before having to march on to another reach; and (III) so to arrange the available space that the work-people will not be overcrowded. To take an example. Suppose a road 24 feet top-width, height of bank 3 feet and side slopes 2 to 1, the soil medium, and that a gang composed as in paragraph 40 is engaged on it. Taking the lead as 50 feet, the lift as 0 to 3 feet, and the soil as medium, the daily task for the gang would be [Task Table 2(A)]—

				C. ft.
20 men	...	...	...	at 65 c. ft. = 1,300
20 women	...	...	...	" 52 , , = 1,040
5 weakly men	...	...	...	" 52 " = 260
10 children 12 to 14	...	...	...	" 39 " = 390
5 " under 12	...	...	...	" 22 " = 110
			Total day's work	<hr/> = 3,100

Then about 34 lineal feet of road embanking will give a gang one day's work, and about 204 lineal feet will give them six days' work. In order that the work-people may have plenty of room to move about in, the borrow-pits should be so arranged that each person should have a space of from 20 to 30 square feet. When the work is the excavation of a tank, the greatest care should be taken in laying out the gang-pits to prevent overcrowding.

44. Laying out work on a road is simple enough, and should be done well in advance of the workers. The setting out consists of two parallel lines for the embankment, and outside these two more such lines on each side to mark the pits. The distance apart of these last lines is of considerable practical importance, and should be such that pits of either 1' or 2' depth shall give a little more earth than is required for the road.

45. At the rear of every relief 'charge' there should be a finishing gang, one that has shown it has learned its work well and is under an intelligent mate. It will be the duty of this gang to properly finish up all irregularities left by the less skilful gangs in front. No particular task can be set for them, and the work very largely depends on the mate in charge, who should be a professional *tindal* on a monthly wage. The whole appearance of the work, when finished, depends on this part of it being properly attended to.

XI.—WAGES.

46. The wages are laid down in Articles 101 to 106, and section 104 prescribes a scale of wages based on "grain equivalents," which is to govern the cash wages paid on these works. There are different scales of wages, and in making a selection several points have to be considered. The wages of the workers are to be regulated by the scale of grain equivalents prescribed in section 104 of the Famine Code. These equivalents are to be converted into money on the basis of the current retail price of the staple grain in ordinary local consumption by the labouring classes and in the state, husked or unhusked, in which that grain is ordinarily sold by retail for consumption.

47. The following scale will be used:—

Mates of gangs and other persons in responsible posts.	Six pies more than the maximum
Adult males, workers, and men in special gangs.	Nineteen chitaks of grain.
Adult males who are unable to do a full task	Fourteen chitaks of grain.
Adult females,—All classes	Thirteen chitaks.
Male adult dependants	Twelve chitaks.
Female dependants	Ten chitaks.
Working children, grade I—Over twelve and under sixteen years.	Ten chitaks.
Working children, grade II—Over ten and under twelve.	Six chitaks.
Non-working children, grade III—Under ten years.	Four chitaks.
Non-working children, grade IV—Infants in arms.	One pice extra to the mother.

If the exact money equivalent of the preceding grain wages exceeds the nearest pice below by two pie or more, the next highest pice will be given. If the exact sum exceeds the nearest pice below by less than two pies, the next lowest pice will be given.

48. Workers who fail to perform the allotted task may be punished as follows:—

- (a) by fine, provided that the grain ration (or its money equivalent) paid as wages shall not be less than the penal ration prescribed in section 100, Famine Code; or
- (b) by payment as wages of the penal ration in cooked food at a State kitchen established on the work; or
- (c) by removal from the work to the nearest poor-house.

49. Wages are to be fixed by the Collector, who will keep the Divisional Engineer duly informed. They are not to be altered for variations of less than 10 per cent. in the price of food-grains. Excepting in case of urgent necessity, which should be immediately reported, they are not to be altered without previous reference to the Commissioner. It is desirable to pay the

labourers daily, and every effort should be made to do so. See sections 63, 64 and 68 Famine Code. Arrangements should be made under section 63 to get each gang to appoint its own headman, to whom the wages earned by the gang could be handed over for disbursement. For purposes of payment ten or more gangs might be placed under a muharrir. The wages earned by the gangs would be calculated in the evening after the completion of the day's work, and the amount due to each put into a separate bag with a label attached giving name of gang mate. All these bags would then be put into a larger bag with the name of the muharrir on it. In the morning the bags would be made over to the muharrir who would hand to each gang mate in the presence of the officer-in-charge or of the Sub-Overseer the bag containing the wages of his gang. It is obvious that if payments are made daily, there is less room for fraud and the workers are more certain to get what is due to them. A system of daily payments based on the above lines could no doubt be worked out, and if carefully attended to, it would probably be found satisfactory. The matter is one of extreme importance, and the Superintendent of Works should give it his early attention. A copy of the instructions issued by the Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces, regarding the payment and distribution of wages on famine relief works, is appended for information. A similar plan could probably be followed in Bengal with advantage. A table or ready reckoner, showing the wages to be paid in accordance with the varying price of grain, is given as Appendix IV.

XII.—REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS IN THE FIELD.

50. The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is now drawing up a statement showing the various accounts necessary to be kept in connection with Relief Works, and it will be circulated with a complete set of the forms and full instructions for their preparation at a very early date.

51. When a gang is first formed (paragraph 32), the "mate's list" is written up immediately after the muster-roll has been prepared and handed to the mate, who should be warned to take great care of it, as his wages depend on it. The heading gives the mate's name and distinguishing number, the name of the muharrir to whom consigned and the date on which the gang was made up. Beneath is a nominal roll of the adults of the gang (men and women, whether workers or dependants), and then a numerical list of the children of each grade. Lastly, a list of the tools to be supplied by the storekeeper. A separate slip containing an order for tools is sent with the mate, to be retained by the storekeeper as a voucher. The "mate's list" is not to be kept up as a regular nominal roll, but is merely corrected from time to time as changes occur in the gang. The mate should not be permitted to have any persons in his gang who are not entered on the list by his muharrir. The officer in charge should check a few lists nearly every day. Every officer inspecting the gangs should check a few. The list gives very little trouble, and is of constant use in examining gangs, and the entries in the muster-roll itself.

52. The first afternoon a gang is on the works the muster-roll is written up by the gang muharrir in whose charge it may be. There is no question of fines. He compares the persons present with the entries, enquires into any differences, and makes any necessary alterations. He pays a day's wages, writes up the second copy of the muster-roll and exchanges it for the first. He tells them about tasks and fines, and goes on. The sub-overseer has meanwhile pointed out the next day's tasks, and told the mate what his duties are, including a word about distributing the tasks for next day overnight, conservancy, drinking water, tool repairs, and *banias'* shops.

53. After the first day the gang muharrir checks attendance in the morning, and fills in the attendance entries. He calculates and enters wages on the muster-roll, tells the mate what they come to, and signs on the line left for the purpose. Some time in the afternoon the sub-overseer, in charge of that portion of the work, examines the work done (if properly set out, the tasks seldom require actual measurement), and enters the quantity due, and that done, on the appropriate line. If there has been scamping or short work, he assesses fines as instructed in paragraph 48 above, explains to the mate exactly what they are and why inflicted, and enters the fines and his signature

below. He makes a note of all such entries in his own note-book. The system of daily payment, as described in paragraph 49 above, can then be followed. On each day that he pays the gang's wages the muharrir takes the copy on which he has paid, and gives the other to the mate. The mate always has one copy of the muster-roll (which he should keep in a tin case supplied for the purpose). The muharrir is obliged to recover the fines as assessed by the sub-overseer and has no power to remit them. Only a written order of the officer-in-charge can remit the fines, and that order must be written on the muster-roll itself—this is necessary to prevent fraud. The copy taken away by the muharrir is submitted by him as his voucher for payments. Every such voucher requires to be examined by the officer-in-charge.

54. The officer-in-charge will despatch a daily report post-card to the Subdivisional Officer, and also to the Collector and the Divisional Engineer if required. The form for this is given in Appendix II, and the cards should be supplied ready printed. He has also to submit to the Collector the reports described in sections 94 and 86 of the Code. Every additional account or report thrown on the "officer-in-charge" is a distinct hindrance to his work, and it is the duty of the Divisional Engineer to see that no clerical work not absolutely necessary is thrown on to him.

55. From the Divisional Engineer the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Works require a weekly report. They should be submitted with unfailing punctuality, and in accordance with the instructions on them, from the time that relief works are opened under the Public Works Department. The form to be adopted will be intimated by the Examiner. All famine relief forms should be locally printed under the orders of the Superintendent of Works, and charged to Famine Relief contingencies.

XIII.—CHECKING WORK, NUMBERS AND PAYMENTS.

56. It is as a safeguard against fraud, and an instrument of detection, that the gang muster-roll first shows its full value. It is of course of no use without the personal element of a man who insists on its being kept up properly, and who will utilize it fully. Every petty official whose end would be served by confusion will try to spoil the muster-rolls and exaggerate the difficulty of keeping them up. This is so marked that an inability to keep them properly may be almost regarded as the sign of a rogue. At least the man is incompetent, and therefore should go. If it is the officer-in-charge himself who fails to enforce method and a checkable system of record and accounts, there is the more reason why he should be replaced by a competent man.

57. The progress shown should be checked by test measurements extending over selected parts of the work, the recorded progress of which can be disentangled from the remainder. For this purpose it is well to have all the accounts of a road, or other long work, closed up at every four miles or so and a new start made. In the case of a tank, one or two cross sections should be taken with a level before actual work is started, so that it may be possible to check the measurements at any time. From the sections the actual contents of the tank to the depth it is to be excavated should be calculated, and the officer-in-charge should be told what the quantities are for each foot in depth. This will enable him to keep a check on the sub-overseers' measurements.

58. The numbers are checked by counting the number of gangs at work along a road, &c., and sampling the entire entries in the muharrir's day-book, by careful comparison of about 20 per cent. of the gang muster-rolls with the entries, and also with the numbers actually found present. Look through the gang muster-roll and see whether there have been any recent curious fluctuations. If so, they require explanation, and the mate's list may throw some light on the subject. The general accuracy of each of the day-books is thus checked in turn.

59. An examination should be thorough, but mostly in the way of sampling, unless something is lighted on, and in that case it should become very thorough indeed. The way in which the accounts and records are kept is often a very good guide to what one may expect to meet with. If they are kept in such a manner as to facilitate check, rigid sample checking will probably be found to be sufficient. If, on the other hand, the books are in confusion and

practically useless for checking purposes, it will be well to have a very complete examination; for there is either carelessness which many will have taken advantage of, or there is worse. Every examination must be conducted with the greatest patience and consideration of the difficulties and pressure under which all are working. Unavoidable error is, however, quite a different thing from actual fraud or criminal carelessness, and the former at least can never be passed over. If enquiries establish a substantial presumption of fraud, the officer-in-charge must be at once removed by the Subdivisional Officer; in case of carelessness the orders of the Divisional Engineer should be awaited, unless immediate removal is necessary in the interests of Government or the workers. In either case the Subdivisional Officer will forward a full report to the Divisional Engineer, and also inform the Collector of the action taken, and the reasons for it. The Divisional Engineer will report the matter to the Superintendent of Works for such further action as may seem to be desirable.

60. When a work is inspected by the Subdivisional or other public works officer the following points should be carefully enquired into, and he should enter in his report the results of the inspection under each head in the order given.

- I. Hospital arrangements.
- II. Do. do. for contagious diseases.
- III. Latrine and conservancy arrangements, fixing of boundary flags, &c.
- IV. General condition and health of the coolies.
- V. Arrangements for sending sick people found on the work to the hospitals and their disposal and care on first arrival there.
- VI. Water arrangements for drinking purposes.
- VII. Arrangement for receiving coolies when first arriving.
- VIII. Hutting arrangements and shelter against rain.
- IX. Classification if properly carried out.
- X. Method of mustering.
- XI. Do. of paying wages.
- XII. Result of scrutiny and check of muster rolls by actual mustering of one or more more gangs and examining tickets.
- XIII. Complaints by work people.
- XIV. Method in which work is being executed.
- XV. Task exacted from the workers.
- XVI. Arrangements for safe custody of cash.
- XVII. Orders regarding lighting of fires and their prohibition near grass shelter huts, especially the hospital.
- XVIII. He should check the entries in the cash-book by comparing them with the daily abstracts, from which Form III, the supporting voucher, is compiled. This is the most important point connected with the accounts of a charge, and should be carefully looked into by an inspecting officer.
- XIX. Is every coolie, whether man, woman, or child, and whether worker or dependant in possession of a ticket? And has every ticket inscribed upon it the following details:—I. Serial number of the coolie in the muster roll. II. Number of the gang. III. Wages in pice which the coolie is entitled to receive. IV. Name of coolie.
- XX. Checking of equipment staff, &c.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- I.—Professor Hankin's instructions for the disinfection of wells.
- II.—Daily Report Post-card.
- III.—Form of Appointment for members of Work Establishment.
- IV.—Wages Ready Reckoner.
- V.—Mate's List.
- VI.—Form of Inspection Report.
- VII.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh instructions regarding Famine Organization.

APPENDIX I.

Directions for treatment of wells with permanganate of potassium as a means of checking epidemics of cholera.

PERMANGANATE of potassium is a crystalline salt-like substance, of a purple colour, in whose preparation only mineral substances are employed. Hence its use in wells need not be objected to by the strictest Hindu.

Put one or two ounces of the solid substance into a *dol* or bucket that has been filled with water drawn from the well about to be treated. Stir it up, and pour the red solution thus produced into the well, leaving the portion of permanganate that is not yet dissolved at the bottom of the *dol*. Lower the *dol* into the well, fill it with water, draw it up, pour back the water as before. Repeat the process till all the permanganate has been dissolved. After half an hour draw up some of the water and examine it. If a red colour is still present, enough has been added. If the red colour has disappeared, then more permanganate should be added to the water in the well. In all cases enough permanganate should be added to produce a faint red colour lasting for 24 hours.

If the water in the well is bad, more permanganate will be necessary. In such a case it will be found that the strong red colour at first produced quickly changes to brown, and then fades away. This is because the permanganate destroys dirt and is destroyed by it. Therefore, if the water in the well is clean, a smaller quantity of permanganate will be necessary. From one to four ounces of permanganate will be found to be enough for ordinary wells. If more permanganate is added than is enough to produce a faint permanent red colour, it is likely that frogs that may be in the well will be killed. This will in a few days give the water a putrid taste. If the quantity of permanganate is not enough to produce a faint permanent red colour, it is not likely to do any good. If possible, the permanganate should be added at night, in order to leave the wells undisturbed as long as possible. The water will be fit to drink on the following morning. If on the following morning a red colour is still present, the water may have an unpleasant taste, but it is perfectly harmless. If the inhabitants do not like the taste, they should be instructed to pump out the water until the colour vanishes. Always care should be taken to treat with permanganate all the wells in the place, not only those used for drinking, but also those used for washing purposes. Care should be taken to explain to the inhabitants the reason of using permanganate, and they should be warned against using water from other sources that have not been treated. If one well is required for immediate use, perhaps it would be advisable to add to it a quantity of permanganate, and to employ *bhishtis* to draw out the water until the colour has disappeared, but this well should again be treated with permanganate on the following day when the other treated wells are brought into use.

Usually water is kept stored in the houses for washing or other purposes in *gharas*, &c. This should be poured away, and, if possible, the inhabitants should be persuaded to wash out their *lotas* and other vessels with water containing permanganate. Unless this is done, isolated cases of cholera are likely to occur even four or five days after the treatment of the wells. I have had experience of a case in which a woman was attacked with cholera after treatment of wells, because she was frightened of touching the red water in the well, and drank water that had been stored in the house and that had been taken from the well before the addition of the permanganate.

A pamphlet explaining the use of permanganate, entitled "The Prevention and Cause of Cholera," may be obtained from the undersigned in Urdu, Hindi, and English. It is being translated by various Local Governments into Burmese, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Uriya, Marathi, Gujrati, Kanarese, and Sindhi.

E. H. HANKIN,

Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

APPENDIX II.

Famine Relief Daily Report Post-card.

(Forwarded daily to Subdivisional Officer, and to Divisional Engineer, and Collector.)

Famine Relief * * * * District.		
Daily Report for _____ 1897.		
Work _____		
Items.	Workers.	Gratuitous.
Men, No.		
Women, No.		
Children, No.		
Total, No.		
Total Wages } Rs.		
Quantity of work done, cubic feet.		
Remarks		
Posted on date _____ 1897.		

* * * The name of
the district is to be
ready printed on
each post-card.

The address is ready printed on the front of each post-card and also a place for, signature
of the sender, in most cases the Officer in Charge,

APPENDIX III.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Form of Appointment of a member of the Work Establishment.

(To be prepared and signed in triplicate, one copy to be given to the person appointed, one copy to be transmitted to the Examiner, P. W. Accounts, and one copy to be recorded in the office of the authority making the appointment.)

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS, FAMINE RELIEF,

P. W. Department,

To

No. _____

Dated at _____ the _____ of 189 .

Under sanction conveyed in Government order No. _____ dated _____, you are hereby appointed a member of the work establishment of the _____ Division, Public Works Department, Bengal, as a Famine Relief _____ on a consolidated salary of Rupees (_____) _____ per month, with effect from the morning of the day you enter upon your duties under the Executive Engineer of the _____ Division to whom you should report yourself without delay.

2. Your appointment will cease on receipt of a written notice from the Executive Engineer. If he considers your conduct and work have been satisfactory, he is empowered to then pay you a sum equivalent to your salary for ten to fourteen days in lieu of travelling allowance to enable you to return home. This cannot be claimed as a right.

3. You are liable to summary dismissal at any time, without notice, for serious misconduct or incompetence proved to the satisfaction of the district Executive Engineer.

4. While in Government employ you will be subject to, and governed by, the rules for the time being in force in the Public Works Department, supplemented by such other orders as you may from time to time receive from the officer under whom you are serving.

5. Your salary is consolidated and includes all charges, and you will not be entitled to any travelling or other allowances.

6. This appointment is cancelled should you fail to join by _____

Superintendent of Works.

(Declaration by person appointed.)

I HEREBY accept the appointment conferred on me in the above order, the terms of which I clearly understand and agree to; and I hereby bind myself to observe and abide by the rules referred to in paragraph 4 of the said order.

(Signature) _____

Dated at _____ the _____ th of _____ 189 .

Wages showing the wages to be paid to the various classes of persons on Famine Relief Works (paragraphs 59 and 60), being the money equivalents payable on the basis of the current retail price of the staple grain in ordinary local consumption by the labouring classes, and in the state, husked or unhusked, in which that grain is ordinarily sold by retail for consumption (paragraph 58).

APPENDIX IV.

Class.		Distin-guishing number of coolies.	Village.	NAME.	Number of each class.	REMARKS. (Concerning alterations in the gang to be entered here.)	Date of constitution of gang
B	1	Shahpur		<i>Males.</i>			
2	Ditto	Bux	...	Rohim	...	...
3	Ditto	Bhola	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto	Korim	...	...	...	...
		Ram Dass	...	...	...	...
				Total class B	4		
D	5	Rezpur		<i>Males.</i>			
6	Do.	Ali	...	...	...	...
7	Shahpur	Domun	...	...	...	...
8	Ditto	Kisto	...	...	...	...
9	Ditto	Amir	...	...	...	...
10	Ditto	Dilwar	...	...	...	...
		Rahim	...	...	...	...
				Total class D	6		
D	11	Shahpur		<i>Females.</i>			
12	Ditto	Fatima	...	...	...	...
13	Rezpur	Sema	...	...	...	...
14	Do.	Beebee	...	...	...	...
15	.....	Pusum	...	...	...	...
16	.....	Mariam	...	...	...	...
17	.....	Kadech	...	...	...	...
18	.....	Alimun	...	...	...	...
19	.....	Rahimun	...	...	...	...
20	.....	Rasulun	...	...	...	...
		Nasibun	...	...	...	...
				Total class D, females	10		
<i>Children.</i>							
Grade I	...	Children—Grade I	...				
" II	...	" II	...				
					4		
<i>Dependants.</i>							
Men,	12 chittacks						
Females, 10	"				5		
Children, III grade, 4 chittacks	"				4		
" IV, " 1 piece	"				8		
					10		
				Total	55		

APPENDIX VI.

*Inspection Note by**Charge No.* *Date*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Road} \\ \text{Tank} \end{array} \right.$$
*District**Division**Officer in charge**General Remarks*

Points of inspection.	Remarks by Inspecting Officer.	Orders by Superintendent of Works.
I.—Hospital arrangements.		
II.—Hospital arrangements for contagious diseases.		
III.—Latrine and conservancy arrangements, fixing of boundary flags, etc.		

Points of inspection.	Remarks by Inspecting Officer.	Orders by Superintendent of Works.
IV.—General condition and health of the coolies.		
V.—Arrangements for sending sick people found on the work to the hospitals, and their disposal and care on first arrival there.		
VI.—Water arrangements for drinking purposes.		
VII.—Arrangements for receiving coolies when first arriving.		
VIII.—Hutting arrangements and shelter against rain.		
IX.—Classification if properly carried out.		

Points of inspection.	Remarks by Inspecting Officer.	Orders by Superintendent of Works.
X.—Method of mustering.		
XI.—Method of paying wages.		
XII.—Results of scrutiny and check of muster-rolls by actual mustering of one or more gangs and examining tickets.		
XIII.—Complaints by work-people.		
XIV.—Method in which work is being executed.		
XV.—Task exacted from the workers.		

Points of inspection.	Remarks by Inspecting Officer.	Orders by Superintendent of Works.
XVI.—Arrangements for safe custody of cash.		
XVII.—Orders regarding lighting of fires and their prohibition near grass shelter huts, especially the hospital.		
XVIII.—Checking of the entries in the cash book by comparing them with the <i>goshwaras</i> , or daily abstracts, from which the supporting voucher is compiled. This is the most important point connected with the accounts of a charge, and should be carefully looked into by an inspecting officer.		
XIX.—Is every coolie, whether man, woman, or child, and whether worker or dependent, in possession of a ticket? And has every ticket inscribed upon it the following details:—I.- Serial number of the coolie in the muster-roll. II.- Number of the gang. III.- Wages in pice which the coolie is entitled to receive. IV.-Name of coolie?		
XX.—Checking of equipment staff, etc.		

FORWARDED to the Superintendent of Works,

Circle.

*Signature of Inspecting Officer.**Date**Superintendent of Works.**Date*

APPENDIX VII.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING FAMINE ORGANIZATION.

General Organization.

The following organization is to be adhered to in carrying out work by famine coolies. The famine workers will be divided into "charges," each consisting of 5,000 work-people. A charge will be divided into 10 "Parties," each under a "Jamadar." A "party" will be divided into 10 gangs, each under a "Mate." There will be 50 people in each gang. Each charge will be under an "Officer-in-charge," who will be directly under the Public Works Department, and will ordinarily and whilst carrying out famine work take his orders from the District Engineer. He and his charge will be at the disposal of the Divisional Engineer, who will issue all orders regarding transfer of the charge from one work to another. The Divisional Engineer in all such matters will act in consultation with the Civil Officer of the District.

Officer-in-charge.

The "Officer-in-charge" will have charge of all arrangements for distributing wages to the famine workers. Separate instructions in regard to this special point will be issued.

Work Agent.

Each "Officer-in-charge" will have two Work Agents under him for the carrying out of instructions, and to assist in distributing wages. The pay of the Work Agent will vary from Rs. 25 pay and Rs. 15 horse allowance to Rs. 50 pay and Rs. 15 horse allowance per mensem according to qualifications. The lower rate may be increased up to the latter limit in cases where the work done merits the increase. On this view, except for men of really good qualifications, the full rate should not be given at first. Each Work Agent will have charge of half the charge, *i.e.*, of 5 parties constituted as under.

Constitution of a gang unit under a "Mate."

The unit of the charge will be a gang of 50 coolies—men, women and children. The proportion should be so arranged that, as far as possible there are 4 carriers to one digger. Each coolie should on arrival be given a card-board ticket, the size of a railway ticket, on which is to be written his number in the gang and his class. This ticket is to be retained by him so long as he remains with his gang. The task which such a gang can be expected to do in a day is for ordinary soil 1,000 c. feet over a lead of from 50 feet to 100 feet. The wages which the gang will earn would, at an average of one anna a day, come to Rs. 3-2, and this for the earlier period of famine work may be kept as the approximate standard of wage for this class of work. The average wage at famine rates for the grain equivalent is for some time to come not likely to work out to a less average than 1½ annas for all classes of workers. This wage would give a rate of Rs. 4-11 per 1,000 c. feet, and a rate of Rs. 5 per 1,000 c. feet has therefore been taken for earthwork in the Famine Road Estimates. The question of raising or lowering the rate will always be decided by the Civil Officer.

Duties of "Mate."

Each gang of 50 will be in the charge of a "Mate," who should, if possible, be chosen from the famine workers, but if this not feasible, any man of intelligence may be selected for the post. His pay should be fixed at 2½ annas a day. He will have nothing to do with accounts, but he should be in general charge of the gang, and should be able to give information regarding the various members of it. He should keep a muster-roll by name, if possible; but if he cannot do this, then he should keep a register of the numbers of men, women and children and their classification under the various heads A, B, C, D. Under recent orders there are only two classes of workers, *e.g.*, B. and D.

Constitution of a "Party" under a "Jamadar."

The Mate will have a small flag of white linen on a pole 6 to 7 feet long. The number of the gang should be sewn in red on the flag. The gangs will be numbered from 1 to 100, and Mate should have a badge fastened to his arm with the number of his gang upon it. Such badges can be made up of brass at a cost of about 2 annas each.

Ten Mates will form a "Party." The "Party" will be under a Jamadar, who should be chosen as a rule from the permanent Road Maintenance Establishment of the District or Division. His pay will be Rs. 10 per mensem. The Jamadars will be numbered from I to X, and each man will have his number on a badge, which he should always have with him. He will have a good sized red flag with his number on it in white for marking his charge. He will be responsible for the management and movement of his 10 gangs, aggregating 500 people. He will help to set out their tasks and will be responsible for their proper numbering and for the correctness of the muster-rolls prepared by the Mates, and he may be employed to aid in distributing wages.

Sub-Overseer, duties of.

The above deals with the general constitution of a famine charge. In addition to the staff above indicated, there will be a man of the Sub-Overseer class, who will be responsible for the engineering details of the work to be carried out by the charge. He will of course have the assistance of the other charge officials within their several limits. The Sub-Overseer will, when possible, be a permanent member of Public Works Department; if not a permanent member, he should be a temporary member, with a chance of permanent employment should he do exceptionally good work. His pay will be ordinarily that of a 1st grade Sub-Overseer with the usual horse allowance. Where the Work Agents of a charge are fully qualified, it will not be necessary to employ a Sub-Overseer. The Divisional Engineer is authorized to use his discretion on this point.

Distribution of a charge when employed on work.

The following additional members will be attached to the staff of a charge:—

	Rs. A. P.	Petty establishment.
1 Store-keeper on	15 0 0	per mensem.
2 Chaukidars for Stores, each	6 0 0	"
1 Clerk, able to read and write English and Persian for the Officer-in-charge	20 0 0	"
2 Peons for ditto, each	5 0 0	"
1 Peon for the Sub-Overseer	5 0 0	"
4 Sweepers, each at	0 2 0	per diem.

The following will be the distribution of the "charge" when employed on a famine work. Each gang can do 1,000 c. feet. in 1 day and 10,000 c. feet. in 10 days, exclusive of Sundays. The 10 days' task should be taken as the unit. This will work out as follows: It will be assumed that 50 feet is the section per running foot of the road work to be made up, and for this section each gang will take up a frontage of 200 feet, and will be able to excavate during 10 days a borrow pit $200' \times 25' \times 1'$ on each side of the road. Each party will be able to do this amount multiplied by 10 and will occupy a frontage of 2,000 feet. The entire "charge" will excavate in the 10 days 10 times this amount, viz., $10 \times 10 \times 10,000 = 1,000,000$ c. feet, and will occupy a frontage of 20,000 feet, or, say, 4 miles.

Time, frontage, and
section of road to be
done can be corre-
spondingly raised or
lowered according to
requirements.
R. P.

This distance is not too large to be supervised by the staff provided, and hence it should be adopted as the unit of work and length of road which can be ordinarily excavated by a famine "charge" of 5,000 workers during a period of 10 days exclusive of Sundays. To give work for 5,000 coolies for a month, therefore, it would be necessary to provide a length of 12 miles of road; and if a body of 5,000 famine relief workers has to be provided with work for 3 months, it would be advisable to arrange that they are put on to a stretch of road 36 miles long, with a section of work to be done on it of 50 feet per running foot.

The complete staff for a charge will be as follows.—

OFFICIALS.		Pay.	Total.	
			1	2
			2	3
1 Officer in charge, pay settled by Civil Department				Rs. Rs.
2 Work Agents
1 Sub-Overseer, not obligatory	40 to 65 80 to 130
10 Jamadars
100 Mates, $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day	10	100
1 Store-keeper	15	15
1 Clerk	20	20
2 Chaukidars for the stores	6	12
2 Ditto Treasure Chest	6	12
3 Peons	5	15
1 Muhrarr	15	15
4 Sweepers 2 annas a day

The muster-rolls are to be written up daily by the Mates and are to be made over to the Jamadars, who, after verification, will take them to the officer in charge. From the muster-rolls the wages for the day will be made out. During the evening the amount of each gang will be calculated and placed in a small bag marked with a corresponding number. Ten of these will be placed inside a corresponding large bag, and the entire wages of the charge having thus been allocated, the bags with the money will remain overnight in the care of the Officer-in-charge and his chaukidars. The wages will be distributed along the line of work next day under the direction of the Officer-in-charge at any time he may select. Special rules for the method of distributing wages have been drawn up. The Officer-in-charge should arrange for his own chaukidars; if possible a small police guard should be obtained. The Civil Officer of the district will arrange for the necessary supply of copper coin and small silver coin. Early information regarding probable requirements should be given him by the Officer-in-charge.

Muster-rolls never
now leave the cus-
tody of the Mates.
Muster Rolls.

Not done now.
Everything is done
in the morning of
the distribution.
R. P.

Payments should be made daily as a rule.

The coolies should begin work at 8 A.M. during the cold weather months, and should close work at 5 p.m. Two hours should be allowed them in the middle of the day for cooking their food, etc.

The Executive Engineer should arrange that the staff of a charge and its full equipment are on the site of any new work which it is proposed to open, at least two days before the date of opening, and the work should at once be set out over a length of 4 miles. The limits of each gang should be marked out and indicated by a white flag. The necessary lock-splitting can be done by the famine workers on arrival.

Regarding classification, it should be remembered that all famine relief workers should be excluded from the A class. They will usually be B or D class. The Officer-in-charge must give special attention to the posting of the coolies as they arrive to their several gangs, and to their proper registry and classification in the muster-rolls.

Inspecting officers should examine and compare as many of the muster-rolls as possible, with a view to checking the numbers present with each gang, their classification, and the amount and cost of work done by them. A discrepancy should be enquired into on the spot, and the necessary orders given at once to the Officer-in-charge.

When the land bordering the road is valuable, it may be necessary to reduce the width of the side cuttings. In such cases the excavation should be correspondingly deepened, the prescribed frontage being always adhered to. With this view the side ditches may be given any depth up to 4 feet. This would allow of a width of about 8 feet for the side cuttings. Waste land near the road should be utilized for spoil where possible. When compensation has to be paid for land taken up for cuttings, the necessary arrangements should be made as usual by the District Engineer with the Civil Officer of the district. The best and simplest plan is to arrange, if possible, for a small direct payment being made to the owner of the land in consideration of his registering a *rasinama*, giving permission to take possession of the land in question.

In addition to the petty establishment above authorized, 1 blacksmith and 1 carpenter should be provided for each charge, for the repair of tools, etc., at ordinary rates of pay.

I now give a chaukidar on the pay of a beldar to each Jamadar, who looks after the equipment of the ten gangs at night. This prevents the gangs having to go long distances before and after work to get and hand over their tools.

EQUIPMENT.

The following will be the Equipment, Tools, and plant, etc., required for each charge.

Number required.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	Rate.	Amount.	REMARKS.
				1 2 3 4 5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1,000	Phaurahs	@ 0 12 0 each	750 0 0	
100	Picks	@ 1 8 0 "	150 0 0	
10	Axes	@ 0 8 0 "	5 0 0	
5,000	Baskets	@ 4 0 0 per 100	200 0 0	
100	Flags, white	@ 0 2 0 each	12 8 0	
10	Flags, red	@ 0 8 0 "	5 0 0	
1 Maund	Munj string for setting out work.	@ 10 0 0 a mnd.	10 0 0	
3	50' Tapes	@ 4 0 0 each	12 0 0	
10	10' Rods	@ 1 0 0 "	10 0 0	
3	8' x 10' Pals	@ 35 0 0 "	105 0 0	
1	Treasure chest	@ 50 0 0 "	50 0 0	
10	Bags, large, of canvas, numbered 1 to X for wages.	@ 1 0 0 each.	10 0 0	
100	Bags, small, of kharwa cloth, numbered 1 to 100 for distribution of wages.	@ 1 0 0 for ten.	10 0 0	
1 Seer	Twine for above	@ 1 0 0 a seer	1 0 0	
200	Kerosine oil tins, 2 per gang	@ 0 4 0 each.	50 0 0	
10	Iron buckets drawing water ...	@ 1 0 0 "	10 0 0	
400	Shelter frames 6' x 4', $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, 4 per gang.	@ 0 4 0 "	100 0 0	
10	Badges, large	@ 0 8 0 "	5 0 0	
100	," small	@ 0 2 0 "	12 8 0	
100	Muster-roll tins ...	@ 0 4 0 "	25 0 0	
5,000	Pernanganate of potash ...	Lump sum.	5 0 0	
	Cardboard tickets ...	.....	10 0 0	
	Stationery, to include pens, ink, note-books, etc., for Jamadars, Mates, etc. ...	.....	1,543 0 0	
	Total Rs. ...	.....	

INSTRUCTIONS BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, II CIRCLE, P. W. D., NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, REGARDING PAYMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF WAGES ON FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

As a rule wages should be paid daily at 12 o'clock noon according to muster rolls taken between 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock on the previous day.

There is no necessity for the officer in charge to carry out with his own hands each and every one of the operations connected with the distribution of money into the bags belonging to the several gangs. Some officers whom I have seen have sat up till a late hour counting the money and placing it in the bags. This is waste of power. The ordinary practice is for money to be sent out from the Civil Treasury either in boxes containing pice done up in bundles containing 32 pice each or in bags containing 50 rupees worth of silver and copper. In any case if this is not so, the first thing for the officer in charge to do is to have the money, on arrival in his camp, counted out before him and made up into bags of Rs. 50 each. The next step is for him to call up the Jamadar Munshis of his charge and the two work agents, each of whom is responsible for and has charge of 5 Jamadar parties containing 10 gangs each. This should be done at 9 o'clock of the day on which the wages are to be distributed. Each Jamadar should have his *Goshwara* or abstract of the money due to each of his gangs calculated from the muster roll of the day before. Ordinarily the wages due to a gang will not be more than Rs. 5, and the total wages due to a jamadar's party of 10 gangs will not be more than Rs. 50. One bag, therefore, of Rs. 50, already prepared as above, will ordinarily suffice for one Jamadar. Each Jamadar should therefore be given one of these bags of Rs. 50, and he should be told to distribute it into his gang bags according to the amounts set forth in the *Goshwara* or abstract of the day. When he has done this, each Jamadar should have in his hands a balance equal to the difference between the Rs. 50 and the total of his 10 gangs. If this is so, all the officer in charge has to do is to check the balance and take the receipt of the Jamadar, which should be entered at the foot of the abstract itself. The 10 small gang bags should now be put into the large Jamadar bag which should be tied up. If the distribution is to be made next day, the bag should be sealed and placed in the charge of the Treasury Guard. As a rule, however, the distribution of the money into the bags should be done on the morning of the day on which the wages are to be paid out. This is the second step. The third step is the distribution of the money in the bags to the mates. The Jamadar should take his big bag containing the 10 small ones to some central point of his party, and should there assemble his 10 mates. To each of them he will then give his corresponding bag of money. From the *Goshwara* he can see how much each mate ought to have in his bag, and he should therefore, when giving each bag to each mate, tell him what ought to be in the bag, then make him open the bag, count the contents, and if correct, make him sign for the amount, opposite the number of his gang in the *Goshwara* abstract. The money is now ready for distribution, the Jamadar has acknowledged and signed for the wages of his party, and the mates have counted, acknowledged, and signed for the wages of their gangs. This being done, the mates should be sent to their respective gangs where their flags are; and on arrival there should collect their gangs, make them sit down, and at once distribute the wages in accordance with the muster roll of the day before. On works in which there is an interval for rest from 12 to 2, it should be a standing order that the gangs assemble on their respective flags at 12 o'clock, and there await the arrival of their mates. In any case the time fixed for the distribution of the wages amongst them should be 12 o'clock. The hours for beginning and stopping work should be intimated by some form of drum, gong, or bugle. The money having been distributed, the mate should remain at his flag until the Jamadar in charge of the party comes round. At each gang he will check the distribution which has just been carried out, should ask if there are any complaints of non-payment or short payment to any of the coolies present. He should then check the balance, if any, which remains over after the distribution. The reasons for a balance should be enquired into and noted. If the balance is due to absence of any coolie, his name should be taken down with the amount due to him, and should be entered on the back of the *Goshwara*. All such balances should be collected at once by the Jamadar, and after he has visited and verified the distribution of wages amongst his 10 gangs, he should proceed to the head-quarters of the officer in charge, whose coming he should await. The officer in charge will, on arrival from the work where he has been supervising the distribution of the wages, take each jamadar's account, place any balances in his treasure chest, and enter in a book kept for the purpose the details of the coolies who have not been paid. The money thus put aside should be kept as a separate account, from which he will pay any of the absentees who may come to claim their wages. Under ordinary circumstances it will be easily possible, if the above system is carried out, to pay wages to all the coolies of a charge every day before 2 o'clock. Finally, the wages having been distributed, the mate should take the muster of the people present, and should then communicate the abstract to his Jamadar for entry in the daily *Gashwara* form. These abstracts are then made up by the Jamadar by the end of the day, and everything is ready for the work of distributing the wages into the bags, as above explained, next morning. The muster rolls should always remain in the custody of the mates. In cases where a mate is unable to read and write, he must be assisted in the work of registering and distribution by his Jamadar.

Lucknow, the 24th December 1896.

No. 389^T_{MR}, dated Camp Daltonganj, the 21st January 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., c.s.i., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of my letters marginally noted, I much regret to say that

- 1. This office No. 827M.R., dated the 11th January 1897.
- 2. This office No. 828M.R., dated the 11th January 1897.

necessary for me to do so, but the sudden falling off in the imports of rice from the Lohardaga district, which has occurred within the past week, now threatens to bring matters to a serious crisis. On this subject I beg to refer particularly to the accompanying copy of my tour diary for the last few days, which I have employed in visiting the mart of Lohardaga and in making enquiries in villages near my line of march from Chundwa (in the Tori pargana) to Daltonganj in regard to the stocks in the hands of the cultivators. It will be seen, as regards stocks, that while in some villages the supplies are quite sufficient for both food and seed, in others they fall very short of actual requirements. But even in these cases, having regard to the considerable profits from the large lac trade of the district and to the use of forest fruits and roots for food, to which many of the people are accustomed, there would not have been any real cause to apprehend danger had the supply of rice from the Lohardaga district not suddenly failed. It is not the high prices that I fear (for these can always be met by rateable wages on relief works), but the isolated position of the Palamau district and the unmistakable signs of the approaching cessation of imports from all sides.

2. This is especially apparent in the marked shrinkage in the quantities

QUANTITY OF RICE FOR SALE (ALL OF WHICH WAS READILY SOLD).

1. Talini Hât,	Monday 11th	110 mds.	Monday 18th	57 mds.
2. Sandar Hât,		20 "	"	1 md.
3. Daltonganj,	Wednesday 13th	640 "	Wednesday 20th	91 mds.*
4. Latiyshar,	Thursday 14th	34 "		
5. Herin,	Friday 15th	200 "		

* Besides 135 maunds condemned rice rejected by the Superintendent of the jail.

offered for sale at the different hâts which have come under my observation as noted in the margin. The sup-

plies at 4 out of these 5 hâts came chiefly from Lohardaga, and it is to be noted that in the case of the hâts held last week, they were obtained before the sudden falling off of exports (which began about the 15th instant, viz., the date of the hât held at Lohardaga on the day before my visit). I should mention also that the prices at these different hâts show a marked advance during the week (viz., from between 8 and 9 to about $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee), as under the circumstances was to be expected.

3. Since my arrival here, on the evening of the 18th instant, I have held

consultations with the Deputy Commissioner, the leading zamindars of the district,* and the local dealers. The opinion of all is that immediate assistance by Government is necessary in the matter of importing rice from Calcutta or elsewhere, as the neighbouring districts can no longer be drawn upon; and there are no large traders in Palamau who can possibly undertake the business of importing from further afield. It is considered by the best judges of the position here that one lakh of maunds should be sent by rail and canal to Baroon

with as little delay as possible, and be forwarded from there by bullock carts to Maharajganj (34 miles) on the border of the Gaya district, whence it can be distributed by the district *biparies* to the different principal marts. Maharajganj is 42 miles from Daltonganj, and this would be a reasonable division of

labour between the pack-bullocks† of this district and carts from the other side. It would take about 2,000 carts to transport the abovementioned quantity from Baroon to Maharajganj in one

month (allowing 10 maunds per cart and 5 trips backwards and forwards in the month). It would take about 10,000 to 12,000 bullocks one month to carry the lakh of grain on from Maharajganj as far as Daltonganj (allowing 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per bullock-load and 4 trips backwards and forwards in the month).

* The supposed number is between 10,000 and 15,000. The Deputy Commissioner is collecting the figures.

4. What I would suggest is that Government should at once contract with a Calcutta firm for the supply of a lakh of maunds of rice to be forwarded to Baroon, and depute a special officer to engage carts in the Shahabad and Gaya districts and to superintend its carriage to Maharajganj. Arrangements can at the same time be made by the local authorities here for its immediate transport onwards. Judging from the steadily rising prices in this district, the rice will, I have very little doubt, be readily taken up at Maharajganj by the district trade at a price which will cover the costs to Government. I may also mention that the zamindars whom I have consulted (see paragraph 3 above) are all anxious to take advances to considerable amounts under the conditions laid down in the Government orders marginally noted, and they assure me

Government Order No. 76 Agri, dated the 31st December 1896.

that they will willingly take the loans granted to them in grain thus imported at the cost incurred by Government, instead of in cash, if so desired.

Hitherto it has not been necessary to open relief works or to arrange for charitable relief, but both measures, especially the latter, will, owing to the sudden stoppage

* This is now being done. of supplies, very shortly have to be undertaken.*

For both of these grain will be required. I have no doubt whatever but that in these different ways, viz., by sale to the trade, on relief works, and in charitable relief, and, if necessary, in loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, the quantity mentioned above will be used up in the district without any loss to Government; and I think it not improbable that it will be expended within two months or less from the time of its receipt. One measure of this is afforded by the exports from the Chainpur and Lohardaga thanas (both in the Lohardaga district) during the month of December last, which (see entry in my diary dated the 16th instant) have been estimated at $15,700 + 1,500 = 17,200$ bullock-loads, or about 43,000 maunds, the bulk of which was sent to this district.

5. If, however, Government think it advisable to act with greater caution in this matter, then I would at least ask that arrangements be made to at once supply half a lakh of maunds in the manner indicated, preparations being at the same time made for this to be followed by a further immediate supply on receiving information of the reception met with by the first consignment. I must, however, in this connection, state that the Deputy Commissioner and the zamindars with whom I have conferred agree in declaring that the transport of grain during the hot-weather months from Baroon into this district will be a matter of great difficulty and expense, if possible at all, owing to the scarcity of water and fodder at that time of year along nearly the whole route. If, then, on receipt of the first consignment, its rapid consumption gives proof of the district needs being greater than at present suspected (which will certainly be the case if the outturn of the *rabi* is disappointing or the *mahua* crop fails), it may then be too late to make good the threatened deficit. On the whole, therefore, I prefer to recommend the early despatch of a full lakh of maunds as suggested in the preceding paragraph; and I think that there is the greater need for this, and for its concentration at Maharajganj as speedily as possible, in view of the contingency of a failure in the *mahua* crop. And in any case the amount of importations during December go to show that the district will probably require at least half a lakh of maunds a month (or even more) during the four months, May to August, after the consumption of the *rabi*. It will be the safest plan, therefore, to concentrate the first lakh of maunds as speedily as possible at Maharajganj, in order to give time for the concentration of another 2 or 3 lakhs, if the rate of depletion of the first supply indicates the necessity of this, by the middle of April. And I would in this view of the case recommend that arrangements should be made for the employment of 4,000 bullock carts in the Shahabad and Gaya districts in order to transport the first consignment of 1 lakh to Maharajganj, if possible, within a fortnight of its arrival at Baroon.

6. The particulars required to be submitted by paragraph 9 of the Famine Code with this report are contained in the accompanying copy of Mr. Renny's letter No. 1681R., dated the 18th instant, with my marginal notes. Regarding the Statements B and C attached to Mr. Renny's report, containing proposals for the division of the district into relief charges, I will address Government in another letter, after discussing this question more fully with that officer.

7. In conclusion, I beg that Government will press upon the Telegraph Department the urgent necessity of at once completing the telegraph line from Aurangabad to Daltonganj, the want of which is very severely felt in an emergency such as the present one.

TOUR DIARY FROM 13TH TO 18TH JANUARY 1897.

13th January.—Started at 12 noon and rode and drove 45 miles to camp at Chandwa police outpost in Tori pargana, district Palamau, where I met Mr. Fullerton, District Superintendent of Police, and Maharaj Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Shah Deo, brother to the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur and proprietor of pargana Tori.

14th January.—In company with the District Superintendent of Police and the Maharaj Kumar visited Bari-Rampur annual mela. Scarcely any food-grains for sale until 10 A.M., when one *bipari* appeared with 2 maunds of rice from Balumath (16 miles off), which readily sold at 15 cutcha seers per rupee (=8½ pucca seers), a few seers of potatoes for sale at 16 seers per rupee, and a few small baskets of gram and peas. Searched three cultivators' houses in village Bari. In one found 5 or 6 maunds of paddy; in another (an old single man's) 1½ maunds; in another nil; in the jagirdar's house found about 700 maunds, besides 150 or 200 maunds reserved for seed for his own and his raiyats' lands. He is constructing a reservoir bandh with this, paying in grain at rate which comes to about 3 annas per 1,000 cubic feet.

Women collecting *sag* in fields everywhere. This is said to be usual. Met District Board Overseer, who gave me following particulars regarding late test works in this neighbourhood. Three test works (at 2 annas per 1,000 cubic feet) were lately opened at *Chandwa*, *Nagarbasti* and *Balumath*, but only from 2 to 8 persons attended for two or three days, and then left dissatisfied with the rate, and also to plough their lands on the rain which fell on 31st December.

15th January.—With District Superintendent of Police to Balumath (12 miles) and back. On our way there and back searched several villages, house by house, with following results:—

Chitrapur—10 houses, all Uraons; population about 45 adults besides children. Stocks of paddy found in the houses were 40, 20, 6, 119, 2, 135, 15, 268, 20, 145—total 770 cutcha maunds. There are also some very fair *rabi* crops belonging to the village.

This village seemed to me a fair average one, with both high (chour) lands and low (gheera) lands. People very well-to-do.

Heraphoo—21 houses, all Uraons; 70 adults, besides children. Stocks 40, 30, 16, 0, 10, 1, 12, 4, 9, 25, 6, 6, 3, 20, 14, 23, 7—total 245 maunds. Lands high and poor; two or three families gone off this year to the Duars. Some *rabi* crops, but not very good. Decidedly badly off.

Pala Purna—(Balumath) 5 houses, 27 adults. Stocks 23, 140, 25, 50, 0—total 238 maunds. A little *rabi* round the houses. Fairly well-to-do.

Khas Balumath—19 houses, 84 adults. Stocks 0, 20, 12, 18, 12, 7, 1, 8, 3, 7, 4, 25, 8, ½, 30, 80, 62, 20, 0—total 315½ maunds of paddy, *makai*, and other grains; ¾rds badly off.

Teli Tolah.—Visited one house (of Sita Teli's) and found between 400 and 500 maunds. There were several other well-to-do Telis' houses, which we had not time to visit.

On return visited weekly *hat* at village Herin. There were about 200 maunds of rice for sale, partly from Lohardaga (20 miles on pack-bullocks) and partly from neighbouring villages, selling at 15½ cutcha seers (about 8½ pucca seers) per rupee. Some 30 to 40 maunds purchased by *biparis* for re-sale at Harang, Chiru, and Ranchi *hats*. Potatoes 16 pucca seers per rupee. Large quantity of lac for sale at Rs. 14 per maund: trade in lac said to be 25 per cent. above last year.

16th January.—With District Superintendent of Police to Lohardaga, where interviewed Messrs. Grauzin and Lauzenis (German Missionaries), Babu Durga Das Bose, Munsif, Mr. Heberle (Agent to Maharaja of Chota Nagpur), and several grain dealers.

The weekly *hat* was held here yesterday. It is one of the largest trade centres in the Division; trade in rice, entirely export, from Lohardaga district to Palamau and Gava; but surplus stocks are evidently suddenly running dry. About 1,500 bullocks came yesterday from Gaya and Palamau to take away grain, but about half of them had to return empty. Rate was 8½ to 9 pucca seers per rupee. The District Superintendent of Police visited the principal golahs and found only 97 maunds in stock. The missionaries say that the people about here have sufficient stocks to last for two or three months, but will probably have to eat their seed.

The Police Inspector's enquiries show exports from whole of thana Lohardaga as under:—

September 1895 to June 1896	...	...	57,600	Bullock loads.
July—August	...	...	Nil	Owing to heavy state of roads (cutcha).
September 1896	...	...	1,888	Each bullock
October "	...	...	2,700	carrying
November "	...	...	3,788	about 2½
December "	...	...	15,700	maunds.

and from thana Chainpur—

September 1895 to June 1896	...	...	7,740
September 1896	...	...	1,100
October "	...	...	1,200
November "	...	...	1,400
December "	...	...	1,500

On our way met several gangs of Kol women going 15 miles to hunt for *sag* in the jungles towards Chandwa.

Searched *en route* the following villages:—

Salgi—1 Uraon's house: 4 persons. 48 maunds paddy.

Ditto. 6 persons. 5 maunds.

Hissel—26 houses, 113 adults. Stocks 0, 20, 25, 20, 100, 0, 90, 20, 18, 14, 40, 16, 50, 0, 250, 50, 0, 10, 6, 50, 70, 60, 40, 50, 113, 0—total 1,112 maunds paddy. People fairly well off.

On our way we met a batch of 100 bullocks from near Daltonganj (75 miles) returning empty, as the price of rice at Lohardaga had levelled up to that at Daltonganj; another smaller batch returning empty from near Sherghatty in Gaya district; other droves of 20 and 50 to 6, taking rice (at 9 seers) from Lohardaga to Lattyhar (28 miles) and Loharsi beyond Daltongunge (75 miles): some of the latter were empty, as the supply for sale had run short.

17th January.—Returned with District Superintendent of Police from Lohardaga to Chandwa and on to Lattyhar. On our way searched the following villages between Lohardaga and Chandwa:—

Bairzuddin—9 houses: 28 adults besides children. Stocks 0, 0, 0, 3, 300, 84, 34, 32, 5—total 458 maunds of paddy. From this village 7 men and 3 women have lately gone off to Duars.

Juris—41 houses: 145 adults besides children. Stocks 125, 5, 250, 18, 130, 30, 10, 2, 36, 20, 78, 0, 20, 16, 4, 24, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 6, 21, 9, 10, 24, 0, 10, 12, 16, 14, 4, 20, 9, 50, 3, 35, 12, 0, 0—total 1,030 maunds of paddy. From this village about 20 persons have lately gone off to Duars.

At Chandwa again met Maharaj Kumar Jagat Mohan and ascertained list of villages in which he is willing to construct *bandhs* as famine relief works at his own expense, provided the Government officials supervise the work.

Between Chandwa and Lattyhar searched—

Tolah Kita—11 houses: 42 adults. Stocks 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 55—total 64 maunds paddy. The raiyats appear to be all in the hands of a wealthy mahajan (Mahadeo Sahu of Abu) and are very badly off.

Weekly *hat* at Lattyhar on Thursday. At last *hat* there were 20 maunds for sale (chiefly from Lohardaga) at 14 cutcha seers (= 7½ pucca seers) per rupee.

18th January.—Lattyhar to Munka, and on to Daltonganj (40 miles). *Hats* held to-day at Zalim and Munka. At former 57 maunds rice for sale, of which only 4 maunds came from neighbouring villages and all the rest from Lohardaga (35 miles). All sold, not to *biparis*, but to villagers. This rice was bought at Lohardaga at 8½ seers pucca, and sold to-day here at 7 seers 6 chitaks per rupee: all new rice: a number of persons went away without getting any. *Makai* 5½ maunds (from Lohardaga), sold at 11 seers per rupee. *Marua* 5 maunds from Lohardaga sold at 11 seers per rupee. The above information was given me by Thakurai Chatoorgaon, brother of the Rai Sahib of Chainpur, who visited the *hat* at my request.

At Munka *hat* I only found about one maund of rice for sale, which came from two or three villages six or seven miles off. Selling price 8 *lochia* pice per cutcha seer, or about 8 seers pucca per rupee. At the previous *hat* I am told that there were 10 maunds sold at 9 pucca seers per rupee. *Makai* very small quantity for sale at 10½ seers per rupee.

Between Lattyhar and Munka searched following Government villages:—

Bhanpartolah—20 houses: 58 adults, 20 children. Found 80 maunds paddy in one house, 80 in another, 3 maunds in two others, and nothing at all except very small quantities of *makai*, beans, &c., including *bair* (wild plums) and *salmuts* in the others. The inhabitants are chiefly Karwars of the labouring class, with 10 cottahs to 2 and 4 bighas of land. They have a small amount of *rabi* coming in, but the paddy was only about a 2-anna crop.

Karkat—37 houses: 93 adults and 79 children. Found only 116 maunds paddy, &c., nearly all of which was in only four houses.

Doodoongee—18 houses: 109 adults, 67 children. 367 maunds paddy, of which 300 were in one house and 58 in four others, and nothing at all but small quantities of *makai*, beans, and wild plums in the rest.

Hotucag—10 houses: 41 adults, 24 children. 68 maunds, of which 60 were in one house.

Pursai—18 houses. 64 maunds paddy.

These villages are all close together, with high and poor lands. The inhabitants are chiefly labourers and very petty cultivators. They do not show any actual signs of want, notwithstanding that, we could find no stocks of food to speak of in most of their houses.

19th January 1897.—At Daltonganj. Walked through the town. Not a single beggar to be seen. Interviewed the grain dealers at the Deputy Commissioner's house and received visits from the principal land-owners of the district and conferred with them and Deputy Commissioner on famine question.

A. FORBES,
Commissioner, Chota Nagpur Division.

No. 410T.—M.R., dated Camp Daltonganj, the 26th January 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., c.s.i., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In paragraph 2 of this office No. 828M.R., dated the 11th instant, I informed you that I had directed the District Officers, as a precautionary measure, to submit to me in future fortnightly reports in the manner prescribed in sections 10 and 13 of the Famine Code. In my No. 389T.—M.R. of the 21st instant, I forwarded to you, under section 9 of the Code, a report dealing with the district of Palamu. I now beg to forward, for the information of Government, and in continuation of this office No. 828M.R., a summary of the first fortnightly reports I have received from the Deputy Commissioner of the other four districts. I also annex *in extenso* the reports in question from the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh and Manbhumi, as they appear to me of sufficient importance to be laid before Government.

SINGHBHUM.

2. Mr. Bompas states that the police reports for the second week in January had, on the date of his letter (15th instant), been received from all parts of the district, and that they reveal no existence of distress, no wandering of needy persons, and no increase in crime. The health of the people is good, and rice is selling at 10 to 12 seers per rupee. Mr. Bompas has given no information in regard to the continuance or otherwise of exports from his district. He will be instructed to do so in future.

LOHARDAGA.

3. Mr. Streatfeild still feels confident that, unless the *mahua* crop fails, no special relief measures will have to be taken in his district. The only area where scarcity may perhaps be felt is that known as the Panch Parganas, viz., the parganas of Silli, Kehey, Baranda, Bundu, and Tamar, a tract of country 40 miles by 15, on the eastern edge of the district, adjoining Manbhumi, with a population of about 120,000. The Deputy Commissioner reports that there is a road from Silli to Tamar, and onwards from Tamar towards Chandil station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, running through this tract, which would be a useful work if the Road Cess Committee of Manbhumi would undertake its continuation in that district. In view of the fact that the Deputy Commissioner also reports that the inhabitants of the tract in question are said to be having recourse in an unusual degree to the use of jungle fruits, &c., I have suggested the advisability of the Lohardaga Road Cess Committee putting this road in hand at the ordinary contract rates, an arrangement at the same time being made with the Manbhumi Committee to carry it on through that district.

MANBHUM.

4. Mr. Luson's report deserves careful perusal. It shows that although Mr. Luson considers that, on the whole, the circumstances up to date are more favourable than in 1874, yet in that year the *mahua* crop gave a very abundant outturn, while special efforts by Government, at a total cost of some 14½ lakhs of rupees (including the estimated cost of 8,830 tons of rice imported by Government), had to be made to prevent a disaster. If the *mahua* crop during the present year fails, it seems probable that the scarcity will in certain parts approach that of 1874, and in this case the operations which will have to be undertaken will, Mr. Luson estimates, cost not less than some five lakhs of rupees for relief works and gratuitous relief, besides advances amounting to some two to four lakhs as loans for village works of improvement, under the orders conveyed in Government order No. 76Agri., dated the 31st December 1896. The parts of the district where the failure of the crops has been most marked are in thanas Govindpur, Tundi, and Nirsha in the Govindpur subdivision, and thanas Chas and Chundil in the Sadar subdivision; and in these places the Deputy Commissioner proposes to start test works early next month.

5. Mr. Luson is watching the progress of events carefully, and I have every confidence in his judgment. As regards supplies of food for any relief works that may have to be opened or for the requirements of the district generally, there need be no apprehension, as the district (notably the affected

tracts) is traversed by the Bengal-Nagpur and a branch of the East Indian Railways.

HAZARIBAGH.

6. Mr. Herald has also submitted a careful report on the prospects in the Hazaribagh district. I am, however, myself inclined, having regard to the high prices of food-grains at some of the principal marts,* and to the comparatively isolated position of the district

*Mart.	Thana.	Common rice.	Makai.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	7½ to 8 seers ...	9½ seers.
Hunterganj	Hunterganj	8 seers	10 "
Hosir	Gumiah	8 "	8 "
Tetarbar	Kasmar	8½ to 9 seers	Not given.
Bogda	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Barhi	Barhi	8½ seers	10 seers.
Chatra	Chatra	7½ "	11 "
Pathalgara	Ditto	7 "	11 "
Khamichatty	Ditto	6½ "	11 "
Maharajganj	Chouparan	8 "	11 "
Dumri	Ramgarh	8 "	Not given.

however, to be at Hazaribagh next week, and will then go into matters with Mr. Herald. Meanwhile I am asking him to start test works freely wherever the high prices show that relief works are probably needed, and I have also requested him to use his influence with the large traders at Hazaribagh to induce them to hesitate no longer to import Burma rice from Calcutta. Whether some help in the shape of loans from Government to assist them in this matter will be needed or not, I will consider after I have gone into the question at Hazaribagh.

7. From Mr. Herald's report it appears that the portion of the district where scarcity will be most felt is the tract on the lower plateau along the Grand Trunk Road, comprised in the Barhi, Bagoda, Dumri, Chouparan, and Koderma thanas. There seems every probability, however, judging from the high prices reported, that measures of relief will have shortly to be adopted in other parts of the district also. The estimates of expenditure and for advances for village works of improvement and loans to cultivators in Government estates, referred to by the Deputy Commissioner, are being dealt with separately.

No. 1399R., dated Camp Devi, the 15-20th January 1897.

From—J. L. HERALD, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report called for by your letter No. 1T., dated 27th December 1896.

1. Hazaribagh contains an area of 7,021 square miles and a population of 1,164,000. In this area there are only three places, Hazaribagh, Chatra, and Giridih, approaching the status of towns. The rest of the population is distributed among 195 villages containing over 100 houses, and 7,850 villages containing each less than 100 houses. The area under cultivation is estimated at 2½ million acres, leaving 2 million acres of jungle and waste. The density of population varies from 97 in Simeria thana to 239 in Giridih and 256 in Kharagdiha thanas, with an average of only 156 in the Sadar subdivision and 196 in the Giridih subdivision. The population is divided into 150,000 high-caste Hindus, 810,000 low-caste Hindus 93,000 aboriginal tribes, and 198,000 Muhammadans.

Most of the low-caste Hindus and Muhammadans and all the aborigines find a certain proportion of their ordinary food in jungle produce. With the enormous extent of jungle and the sparse population above quoted, it is evident that it is quite impossible for starvation on a large scale to occur, even under the most adverse circumstances.

The district consists of the following divisions:—
(1) In Giridih subdivision, thanas Giridih, Kharagdiha and Dhanwar, elevation about 1,000 feet, fairly dense population and comparatively little jungle (I mean by this less than one-fourth is jungle). This tract contains the coal mine region and is close to the railway. It had at least 10 annas *bhadoi* crop and 8 annas rice crop. It grows a good deal of poppy and sugarcane, but little *rabi*. *Mahua* is fairly plentiful.

This division can safely be excluded from general consideration of distress, though there may be isolated instances of villages or families suffering from unfavourable circumstances.

Parts of the thanas of Koderma, Dumri and Gawan come under the same category.
(2) Chatra and Hunterganj thanas resemble above in some respects; about 8 annas crops of *bhadoi* and winter rice and a good deal of *rabi* grown; *mahua* plentiful. Population not so dense. Most of the low castes are Kamias, who will be supported to a great extent by their masters, as otherwise they (the masters) would lose their influence over them. This quarter may also be left out of general consideration for this year.

(3) The higher plateau of Hazaribagh, thanas Hazaribagh, Burkagaon, Simeria, Ramgarh, Gumiah and Mandu. In this tract the *bhadoi* averaged 8 annas and winter crop about 7 annas; little *rabi* grown; *mahua* plentiful in most villages. This quarter calls for watchfulness.

(4) The thanas that lie along the Grand Trunk Road on the lower plateau, viz., Barhi, Chouparan, Bagoda, parts of Koderma and Dumri. In this tract *bhadoi* was under 8 annas, winter rice not more than 6 annas; little *rabi* grown, some poppy *mahua* fairly plentiful. The population is about 150 to the square mile. Area about 1,400 square miles, or a total population somewhat over 200,000. It is in this region that the first signs of scarcity will show themselves.

II.—REASONS FOR APPREHENDING SCARCITY.

The rain of 1896, up to the middle of September, was greatly in excess of the average, and the prospects of *bhadoi* were somewhat spoiled in consequence, whilst winter rice promised a bumper harvest. The *bhadoi* crop was also spoiled by the lateness of the rain, which did not fall in quantity until towards the end of June, a month late.

In September the rainfall fell short of the average in sadar by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but exceeded the average in Giridih by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In October we should have had 3 inches of rain, but none fell until the end of December, when most of the winter rice had been harvested.

The result is that the *bhadoi* varied from 7 annas in division (4) to 14 annas in division (1), with an average for the district of probably 11 annas.

The winter rice varied from 10 annas in division (1) (which was much favoured for both crops by percolation from the plateau) to about 5 annas in division (4).

Rabi was not sown to more than 4 annas, owing to the want of rain in October and November. What has been sown has benefited by Christmas rainfall, and with occasional showers should produce a 16-anna crop, which will be of much assistance so far as it goes.

The extensive rise in prices has introduced an element into the situation which has been the source of the greatest anxiety. With rice and *makai* at 16 seers and 20 seers, the short crops would have given little, if any, cause for anxiety. But in this poverty-stricken district, where the ordinary incomes of the people prove that they are in the habit of supplementing their food-supply derived from cultivation with articles of jungle produce, the problem was how far this supplemental supply could still further encroach upon the supply of cultivated produce. With incomes which scarcely suffice for the support of the household in years of cheap food, it follows as a necessary consequence that only half the supply of cereals would be forthcoming when rice and *makai* sold at 8 and 12 seers for the rupee.

Statistics which prove that the family of a poor cultivator is supported in ordinary years at an equivalent of Rs. 8 a month are disproved in this district by the well-ascertained facts that families exist in thousands whose maintenance is not represented by more than Rs. 4 is calculated in money value.

Prices have remained on the whole fairly steady at rates below 10 seers of rice, 12 seers of *makai*, 18 seers of *marua*, and 28 seers of *mahua* for the rupee.

Rice has gone as low as six seers in some bazars, *makai* as low as eight seers, *marua* as low as 11 seers, *mahua* as low as 15 seers for temporary or local causes, but the average has been on the whole—

Rice	...	...	...	8 to 9 seers.
Makai	...	...	...	10 to 11 "
Marua	...	...	...	12 "
Mahua	...	...	...	25 "

which though extremely bad for the district, is better than anyone dared hope for two months ago.

III.—AREA AND POPULATION LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED.

I have already given some particulars. It cannot be too often repeated that everything now depends on the outturn of *mahua* crop. If the *mahua* crop is a failure, it will be necessary to declare half the district in a state of famine at once. Coming as it does at the most unfavourable period of the year, before the cultivation season, when labour is least in demand, and when advances of any kind are hardest to get, because the mahajan has so many claims, if the *mahua* crop of 1897 is a bumper one, measures of relief will be required to only a nominal extent. I do not estimate for a failure of the *mahua* crop. I estimate for a crop something below the average. On this assumption I consider that relief may be required over division (4) to an extent which will be described, and in the other divisions to a slighter extent, in order to provide for the less fortunate villages.

I take the worst thanas—

THANAS.	TOTAL.		UNFAVOURABLE, FALLING WITHIN DIVISION 4.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
Barhi	353	51,000	250	30,000
Bagoda	442	64,000	300	30,000
Dumri	509	80,000	100	30,000
Chouparan	356	62,000	150	20,000
Koderma	442	77,000	300	30,000
Total	.....	3,34,000	.....	1,40,000

For other thanas I estimate as unfavourable, that is, probably requiring assistance, but to a slighter extent,—

Hazaribagh	...	...	457	101,000	150	10,000
Burkagaon	...	...	489	57,000	100	5,000
Ramgarh	...	...	364	79,000	100	3,000
Gumia	...	...	599	59,000	150	10,000
Kasmar	...	...	321	50,000	50	5,000
Gawan	...	...	432	57,000	100	10,000
Other thanas	...	...	2,300	4,77,000	.....	12,000
	Total	...	.....	.....	.....	60,000
	GRAND TOTAL	...	.....	.....	.....	200,000

In submitting the figures with some confidence that they represent the maximum extent of any famine areas and population this year, I have great doubt whether the distress will assume a form calling for Government intervention in a greater portion of these areas. I do not know the extent to which the population can supplement their food by jungle products, the extent to which masters will consent to support their Kamias, the extent of emigration that will ensue from the scarcity, the amount of stocks in private stores, the possibilities of the mahajans, the generosity of the zamindars and tenure-holders, the rise and fall in prices during the ensuing months. I have endeavoured to estimate what I believe to be maximum areas after seeing almost the whole of the district. The above reasons also make it even more difficult to estimate the percentage of the population in the distressed area which will be thrown on our hands. I can only estimate at 5 per cent. at present, that is, 10,000 on the average to be provided for by charitable relief works.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

The circumstances of the district vary greatly as regards communications. Giridih, Kharagdiha and Dumri thanas lie within 30 miles of the railway. Other thanas vary from 30 to 90 miles from any railway, but are fairly in touch with the big grain marts of Ranchi and Gaya. The district is fairly well supplied with roads which would throw supplies from Calcutta within 8 or 10 days at most from the date of arrival at Giridih.

Pack bullocks and *sagers* are available everywhere, and of course coolies are readily procurable. Roads are generally passable throughout the year.

V.—GRAIN-STOCKS.

I have already submitted a report on this. No one in the district lays in large supplies of food-grains. Big grain-dealers are found only in the three towns, and even they deal in hundreds rather than thousands of maunds.

VI.—SOURCES OF FOOD-SUPPLY.

Even at this late date the grain-dealers are in a state of extreme uncertainty. They are waiting for a "key-note" from other districts.

So far as I can form an opinion, I believe there will be enough food in the district as a whole to tide over till next harvest. I include prospects of coming food-crops, especially the *mahua* and other fruits, and whatever *rabi* is produced.

But I am afraid that local supplies will fail in places, and I am afraid that the unassisted commercial community will not be in a position to supply the remedy. Whilst refraining from estimating at present for pecuniary assistance to the dealers, I consider my most important task in the coming months will be to use every endeavour to ascertain where food-supplies fall short, and to endeavour to induce dealers to supply the local deficit. I am glad to say I find the dealers in this district very amenable and willing to oblige. I am afraid they are not prepared to speculate in imports from Burma, even with Government assistance; but it will not be necessary to ask them to do this if the prospects which are held out, that Burma rice will be freely available in the Calcutta market, are maintained. The local wholesome dealers may be confidently expected to replenish deficit local supplies from Calcutta without Government assistance if local prices give sufficient prospects of profit, and with Government assistance if local prices remain low in spite of deficit supplies. I consider this is one of the districts to which the limitation of the principles laid down by the Famine Commission would expressly apply, that is, a district which cannot be safely left to private enterprise for its food-supplies in time of scarcity.

VII.—PROPOSED MEASURES OF RELIEF.

In the beginning of December the Commissioner ordered test relief works to be opened. These were opened on 10th December. The rates were calculated by Commissioner's orders strictly at Famine Code rates based on 12 seers per rupee for coarse food-grains. These rates were thus very little less than ordinary labour rates for this district, yet they failed to attract coolies. The daily task and the slightly smaller wage appealed to their prejudices. I shall open test works again in the beginning of February, and think by that time we may attract up to about 1,000 workers in February and March.

I may note here that the Christmas rains have given immense assistance to cultivators and labourers, as fields are being ploughed everywhere for the first turn over of the soil before the sowing season.

In March I shall finish all road cess, khas mahal, and encumbered estates and wards' estates works which have been sanctioned this year, and which will have been kept over till then to provide work when most needed.

If prospects become gloomy, these works will be done at Famine Code rates, but in any case they will be completed to prevent funds lapsing and other complications in the accounts.

Road cess fund will amount to Rs. 5,000, and other funds will bring the total up to Rs. 10,000. This expenditure cannot be considered a measure of relief, as it would have been incurred to a great extent in the ordinary course. All that can be said is that greater interest is being taken in the matter, and it is being diverted into more or less distressed localities.

Surely relief expenditure will consist of small sums spent in relieving travellers and helpless persons abandoned by their relatives. This may cost Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 before the end of March. It will be seen that nothing is required from Provincial Funds beyond what has been already sanctioned in the ordinary course for this year's expenditure.

As regards relief works for 1897-98, I have to say the necessity of pure and simple relief works has not yet been fully proved, but it will be advisable to estimate for the relief of an average of 10,000 persons for the period between 15th April and 15th August. This estimate will include the persons who would, in the ordinary course, be working under the Executive and District Engineers at this season. It is noteworthy that road repairs and constructions are largely done during the rains in this district.

Ten thousand persons for four months, at one anna per diem, would require Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 80,000. Out of this amount, the district funds will supply Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. This is the amount which will be spent within the district in the ordinary course, and special attention will be paid to spending it in the localities that most need help, and also in spending it in the manner likely to benefit the greatest number of people. It is hardly fair to call this "famine work;" it is "work in aid." As regards the balance of Rs. 50,000 for relief works and charitable relief, should circumstances call for the expenditure, there will be no difficulty in selecting sites for bunds and village roads in the neighbourhood of distressed villages.

In this connection, I would remind you of the result of efforts to improve the water-supply of the villages. I informed you that promises of improvements of an estimated value of Rs. 30,000 at least were received by me from the leading men of the district. Many of these promises remain unfulfilled from want of funds, owing to the bad harvest and consequent arrears of rent collections. Timely loans to the persons whose names and intended generosity I have on record, would not only ensure the desirable improvement in water-supply at an early date, but would also afford a great deal of valuable assistance in wages to the village labourers. I have separately reported this matter to you.

As regards loans, I think it is most important that we should ensure that the raiyats in Government estates, wards' and encumbered estates are in a position (1) to sow the whole of their cultivated area and not a portion only, and (2) are able to do this without incurring debts at ruinous terms with the village mahajan. To attain these objects I advocate a liberal policy as regards loans, raiyats being dealt with in groups of 5 to 20, to give joint and several security and to save trouble. I have asked for Rs. 50,000 to be available for this purpose in April and May.

I have not formally marked out relief circles. These would be placed, with headquarters at intervals of 10 to 15 miles, along the Grand Trunk Road in the first instance. At present I have two officers, the junior Deputy Magistrate at Sadar and the Sub-Deputy Collector at Giridih, whose services might be devoted entirely to relief work without entirely disorganizing district work. Further proposals will be made hereafter.

VIII.—ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE.

I have separately reported my estimates. I note that in 1874 the expenditure in this district was—

		Rs.
Charitable relief	...	25,381
Wages { (1) Cash	...	70,835
{ (2) Grain, 504 tons value	...	45,000
	Total	<hr/> 1,41,216
Loans { (1) Cash	...	72,994
{ (2) Grain, 603 tons value	...	54,000
	Total	<hr/> 1,26,994
		2,70,000 (round numbers.)

At present I estimate charitable relief and wages at Rs. 1,00,000, including all items of expenditure, loans for village works, &c., Rs. 50,000, and advances to help cultivators, at Rs. 50,000, as extreme estimates of expenditure.

IX.—REMISSION AND SUSPENSION OF REVENUE.

With the exception of lenient pressure on khas mahal raiyats, no steps under this head are necessary.

X.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENT.

I shall not be able to say if any establishment is required for a month or two; meanwhile, existing establishments will be utilized to the full.

XI.—GENERAL.

Subscription lists have already been opened at Giridih and Hazaribagh.

At Giridih Rs. 1,150 was collected. Nothing has yet been spent.

At Hazaribagh Rs. 400 was collected. A small sum is being spent on a kitchen managed by a committee of native gentlemen. Very small numbers, not exceeding 10 per diem, attend.

A great difficulty in this district is to deal with the swarms of travellers that come down the Grand Trunk Road and minor roads from north to south. Some of these are in search of work; others are pilgrims. Many seem to be aimless wanderers.

To help these in distress, a kitchen has been opened at Barhi, on the Grand Trunk Road, under the supervision of the Rural Sub-Registrar. He spends Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 weekly in giving cooked food to those in want. His instructions are not to allow such wanderers to remain but to make them pass on in a day or two. Emigration to Assam and the Duars is going on on a much enhanced scale this year. I have not yet got figures, but I am informed some 40,000 emigrants will leave this year. They do not all belong to this district; many come from the neighbouring districts of Lohardaga and Palamau, and some from the Native States. They pass through Hazaribagh *en route* when they are approved of by the tea-garden representatives.

This report is written without the assistance of the police reports called for. Thanas in this district are scattered over an immense tract, and have an unusually incompetent set of officers in charge. However, I have, for the last three months, been getting constant communications from officers and other gentlemen in all parts of the district, and have myself seen most of the different tracts.

I may say that I have taken a less gloomy view of the situation than my correspondents, almost without exception. I have endeavoured to avoid inferences from the frequent individual case of distress that must necessarily occur in a year such as this, and have endeavoured to estimate the maximum degree of distress that the district, as a whole, can pass through. I can only again repeat the warning that a few showers of hail or cloudy weather in March and April will damage the prospects of the *mahua* crop to the extent of at least a lakh of rupees.

No. 1356, dated Purulia, the 19th January 1897.

From—H. Luson, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on impending famine in this district, in accordance with section 10 of the Bengal Famine Code, as directed in paragraph 8 of your letter No. 1T., dated the 27th ultimo.

2. Regarding the other orders contained in your letter just mentioned, you are aware that I had already taken action by calling for weekly reports under section 1 of the Code, and for monthly reports under section 161 *idem*, and by advancing small sums to the police officers in charge of certain thanas and outposts, for the relief of immediate distress in accordance with section 12 *idem*.

3. This report will follow the headings given in section 9 of the Code.

(a) *Grounds for my belief that famine is imminent.*—In paragraph 9 of my special report, submitted under the orders of the Government, on food-stocks and the outturn of food-grains in this district, No. 1307R., dated the 6th instant, I stated that I did not feel any apprehension at present regarding the state of this district, and that if the *mahua* crop in March and April, which is very generally eaten, should be a good one, I did not anticipate a large amount of distress before July next. The reports which I have since received under sections 1 and 161 of the Bengal Famine Code tend generally to confirm this view, though some of them anticipate considerable distress in any case, amongst those who have not reaped a crop of rice this year. In the report mentioned, I estimated that, with the *rabi* crop now on the ground, there would be just sufficient food-grain in the district, besides the amount required for seed, to last the whole population until the middle of July 1897, *if the stocks were equally divided*. I pointed out at some length that this estimate was based upon a number of uncertain factors. It is, however, the best I can give. The stocks in hand will of course not be equally divided. Many of those who have the stocks, such as zamindars and the more well-to-do cultivators, will keep them for their own future use, or possibly for sale outside the district, and there will thus be a deficiency of food for the poorer strata of the population.

4. In my report above quoted, I alluded to the export and import trade of the district, and showed that in good years there is, on the whole, an export of some 80,000 or more maunds of cleaned rice. I have been unable to estimate the trade in *rabi* produce, but perhaps it may be said that there is in a full year half as much as *rabi* and *bhadoi* together on the whole,

exported as rice. Thus it may be taken that there is normally a balance of exports in all food-grains of, say, 1,50,000 maunds at most. Taking the figures of the Land Records and Agricultural Department for cultivated area of the different crops and for rates of outturn, the total produce of 16-anna crops* during the year in Manbhumi would be 8½ millions of maunds of food-grains, so that in a good year the district exports $\frac{1}{7}$ th (or less than 2 per cent.) only of its food-produce, and retains the rest. So much for a normal year. The year 1894-95 was, as will be seen further on, very little below a normal

year. Last year, viz., 1895-96, was a poor year. I take the following extract from the Bengal Government Resolution, No. 557T.G., dated the 28th October 1896, upon the General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1895-96 (paragraph 3) :—“The average rainfall of the division was 44.69 inches, 16.75 less than in the preceding year, and was especially deficient in Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Manbhumi. The crops were consequently poor, the outturn of rice throughout the division being estimated at 11 annas, whereas in each of the two previous years rice yielded a good crop. The average outturn of wheat, pulse and oilseeds was also much lower than in the preceding year, and the mahua tree yielded only a 9-anna crop.” Taking the figures given in detail in paragraph 11 below, the outturn of food-grain in this district, for this and the two previous seasons, has been as follows:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
Winter rice	... 70,27,500 Mds.	$(70,27,500 \times \frac{1}{6})$ = 43,92,187 Mds.	$(70,27,500 \times \frac{8}{10})$ = 37,33,359 Mds.
Rabi	... $(8,34,000 \times \frac{1}{6})$ = 6,25,500 "	$(8,34,000 \times \frac{12}{16})$ = 6,51,562 "	$(18,34,000 \times \frac{2}{5})$ = 1,04,250 "
Bhadoi	... $(7,04,000 \times \frac{9}{15})$ = 3,96,000 "	7,04,000 "	$(7,04,000 \times \frac{9}{16})$ = 3,96,000 "
	80,49,000 "	57,46,749 "	42,30,609 "
	(=94 per cent. of normal)	(=67 per cent. of normal).	(=50, nearly, per cent. of normal).

These figures account for the turn of the balance of trade in food-grains in this district from one of export to one of import, to which I drew notice in paragraph 8 of my report of the 6th instant.

5. Then there is the great rise of prices of food-grains. In paragraph 38 of the Commissioner's report for the year 1895-96, appended to the Bengal Government's Resolution above quoted, I find it stated: “In Manbhumi the prices of wheat and common rice were much higher than in either of the two preceding years; the price of grain was slightly lower than in 1894-95.” The average price of common rice was returned at 15 seers for the rupee. This year, since October 1896, it has never been cheaper than 12 seers, and has usually been nearer 10 than 12. It is again rising.

6. It is remarked in paragraph 3 of the Resolution of the 28th October 1896, above quoted, that the condition of the labouring and cultivating classes in these districts shows a tendency to improve, which is due principally to the growth of the coal and mica-mining industries and of the lac trade, and in paragraph 40 of the Commissioner's Report for 1895-96 it is written:—

“In Manbhumi there has been a general rise in the wages of unskilled labourers during the past five years, and ordinary coolies are said to be not available in many places for less than 3 annas per diem. This is chiefly due to the demand for labourers in the newly-opened coal mines and for the tea districts, the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the Jheria extension line having facilitated transit to new fields of employment.”

In this district there is scarcely any mica-mining. Of late the coal trade has been dull, and many of the smaller collieries have been closed. The lac crop last autumn is generally reported throughout the district to have been a poor one. As I stated in paragraph 8 of my report of the 6th instant, there is plenty of money in the district, the people of Manbhumi being prosperous people on the whole; but, notwithstanding this fact, there is a very large proportion of those who are poor and who will not be able to afford the excessive prices now prevailing, and the still more excessive prices which are likely to prevail. In paragraph 12 of his letter, dated the 23rd March 1893, forwarding to Government his Report on the Census of Bengal in 1891, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell observed that the chapters on occupations in that report is, like that in Mr. Bourdillon's report for the census in 1881, to a great extent an acknowledgment of partial failure. In paragraph 371 of his report, however, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, says:—“Amongst rural occupations, the first place is naturally taken by agriculture, which supplies subsistence to nearly 45 millions of people, or rather more than 65 per cent. of the extra municipal population of British territory.” In the table on pages 286-287 of the report he gives, for the Chota Nagpur Division, the percentage of field and general labourers at 22½ about. This figure excludes such labourers as herdsmen (1.78 per cent.), blacksmiths (2.38 per cent.), and the like. He gives the percentage of beggars for the division at 75 nearly. It may thus perhaps be taken roughly

that, including beggars, one-fourth of the population of this district subsists on the earnings of unskilled labour. As considerably more than 50 per cent. of the population of the division is returned as being occupied in cultivation, I take it that these labourers (including beggars) have little or no cultivation.

It is these people who have no stocks whatever in hand, and who will not be able, if the *mahua* crop fails, to earn sufficiently to purchase food at the present high prices. Although the stocks in the district would be just sufficient, if equally divided as I have calculated, to last the whole population till the middle of July next, many of these people will, I imagine, be unable, without assistance from Government, to obtain their share of food.

7. (b) *The area and population likely to be affected.*—From the miscellaneous statistics of the famine of 1866, printed on page 319 of Mr. Geddes' compilation (1874), it appears that in that year five-eighths of this district suffered from severe famine, whilst in three-eighths of it there was intense famine. In 1874, the portion of the country which suffered most was that lying to the north-east of the district, *vide* the district fortnightly narratives (Manbhumi) printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press in 1874.

I find that there is a very considerable variation in different portions of the district in the outturn of crops. In the tract to the south-east both the winter rice and the *rabi* this season are fair, but in north-east, in parts of the centre and north, and in the extreme south-east they are very poor. My revised estimate for the winter rice in the following thanas is 5 annas only, *viz.*, Gobindpur, Tundi, Nirsha, in the Gobindpur subdivision, and Chas and Chandil in the Sadar subdivision. In all these thanas the revised estimates for the *rabi* crops vary from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 annas on the area sown (*i.e.*, about one-third of the usual area). These five thanas, which are distinctly the worst parts of the district, comprised, at the census of 1891, the following areas and population:—

		Area.	Population.	Density per sq. mile.
Gobindpur	...	478	109,530	229
Tundi	... }	...		
Nirsha	...	170	58,875	345
Chas	...	237	100,487	424
Chandil	...	395	92,673	235
Total	...	<hr/> 1,280	<hr/> 361,365	<hr/>

This total area is roughly somewhat under one-third of that of the whole district, and this population forms about the same proportion to the total population. With the exception of thana Chandil, the area affected includes the greater portion of the parts described by the Deputy Commissioner in 1874 as the most affected in that year. I am about to visit Chandil to make enquiries myself concerning the state of that portion of the district.

8. (c) *Character of communications in the affected areas.*—This district is exceptionally fortunate in having the Bengal-Nagpur Railway running from the north-east to the south-east of the district and the Jheria Branch of the East Indian Railway running from the north-east corner directly west, through the northern part of the district. Thus there is a railway through the Nirsha, Gobindpur and Chandil thanas. Tundi is under 20 miles from the railway on a good road. Chas is somewhat less accessible, but for part of the way the road is good, and for the rest passable. Neither railway existed in 1874, and from what I can ascertain, I believe that the roads are now very much superior, both in number and quality, to those of that year.

The Indian Famine Commissioners on page 127 of Part III of their report, 1885, stated that though the degree of activity of private inland trade (*i.e.*, at a distance from the railway) was somewhat disputed at the time of the famine of 1874, there was no question that it was extremely brisk along the line of railway. It is clear, I think, that no part of this district is a remote tract where the local machinery of trade is insufficient or inactive or an inaccessible tract in which, owing to the confirmation or nature of the country, the carriage of supplies on a large scale presents difficulties with which local appliances are unable to cope, such as is contemplated in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the Government of India's letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 104F., dated the 4th instant, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant.

9. (d) *The condition of the grain stock.*—My estimate under this head is given in

* The first letter in the printed district fortnightly narratives (Manbhumi), 1874.

1873, Colonel Rowlath, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhumi, estimated the quantity of paddy then available at 2 millions of maunds. It will be remembered that my estimate came to $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of maunds of paddy and cleaned rice (but mostly paddy) in a stock on the 1st December last.

10. (e) *Sources from which supplies of food may be obtained.*—Half of the people of this district are of aboriginal descent, and all these people eat the *mahua* fruit. Many of them eat also various kinds of jungle products. It is impossible to estimate what the outturn of *mahua* fruit and of these products usually is; but if they are good this spring, there will, I am informed on all sides, be a very great relief to the poorer portion of the population, which will be most affected by the general scarcity and high prices of food-grains. In my

report of the 6th instant, I hazarded a guess that if these crops were good, there would be an importation of rice by rail by traders of some 1,00,000 maunds of cleaned grain. If the *muthua* and jungle products fail, I cannot now at all estimate what the import of food-grains is likely to be. The food-grains imported would, I imagine, all come from Calcutta by rail.

11. (f) *Proposed measures of relief.*—As I reported on the 6th instant, I think that at present test relief works would be a failure, as there is now a greater demand for, than supply of, labour throughout the district. Up to date there has been no greater tendency on the part of the people of this district to emigrate than in former years. After the reaping of the main crop of the district—the winter rice—the cultivators who have reaped anything like a fair crop have various repays executed, and make various payments (often in grain) to those who in different ways have worked for them. So that for a few weeks, even in a year of scarcity like the present, just at this time, there is a considerable demand for labour. The people of thana Chandil are fortunate in having plenty of earth-cutting work near on the Sini-Midnapore Railway in the neighbouring district.

I propose starting test relief works in the north-east and east portions of the Govindpur subdivision about the second week in February, but I shall be ready to do so before, if the reports show that there is any reason for thinking them necessary.

12. (g) *Any estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred on the local sources from which it can be met.*—Before dealing with this subject I wish to allude to the two previous famines which have effected this district. The Famine Commissioners on page 45 of Part III (Famine Histories) of their report (1885) wrote regarding the famine of 1866:—

"It appears probable that in six districts alone the mortality amounted to—

	Population.	Death.
Orissa (three districts)	... 3,700,000	1,000,000
Manbhumi	... 995,000	200,000
Singhbhum	... 415,000	50,000
Midnapore	... .....	50,000 "

As to the causes of this famine, I desire to quote only the following from page 41 of the same report:—

"The years preceding 1865 had not been unfavourable. The crop of 1863 was not below the average, and that of 1864, though inferior in some parts, was good in others. It was not till September 1865 that an alarm began to be felt about the rainfall. It was the sudden stoppage of the rainfall after September which caused the evil. Thus the rice which was just full grown withered as it stood, and no grain formed in the ear."

It is well known that Government did not do so much as in 1874 to avert the effects as the famine of 1866. From the table in page 49 of the report already quoted, it appears that in this district 1,000 maunds of rice and Rs. 81,360 in cash were distributed from June to November 1866."

The Famine of 1874 cost Government in this district a total cash expenditure of

*Vide page 125 of Part III of the Famine Commission's Report (1885):—

"Including the cost of transport, the total sum spent on the purchase and delivery of the 480,000 tons of rice distributed was Rs. 6,47,40,000, or Rs. 135 a ton."

the action of Government. Sir A. P. MacDonnell investigated the conditions of the two famines in this district, and as the result wrote (page 358 of his report):—

"It seems to me, therefore, that taking the crops of 1873-74 as a whole, and having due regard to previous adverse seasons, the position of the district in 1874 was no better than it was in the preceding famine year of 1876."

I will now endeavour to compare the conditions of the present time with those of 1866 and 1874. I have already stated that the year 1894-95 was on the whole not much below a normal year as regards the outturn of crops here. But the year 1895-96 was considerably below the normal. The outturns were estimated at—*bhadoi* (which forms roughly 11 per cent.

*Twenty annas representing a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop.

of the area cultivated with edible crops) 14* annas, winter rice (which forms roughly 76 per cent. of the area cultivated with edible crops) 10 annas, and *rabi* (which forms roughly 13 per cent. of the area cultivated with edible crops) 12½ annas. The *mahua* crop was put down at 9 annas. In the present year 1896-97 it will be remembered that the revised estimates are *bhadoi* 9 annas (8 including non-food crops), winter rice 8½ annas, *rabi* 6½ annas, or less than one-third the area sown=2 annas.

I have drawn up the following table for comparison, giving such figures in annas as I have found available:—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1874-75.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhadoi					Considerably below average.	4	9	16	9
Winter rice	Not below average.	Varying ...	{ 5½ to 8	{ Considerably below average.	10	8	16	10	8½
Rabi				{ Considerably below average.	7	12	12½	9	9
Mahua				{ Fair.	14	9	...		

These figures, I think, show that this season we are better off in this district than at the times of the famines of 1866 and 1874. We have had a much better outturn than that which immediately preceded the famine of 1866. We had an unfavourable season last year, but a good season the year before; and so although our outturns this season and last almost correspond to the outturns of 1872-73 and 1873-74, we have the advantage in having had a good season in 1894-95, whilst the district had a season considerable below the average in 1871-72.

The following telegram, which I despatched to you on the 10th instant, contains the information required by heading (g) of section 9 of the Code, viz:—

"Your telegram 8th instant, requesting estimates called for in Government Circular 78 of 31st ultimo. No money required from Government for relief of distress in Manbhum for remaining months of present financial year. Have thirteen thousand balance in Road Cess Fund this year with which to meet such demands, till April. In next financial year from same fund will have Rs. 9,000 besides this available after defraying absolutely necessary expenses for roads, &c. Some amount will also be available from municipal funds for the three municipal areas in this district. I estimate requirements from Government for next financial year till September 1897, that is five months, if *mahua* crops fail—(a) for relief works and gratuitous relief, five lakhs; (b) advances for village works, two lakhs; (c) advances for grain and cattle, nil; (d) contributions for well-sinking two lakhs; total nine lakhs. These figures most speculative, but best I can give now."

I also estimated the decrease in land revenue and provincial rates at 10 per cent.

The famine in this district in 1874 cost Government $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as has been shown above (paragraph 11). The value of the currency may be taken as having fallen one-third since 1874. My estimate is thus under half the cost incurred in 1874.

If the *mahua* crop fails, I estimate that about two-thirds of the area of the district, containing about two-thirds of the population, will be affected. In calculating the estimates required for relief works and gratuitous relief, I have followed the method adopted by the Commissioner of Patna in his memorandum which was covered by Government Circular No. 78Cir., dated the 31st ultimo. Hence 8 per cent. is taken as the general average proportion of the affected population to be maintained. The population affected will be roughly 800,000. Eight per cent. of this number is 64,000, that is, $64,000 \times 152$ (five months) = 9,728,000 for one day. This number, at 1 anna a day, for five months, comes to say, $64,000 \times \text{Rs. } 9.8 = \text{Rs. } 6,08,000$. As however, the Indian-corn is reaped sometimes even in July and usually in August, I thought that not quite five months would be required, and so reduced the estimate to the round sum of 5 lakhs.

If the *mahua* crop is a thoroughly good one, I should think my estimates might safely be reduced by at least one-half under each head. I would, however, again beg leave to observe that the figures given are highly speculative, but are the best I can furnish now.

13 (h) *Any other matters necessary for the due information of Government.*—I will give here a brief summary of the reports I have recently received from the police, under sections 1 and 161 of the Bengal Famine Code.

In some portions of the district the recent rainfall has done a little good to the standing *rabi* crops, and has enabled lands to be sown with such crops but not to any large extent. In most places the rain did no good.

Prices are rising, and common rice is reported in a number of places to have risen above 10 seers a rupee, and in some places to have gone up to even 8 seers.

The general health in various places is, I regret to say, not good. Cholera and small-pox have appeared in different parts of the district. Cattle-pox prevails in several thanas: it has been in the district for months. From numerous places complaints come of the want of water.

From a number of thanas it is reported that thefts have considerably increased. In the last quarterly criminal returns this was also apparent, and I have no doubt that the increase is due to the general scarcity and the high prices of food-grains.

No case of wandering of needy or starving persons of this district has come to light, but it is reported that in several places needy people from Bihar and other parts have been found making their way through the district to the south in search of work. Needy beggars have come to notice on the Grand Trunk Road, but not elsewhere. Seven persons (six blind and one old and infirm) have been reported in thana Chas as in need of relief, and a few cases of the same nature are reported from the Saturi outpost. The police officers have means to relieve such cases.

A number of the reports state that increase of the scarcity is expected.

14. The only point mentioned in section 9 of the Code, which I have not dealt with above, is (ii) the provision of additional officers who are likely to be necessary. I am addressing you separately about three kanungos, but have no further suggestion to make on this point at present.

15. I am taking measures to have everything in preparation to meet the famine early in March next, before which time I do not anticipate much distress. I shall be able, I consider, to deal, without assistance from Government, with any case in the meantime which may come to notice.

16. As this report may hereafter be published with other District Officers' reports, I beg to be allowed to place on record that I joined this district for the first time in November last, and so have been at considerable disadvantage in dealing with the subject.

No. 474T.M.—R., dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 12th February 1897.

From—A. FORBES, Esq., c.s.i., Officiating Commissioner of Chota Nagpur,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of letters marginally noted, I have the honour to submit the following first fortnightly report under section 13 of the Famine Code, for the districts of this Division, for the fortnight ending 31st ultimo. The reason for the delay in the submission of this report is that the different district reports reached my office during my unavoidable absence at Gaya (and subsequently in Calcutta), in connection with the question of providing a food-supply for the Palamau district. This question has been dealt with separately in this office Nos. 412T.M.—R., and 460T.M.—R., dated 27th ultimo, and 8th instant, respectively.

PALAMAU.

2. I enclose copy of the Deputy Commissioner's report. The constricted state of the supplies at the different hâts continues to increase week by week, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Week ending 16th January.	Week ending 23rd January.	Weak ending 30th January.
Number of hâts at which rice was selling at under eight seers per rupee	4	7	7
Number of hâts at which rice was selling at eight seers and under nine seers	13	26	36
Number of hâts at which rice was selling at nine seers and under ten seers	58	40	28
Number of hâts at which rice was selling at ten seers and under 11 seers	10	6	4
Number of hâts at which rice was selling at 11 seers	1	1	1
Total	86	80	76

It will be understood from these figures that matters are becoming daily more serious. In my No. 460T.M.—R., dated 8th instant, I have recommended, as the only alternative to treating the district on the system adopted in 1874 (*viz.*, that of Government importing largely), that a bounty of 8 annas per maund should be offered by Government on all Burma rice laid down by the trade at Daltonganj. I have reason to believe, from my enquiries at Gaya, that this will have the immediate effect of inducing the large Gaya dealers to solve the difficulty in which the isolated position of the district and the absence of grain merchants there have placed us.

3. The coloured skeleton map accompanying the Deputy Comimssioner's report shows the affected portion (in brown) as a broad tract running from east to west through the centre of the district. It is within this tract that the scarcity of supplies for sale, and the consequent high prices are most felt. In the less affected block to the north (coloured blue), the state of things gradually improve until the Gaya border is reached, where I could find no visible indications of distress; the corresponding block to the south borders on the Sirguga State and abounds in forest products, and does not as yet cause grounds for anxiety.

4. At the time of writing my reports of the 21st and 24th ultimo, I agreed with the Deputy Commissioner as to the advisability of opening relief works at the places mentioned in the latter letter. The Deputy Commissioner did not succeed in doing this as quickly as I had hoped, the difficulty being explained to be due to want of establishment. This is now being remedied,

and of the establishment asked for* in my letter of the 24th, all have been ordered to join at once, and are either on their way to, or have

* *Viz.* 2 Sub-Deputy Collectors.

4 Public Works Department Subordinates.

2 Kanungos.

arrived at, Daltonganj. I have also, in anticipation of sanction, allowed 4 more kanungos and 6 clerks (of works) on Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

For these posts the Collector of Gaya is selecting men and sending them to the Deputy Commissioner, who will report their names to me for confirmation. I now request the sanction of Government to this additional establishment. From a post-card from the Deputy Commissioner, dated 9th instant, I learn that five works were opened up to that date, on which 416 men, 168 women and 161 children, total 745, were employed.

5. The Deputy Commissioner is correct in saying that I have directed that these and other works, which are about to be opened, are for the present to be regarded still as test-works. My object in this is to get over the difficulty presented by section 67 (1) of the Famine Code, the effect of which is to induce people to crowd to the work, who do not really intend to undergo the test. I think it sufficient, at present, to pay only for work actually done, and that all danger will be sufficiently guarded against by proper care in separating from the workers all persons who are too old or too young or too weak to work, and placing them on the list for gratuitous relief. The wage paid to the workers is, however, the full rate provided by section 103, worked out on the basis of the Tables in Appendices IV and V, pages 79 to 82 of the Code. This comes to Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet, as stated by the Deputy Commissioner. I have suggested to the Deputy Commissioner that payment should be made at Re. 1-4 in cash, and 10 seers in rice per 1,000 cubic feet. This comes to one anna per 100 cubic feet above the prescribed rate, but the difference is insignificant, while the convenience in fixing a money and grain wage, both divisible by 10, is obvious.

6. As regards superior establishment, I have already obtained your permission to place Mr. Sunder under the Deputy Commissioner's orders for famine duty. This I have done, and I have advised the Deputy Commissioner to place that Officer in charge of one of the Subdivisions proposed in his report, enclosed in my letter of the 21st instant. In addition to this, Mr. Renny will, I consider, require the assistance of a second European Gazetted Officer, and I shall be obliged if a Covenanted Civilian, of about six years' service, can be told off for the duty. When matters have shaped themselves, in two or three weeks' time, I will, if it appears necessary, submit proposals regarding the appointment of Circle Officers; but in any case the very large establishment asked for by the Deputy Commissioner (see Appendix B to his report, dated 18th ultimo) will be quite unnecessary in a sparsely populated district like Palamau. Mr. Renny has formed useful Relief Sub-Committees in each thana and outpost, for the distribution of gratuitous relief; and I think that, with their assistance and an adequate provision of relief works, in the shape of roads, tanks, and irrigation *bandhs*, the case will probably be sufficiently met. At present the number of persons on gratuitous relief is 333. This number is daily increasing, and I have asked the Honourable Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund to allot a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Palamau district for this purpose.

7. I would here add, that besides actual works under direct supervision, sums aggregating Rs. 4,358-12-9 have been advanced to headmen of Government villages, for the construction of *bandhs* and wells (improvements in Government estates). The work is done by the villagers themselves, credit being given for work done out of the sum advanced in each case, at Re. 1-6 per 100 cubic feet, the work being measured up and checked before the advance of each succeeding instalment. This is a useful method of affording relief in the Government villages, and one that is much appreciated by the villagers themselves. Should the necessity arise, the rate will be raised to that fixed for task-work by relief labourers.

8. I am disappointed to find that no advances have as yet been made to zamindars and others under the Land Improvement Loans Act, want of officers to make the preliminary inquiries required by the rules being the explanation offered. I scarcely think that this need be a serious obstacle, as the land-owners concerned are men of intelligence and good position, and know very well what irrigation work their villages are in need of. There would be no danger in the first instalments asked for being at once advanced to respectable landlords under the rules published under Notification No. 69, dated 5th January 1897, the work done being subsequently checked before payment of a further instalment.

9. As regards advances to cultivators under the Agricultural Loans Act, I have informed the Deputy Commissioner that I do not approve of such advances being made at present, except for the purchase of plough-cattle to replace proved deaths, and then only under certain safeguards that I have prescribed, to ensure that the purchase is actually made, and that the cattle bought are not again re-sold. Advances for the purchase of grain I have forbidden, until the time for sowing approaches. I am of opinion that, at a time like the present, there is a great danger in making such advances prematurely. The effect would be to induce many able-bodied cultivators to shirk gaining a living on the relief works. They would finish up at the end of the period of scarcity, saddled with a loan which they would have equal difficulty in re-paying, as the Government officers would have in realizing.

MANBHUM.

10. Distress in, apparently, an acute form has suddenly broken out in pargana Tundi in the Gobindpur Subdivision, as will be seen from the reports of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Ainslie, dated 3rd instant and 31st ultimo, respectively, copies of which I enclose. It appears that a so-called test-work was opened by the Subdivisional Officer on the 30th ultimo at Pokuria, in that pargana, which was immediately attended by 104 men, 58 women and 81 children, the attendance running up by the 3rd instant to the large aggregate number of 1,558, by the 8th instant to 1,862, besides 895 dependants. I am inclined, however, from Mr. Ainslie's report, to think it possible that the rule regarding test-work has not been rigidly applied, and I have telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner desiring him, if this is so, to close the works at once and re-open them at a piece-work rate of Rs. 2 annas 3 per 1,000 cubic feet.* The work was, of course,

* The rate fixed in Palamau. in no sense a *test-work*, having been opened at full relief work rates; and if, in addition to this, the rule regarding task-work was not rigidly enforced, the rush of people to the work is not a matter for surprise.

11. That distress is, however, suddenly and unexpectedly breaking out in the several parts of Manbhum, mentioned in the Deputy Commissioner's report, there can be no doubt; and I am requesting Mr. Luson to at once open test works freely (at Re. 1·9 per 1,000 cubic feet) in whatever other places there appears need of relief, and to let me have a daily report, in future, showing the results.

12. I observe that Mr. Luson says that he will not probably have to ask for assistance, in the matter of officers, during the present month. It is evident however, that, with the rush of people to the works, with which he is threatened, some professional help should be given at once, and I beg to request that the Public Works Department may be instructed to send him, for the present, four

² Overseers. subordinates, as noted in the margin, without
² Sub-Overseers. delay. It is much better that this should be done

now, than that we should wait until the crowds at the works become unmanageable. I have told the Deputy Commissioner that he may also at once submit any proposals he deems necessary for the appointment of kanungos and clerks of works, for my orders. I here note that in Mr. Luson's telegram, dated 31st ultimo, to the Revenue Department of Government, he estimated that he would in the end probably require the services of two Junior Civilians, one additional 1st-Class Deputy Magistrate, and two Sub-Deputies. It certainly now looks as though the distress in Manbhum were approaching that of 1874, and should this turn out to be the case, the establishment asked for by Mr. Luson will most certainly be required.

13. The case of reported starvation, referred to in paragraph 17 of Mr. Luson's report, was specially inquired into by the General Manager, Ward's Estate, whose report shows that the deceased was a wood-cutter out of work, with a father, step-mother, and her children dependent upon him. He was called upon by a money-lender to pay up a small debt, which he did by making over to him a brass plate, after which he took to his bed and died in two days. His death was attributed by the family to "his anxieties." The man was apparently in bad health, but there can be little doubt that want was the

chief cause of his death. The separate report from Mr. Ainslie, in which this case is referred to, gives a number of other instances of acute distress amongst the labouring classes, in a group of 12 villages in the neighbourhood of Pakhuria, where the first relief-work has since been opened, and it seems clear that this measure was not taken too soon. The Subdivisional Officer will, however, now understand that *relief works* must, in future, be preceded by *test-works*; and that if the latter are started freely, wherever there is any suspicion of distress, there need be no fear of a rush or confusion.

I am asking the Deputy Commissioners of Manbhumi and Palamau to submit their reports for the second half of the current month (and after that, in future), in the Forms required by sections 24 to 27 of the Famine Code.

HAZARIBAGH.

14. The Deputy Commissioner's report is submitted. It is short and shows no material change from the preceding fortnight, but I observe that there was a steady rise in prices between the last fortnight in December and the first fortnight in January, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Last fortnight in December.	First fortnight in January.	Second fortnight in January.
Number of <i>hats</i> at which rice was selling at less than—			
8 seers per rupee	4
8 seers and below 9 seers	...	14	23
9 seers and below 10 seers	...	31	37
10 seers and below 11 seers	...	21	11
11 seers and over	...	2	...
Total number of <i>hats</i> from which returns were received			
	...	68	75
	—	—	72

The Deputy Commissioner's remark that test-work was not accepted at the rate offered, refers to the previous rate of Re. 1-4, which was originally fixed by me. This I subsequently raised to Re. 1-9, with effect from the beginning of the current fortnight, as I considered this advisable, having regard to the serious rise in the price of food. I am now informed by the Deputy Commissioner that work is being started at 15 or 20 places at this rate, but the Returns have not yet come in. As, however, Mr. Herald gave particular instructions that any rush of labourers was to be at once reported, and this has not been done, he believes that the works are not attracting more than the usual numbers.

LOHARDAGA.

15. Mr. Streatfeild reports that there are still no signs of distress in any part of his district. The report that in the tract known as the Panch Parganas, the inhabitants are having unusual recourse to forest products, turns out to be an exaggeration. So far the inhabitants appear to be very fairly off, and it is difficult to engage coolies anywhere at 2 annas a day. The fact seems to be that nearly every part of the plateau has been able to export, and the high prices obtained have thus, in some measure, made up for the shortness in the outturn. The Deputy Commissioner, under the circumstances, proposes to defer the opening of work on the road referred to in my last report, until relief is shown to be needed, and I have approved of this proposal.

SINGBHUM.

16. The Deputy Commissioner has received no reports from any part of the district showing the existence of distress. Rice is selling at 10 to 15 seers per rupee in different localities, being dearest along the line of Railway.

CONCLUSION.

17. The fortnight has shown a marked rise in prices in Palamau, owing to the restricted state of the markets there, but a less rapid rise in Hazaribagh owing, no doubt, to the large imports which the Marwari traders at Hazaribagh

are making by rail from Calcutta and elsewhere. The sudden outbreak of distress in Manbhum was not expected so soon, and there now seems but too good reason, judging from the precedent of 1874, to think that it will soon spread over most of the tracts which were affected in that year. The *rabi* crops are generally promising throughout the Division, except in parts of Manbhum; but during the last few days the weather here (Hazaribagh) has been stormy, accompanied with some heavy showers of rain, which I fear must have done some injury. Fortunately the *mohua* is not yet in flower, and if the weather is henceforth favourable, that crop may still be a good one.

No. 1770R., dated Daltonganj, the 2nd February 1897.

From—R. H. RENNY, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Palamau.

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

I HAVE the honour to submit, herewith, my report, under section 13 of the Famine Code, for the fortnight from 16th to 31st January 1897.

Report required under section 13 of the Famine Code for the fortnight from 16th to 31st January 1897.

Preliminary.—The report under section 10 of the Famine Code was submitted to the Commissioner of the Division on the 18th ultimo.

(1) (a) *The general condition during the half-month of the tract and tracts for which anxiety is felt.*—Under this head the whole of the Palamau district must be included, for there is no part now which does not cause anxiety. The southern portion of the district, i.e., the jurisdiction of Mowhadand police-station was a fortnight ago considered to be safe for the present, but reports recently received show that prices are rising even there, owing to stoppage of importations from Burway, and the adjoining Native States. The general condition of the whole district during the half-month has grown from bad to worse, prices have risen very largely, and at many markets supplies of food-grains have not been sufficient to meet the demand of the people of the district, whilst traders have gone empty away.

(b) *The prospect of the crops.*—The fortnight under report has been one of great anxiety for the *rabi* crop. The weather has generally been cloudy, with slight rain (0·41) on one day. The *rahār* is reported to have suffered to a slight extent from blight in consequence; hail is reported from some places, but no reports of damage caused by it have reached me yet. On the whole, the *rabi* crop may be put down as doing well.

(c) *Prices.*—There has been an alarming rise in prices. In 45 markets the price of common rice was less than 9 seers per rupee against 17 markets in the second week of January, at 9 seers in 18 markets against 33, at above 9 seers but below 10 in 10 markets against 25, at 10 seers in 3 markets against 7, at above 10 seers but below 11 in 1 market against 3, and at 11 seers at one market.

(d) *Food-stock.*—From the fact that supplies were insufficient to meet the demand at several markets scattered over the district, is a sure indication that the food-stock is becoming exhausted. Even at the large Chainpur market (one of the largest in the district and situated on the opposite side of the river Koel to Daltonganj) the supplies on Saturday last, the 30th ultimo, were insufficient to meet the demand; of course, there are a large number of well-to-do persons who have stock, but mostly only sufficient for home consumption and not for sale.

(e) *Importations and exportations of grain.*—There were some importations at the beginning of the period of report from Shahabad, Gaya, and Lohardaga, but these have almost entirely ceased now, and this it is that is rendering our situation more and more serious each day. Exportations there are none to speak of. A few pack-bullock traders from Mirzapur district in the North-Western Provinces managed to pick up some rice at the Gurhwa market on the 21st January, but this was done at the cost of the country people, who had to go away empty-handed.

(f) *Rainfall.*—There was a fall of 0·41 of rain on Thursday night the 28th ultimo.

(g) *Public health.*—Is good, so far.

(h) *Emigration or immigration of famished people.*—No immigration is reported, but a good many famished people have emigrated to the Tea districts, notably to Jalpaiguri, Western Duars. A large number of people go to the Duars every year to work as free labourers, but this year, on account of the prevailing scarcity it is said, the number has largely increased.

(i) *Condition of cattle.*—Owing to the rain that fell in November and December last there is no want of fodder at present, and the condition of the cattle is consequently satisfactory.

2. *Number and nature of public works open in or near the tract, distinguishing works,*

(a) *Under District Boards, Municipal Committees.* (b) *Under Public Works Department (Executive or Superintending Engineer).*—Some test works were commenced at Lesliganj and Panki in the eastern portion of the district about the commencement of the period under report, but owing to the low rate of 2 annas per 100 cubic feet, fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, people would not attend these works after the first day or two's experience and after being paid the first few wages.

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The Commissioner of the Division, being in Palamu, and after satisfying himself, after careful and minute enquiry, that the people were really suffering and were underfed, directed relief works to be opened at the wage of Rs. 2-3 per 1,000 cubic feet or 3 annas 6 pies per 100 cubic feet. Works were, in consequence, arranged for at several places where need for them was most pressing, but were actually started at only two places before the close of the period under report, *viz.* at Lesliganj and Panki in the east of the district. The works are road-making and are being conducted by me as Deputy Commissioner (Collector) of the district, out of funds placed at my disposal by the District Road Committee.

Lesliganj.

Date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
29th January 1897 ...	31	2	21	54	
30th " " " " "	102	31	73	206	
31st " " " " "	178	88	45	311	Daily average number of persons employed on the works in each week of the half-month distinguishing (i) men (ii) women (iii) children, as compared with the number employed in the previous half-month.

PANKI.

Work was started at the new rate on the 30th, but figures of attendance have not reached me yet. Under the former, or 2 annas per 100 cubic feet rate, the attendance at each place was :—

At Lesliganj.

Date.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
18th January 1897 ...	5	3	3	38
19th " " " " "	18	.....	.....	18
20th " " " " "	71	36	30	117
21st " " " " "	4	.....	1	5

At Panki.

23rd January 1897	...	...	5	4	24	33
24th " " " " "	19	36	43	38	93	
25th " " " " "	36	36	89	168		
27th " " " " "	36	29	11	76		
28th " " " " "	10	6	8	24		
29th " " " " "	17	12	6	35		

Similar information should be furnished as to any test-works opened, or any ordinary works converted into test-works.—The Commissioner of the Division, when raising the rates from 2 annas to 3 annas 6 pies per 100 cubic feet, directed that the works were to be still considered in the light of test-works.

3. Cases of relief under section 12.—The whole area of the district being affected, action under section 12 has been taken, and each officer in charge of a police-station or outpost has been given the sum of Rs. 10 for the purposes set out in this section. No cases of any payment made have been reported up to date. It having been reported from all quarters that owing to the people of the country having run short of both grain and money, because of the prevailing high prices and scarcity of food, they had cast off their poor, and that these latter were starving in consequence. I immediately appointed Committees of respectable officials and non-officials, one to each police-station and outpost jurisdiction, sent Rs. 20 to each Committee so appointed, with written instructions how to act in all cases of urgent necessity, and to prepare the register of gratuitous relief required by section 41 of the Famine Code. Similar instructions were issued to the Daltonganj Municipality.

Gratuitous relief was urgently called, for and has been given in cases only where the recipients were either mentally or physically unfit for work, and where private charity had ceased to flow. Relief has been given either in food or cash at the minimum rate fixed by the Code.

I am unable to furnish figures showing the number of persons being relieved, as I have not been furnished with them; but I hope to do so in my next report.

4. The number of applications received for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturist Loans Act, as compared with the number of applications received ordinarily at that time of the year.

Land Improvement Loans Act—

1895-96. 1896-97.

November	...	...	Nil	2
December	...	...	Nil	2
January	...	...	Nil	26

Agriculturist's Loans Act—

1895-96. 1896-97.

November	...	...	Nil	1
December	...	...	Nil	62
January	...	...	15	180

Statement showing particulars of expenditure or agricultural improvements in Government Estates in Palamau district for the fortnight ending 31st January 1897.

NAME OF ESTATE.	Name of village.	Nature of improvement.	Estimated total cost of improvements.	AMOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ALREADY ADVANCED.			AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF LABOURERS DURING FORTNIGHT UNDER REVIEW.			Rate of wage per 100 cubic feet.	REMAIN
				Up to end of previous fortnight.	During the fortnight under review.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Palamau Government Estate.	As per last fortnightly statement.	.....	Rs. A. P. 4,004 7 9	Rs. A. P. 1,904 7 9	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 1,904 7 9	.....	.....	.....	Rs.	.....
	Simiri	Embankments	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Tirwa	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puruadinh	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tironundha	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gagda	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gopalganj	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Talleya	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rajmadih	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kalianpur	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Choukhura	Ditto	150 0 0	.....	75 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Morwa	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pirhia	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pakhraha	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ker	Embankments	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntar	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Karma	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Karar	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chupperduga	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sudna	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dhaugerdih	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dhaugerdih	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amntikher	Embankments	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kundri	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lamagara	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Antikheta	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kool	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bhadgunj	Ditto	50 0 0	.....	25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Banrakhar	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Madheya	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jamune	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lohrapakhri	Embankment	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jamuna	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Angra	Ditto	100 0 0	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chatag	Ditto	200 0 0	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pakhraha	Repair of bungalow.	25 0 0	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Khauma	Well	.....	.....	248 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			3,825 0 0	1,904 7 9	2,454 5 0 1,904 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					4,358 12 9						

DALTONGANJ,
The 2nd February 1897.

R. H. RENNY,
Deputy Commissioner.

